

UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS IN BRATISLAVA

FACULTY OF APPLIED LANGUAGES

Registration number: 20200/B/2012/0297335179

**BRITISH IMMIGRATION, ITS REASONS AND
CONSEQUENCES**

Bachelor's thesis

2012

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Bachelor's thesis

Study program: Foreign Languages and Intercultural Communication

Field of study: 7329 Foreign Languages and Cultures

Consultation center: Department of Intercultural Communication

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Bratislava 2012

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Affirmation

I hereby affirm, that I have elaborated the final thesis independently and that I have listed all the used literature.

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ABSTRAKT

ADAMÍK, Máté: *Slovenská a britská emigrácia, jej príčiny a dôsledky*. – Ekonomická univerzita v Bratislave. Fakulta aplikovaných jazykov; Katedra interkultúrnej komunikácie. – Vedúci záverečnej práce: PhDr. Tatiana Hrivíková, PhD. – Bratislava: FAJ EU, 2012, 43s.

Cieľom záverečnej práce bola analýza determinantov, trendov a dôsledkov migrácie, zistenie vplyvov a motivácií migrantov a zhodnotenie ich práv, problémov a ťažkostí pred migračným procesom a po ňom. Hlavným zámerom je podrobne opísať vývoj migrácie medzi Slovenskou republikou a Veľkou Britániou počas histórie a zobrazíť zmeny tendencií v posledných dvoch storočiach.

Práca je rozdelená do 3 kapitol. Obsahuje 2 grafy a 3 tabuľky. Prvá kapitola sa venuje všeobecnej charakteristike medzinárodnej migrácie.

V ďalšej časti sa charakterizuje imigrácia z územia Slovenskej republiky do Spojeného kráľovstva počas posledných 200 rokov. Posledné dve podkapitoly majú praktický charakter.

Záverečná kapitola sa zaoberá s imigráciou z územia Slovenskej republiky do Spojeného kráľovstva počas posledného storočia a dôkladne analyzuje konkrétny príklad na migrantskej rodine Swanovcov.

Výsledkom riešenia danej problematiky je zistenie vývoja medzinárodnej migrácie a migračných tendencií.

Kľúčové slová: migrácia, štátne občianstvo, cieľová krajina, emigrácia, imigrácia, migračný trh, Európska únia

ABSTRACT

ADAMÍK, Máté: *British Immigration, its Reasons and Consequences*. – University of Economics in Bratislava. Faculty of Applied Languages; Department of Intercultural Communication. – Tutor: PhDr. Tatiana Hrivíková, PhD. – Bratislava: FAJ EU, 2012, 43 pages

The aim of the study was to analyze the determinants, consequences and trends in migration, investigate the influences and motivations of migrants and review their rights, problems, difficulties and dilemmas before and after the migration process. The final goal was to circumstantiate the development of migration between the Slovak Republic and Great Britain throughout different historical periods and to describe the changing tendencies of the last two centuries.

The paper is organised as follows. It is divided into 3 parts. It contains 2 charts and 3 tables. The first chapter is devoted to general characteristics of international migration and citizenship.

In the next section, I have characterized the migration to the United Kingdom from the Slovak Republic or from the political entities that preceded it. The last 2 subchapters are oriented practically.

The final chapter deals with the development and progress of migration from the United Kingdom to the Slovak republic and analyzes thoroughly a concrete case of migration on the Swan family.

The final goal of the study is to determine the development of international migration and migration tendencies.

Key words: Migration, Citizenship, Target country, Source country, Emigration, Immigration, Migration market, European Union

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Introduction

The main aim of this thesis is to provide an independent analysis of the migration flow between the United Kingdom and Slovak Republic or the political entities that preceded it. Before developing this concept the most relevant terminology is briefly enumerated.

The first part is devoted to migration in general. The second and the third part apply the theoretical knowledge of the first part on the exchange of population between the Slovak Republic and Great Britain. Comprehensive information is provided on the situation of migrants both, in and out of the countries, and the countries' migration management approaches, with the main purpose to illustrate the impact of migration trends on the local society and the social situation in the country.

The first chapter is devoted to the explanation of terms migration, citizenship, net migration and it also deals with the determinants of the migration decision. Each of these terms are examined from various aspects.

The next section is dedicated particularly, to the Slovak-British migration. The objectives and principles of the migrants' and their decision making process are qualified as important features of this study. This paper is an examination of the determinants of international migration, its development throughout the different historical periods and the changes of trends in the last three centuries.

The final chapter deals with the development and progress of migration from the United Kingdom to the Slovak Republic.

1. International Migration

1.1 Migration

Migration is the movement of people from one place of the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary.¹

The history of world includes remarkable stories of migration in every era. Migrations have occurred throughout human history, beginning with the movements of the first human groups from their origins in East Africa to their current location in the world. The phenomenon of migration is almost as old as mankind itself. The prehistoric people travelled from one place to the other just to find food. Then the nomadic tribes were constantly on the move to invade villages and widen their territories. This era is called the migration period. Ergo the migration has not just appeared in the modern age, it has a rich history.

We distinguish 3 main types of migration: intercontinental (between continents), intra-continental (between countries on a given continent), and interregional (within countries). This paper focuses on intercontinental migration (between Great Britain and the Slovak Republic).²

1.2 Citizenship

The term "citizenship" can be defined several ways e.g. *"Citizenship is the membership of a political community based on equal rights for all their members inside and external boundaries, which are either closed or at least strictly controlled only by the community itself."* *"Citizenship is a bundle of rights that can transcend the boundaries of the political and territorial entities, in whose political institutions these rights are embodied."* Another simple and quite accurate definition is: *"Citizenship is a commitment*

¹OFFICIAL WEBPAGE OF NATIONAL GEOGRAPHY. *Human Migration Guide*. [quoted 20.03.2012] available online:

<<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/09/g912/migrationguidestudent.pdf>>

² SALT, J. *Migration and Population Change in Europe*, 1993 pages 5-6

to a country and its people. It gives a sense of belonging because a citizen can participate in all aspects of the country's life."³

1.3 Net Migration

Net migration is the measure of the net flow of migrants into or out of a country. Put simply, it is the difference between immigration and emigration: the number of people moving to live in a particular country minus the number of people moving out of that country to live elsewhere. If more people are arriving than leaving, net migration is a positive number, which means net immigration. If more people are leaving than arriving, net migration is a negative number, which means net emigration.

It is important to recognise that net migration does not by itself indicate the full extent of population change. It is only a part of the picture. If immigration and emigration are roughly equal, net migration will be low irrespective of how many people arrive and leave.⁴

1.4 Determinants of Migration

Although there are four patterns of internal migration (rural to urban, rural to rural, urban to urban, and urban to rural), the rural to urban flows have generally garnered the most attention. Migration from rural to urban areas has long been a major contributor to urban growth in both developed and developing countries.

There are always 3 sets of subjects, which determine the intensity and the direction of population flow across countries: people, who consider the possibility of leaving the source country, governments of these source countries and governments of the potential countries of destination. These three subjects form the so called immigration market. These "players" have different objectives, and it is the interaction among these players that leads to a particular sorting of people among countries. People living in any particular country would often consider the possibility of staying there or of migrating elsewhere. They decide about the migration by comparing the "offers" made by various alternative

³ BAUBÖCK, R. *Immigration and the Boundaries of Citizenship*, 1991 pages 2-7

⁴HAWKINS, O: *Migration Statistics 2011*. [quoted 20.03.2012]. available online: <<http://www.parliament.uk/briefing-papers/SN06077>>

destinations, and presumably choose the country that makes(propose) them the best offer, given the financial and legal constraints that regulate the international migration process.⁵

The “offer” made by a particular country obviously includes economic factors, e.g. income opportunities and the possibility of long-term unemployment phases. Every country offers a specific group of economic opportunities, which are different in each land: certain types of skills are highly appreciated and other types are not; some occupations are in high demand but high levels of unemployment persist in others; jobs in some industries are easily available but jobs in other ones are scarce; and people with relatively low income are subsidized by the welfare state, while people with higher incomes are under the burden of heavy taxation. These differences in income and employment opportunities by skill, industry and occupation imply that the attractiveness of the offer made by a particular host country will, in general, differ among potential migrants. Some potential migrants might find the offers lucrative, others might not. The offer’s desirability is also influenced by the political conditions in the particular country, and by the social and cultural networks that may link the source country with the destination country. These “non-economic” characteristics are obviously important factors of the attractiveness of any particular country to a potential migrant.⁶

If there were not any constraints on the migration process, every migrant would simply choose the country that makes the best offer. One of these constraints is the financial resources of the potential migrant. After all, migration is pricey. We can differentiate between direct costs (the expenses of transporting the immigrant family to their new home) and indirect costs (the income losses associated with unemployment spells that occur as immigrants look for work in the new country), because only those people can afford to migrate, who accumulated sufficient savings and wealth. The potential migrant’s financial resources obviously influence the migration decision. Moreover, migrants also experience so called “psychic costs”, because they have to start a new life in an alien environment and often have to leave behind their friends, families, language and culture. The immigration policies which are pursued by the potential host countries also play an important role in the migration decision. These policies can encourage, discourage, or altogether prevent the entry of certain groups of people. Host countries often regulate the size and skill composition of the immigrant flow by setting restrictions on entry according

⁵ BORJAS, J. G. *Economic Research on the Determinants of Immigration*. 1999 page 2

⁶ Ibid. See 5, p. 3

to the potential migrant's skills, wealth, political background, occupation, nationality or familial relationship with current residents. The last major players in the migration market are the home countries of potential migrants. The governments' emigration policies often regulate the size and skill composition of the outgoing flow. Their economies also provide a certain set of income and employment opportunities to their residents. In some countries (e.g. United States) the citizens are free to leave the country whenever they want to, for any length of time and for whatever reason. On the other hand there are some countries, where emigration statutes impose heavy costs and penalties on potential emigrants, sometimes through the tax system or through the "threat" of losing one's nationality (and whatever rights derive therefrom) if the potential migrant becomes a citizen of another country.⁷

1.5 The Effects of the Global Financial Crisis on Migration

Another important factor which influences the migration flow is the global economic situation in the world. Taking into consideration that the international migration is integrated into the global economy it is not unexpected that shocks of the economic system like the Great Depression or the 1973 oil crisis affected migration.⁸ Some of the most prevailing effects are:

- Return migration of some of the migrant workers as a consequence of the high unemployment rate or decreased earnings
- Decreased number of migrants from source countries to destination countries
- Endeavour by governments to convince migrant workers to leave
- Especially sharp fall of illegal migration, it seems to be very sensitive to the availability of employment
- Reduced remittances (money transfers) from migrants to their home countries
- Increased protestation against migrants among majority populations⁹

The crisis from 2008 had similar impact on the international migration as the one in 1973. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) conducted a research in 2011. It pointed out the fact that the migration to OECD countries (Slovakia

⁷ BORJAS, J. G. *Economic Research on the Determinants of Immigration.*, 1999 page 4

⁸ KOSER, K. *The global Financial Crisis and International Migration: Policy Implications for Australia.* 2009 page 1

⁹ CASTLES, S. *Migration and the Global Financial Crisis* 2009.[quoted 20.03.2012]. available online: <<http://www.age-of-migration.com/uk/financialcrisis/updates/1a.pdf>>

and United Kingdom are also members) was reduced by around seven per cent in 2009, numbering only 4.3 million people. It also meant a 16 per cent decline in the migration of temporary workers. The experts at OECD agreed on the fact that the decrease was primarily adequate to a reduced amount of “free movement” within the European Union. Some countries implemented measures to limit the number of migrants, but the majority of this decrease was stimulated by a decline in demand. However, there are some countries like Canada or Australia, which did not experience any decrease in the migration movement, but an actual increase was noticed in the last few years, because they were not hit so intensively by the crisis. The movement among the member states of the European Union dropped by 22 per cent in 2009.¹⁰

¹⁰ HYSLOP, L: *Migration Fell during Economic Crisis*, 2011. [quoted 22.03.2012]. available online: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/personalfinance/offshorefinance/8637728/Migration-fell-during-economic-crisis.html>>

2. Slovak British Migration

The first part of this paper tries to characterize the global migration trends and explained the most significant terms, which are connected with the migration process. While the second part concentrates on the emigration from Slovakia to the United Kingdom. Information was collected from the last 400 years, with the focus on the 20th and 21st century.

2.1 The Beginnings of Slovak British Migration

Migration between the United Kingdom and Slovakia has a long history. It started probably in the middle age, but there is not much evidence left behind. One of the few evidences we can rely on are ship's logs:

The first officially recorded Slovak who lived in England was Štefan Parmenius Štitnický. He was a successful student at the Oxford University. Štefan P. Štitnický participated in a voyage to the coasts of America. This voyage took place on the 11th of June in 1583 and ended tragically: The ship sank at the coasts of Newfoundland and the whole crew perished in the ocean.¹¹

The next Slovak who lived in London was Jakub Bohdan from Prešov, born in 1660. He spent most of his life in London at the royal court as a painter and portraitist. As an appreciation for his work he gained a honorary citizenship.¹²

Taking into account the previous cases it can be deduced, that migration from the territory of today's Slovakia roots in the 16th century. But considering the fact that only a small amount of written evidence has been preserved from this era, one can make the assumption that Štefan P. Štitnický and Jakub Bohdan may have been preceded by other migrants.

¹¹ VRTIELKA, J. *Slovenský povojnový exil – Zborník materiálov zo seminára: Dejiny slovenského exilu po roku 1945*, 1998 page 169

¹² *Ibid.*, pages 169-170

2.2 Migration in Slovakia Before the Second World War

Intensive migration movements – mainly emigration – were marked in the territory of contemporary Slovakia during the period of the last 300 years. Emigration was one of the typical demographic and social phenomena in Slovakia's modern history. It had particularly a social character, but in many periods observable religious, political and national ones, too. Emigration acquired a mass form since the middle of the 18th century, when lots of inhabitants from Slovakia colonised the sparsely settled regions of the Hungarian Lower Country after the expulsion of Turks from there. However, it was the second half of the 19th century that witnessed one of the largest waves of emigration from Slovakia. Between 1871 and 1914 around 500, 000 persons left for the U.S.A. and almost another 350 000 to other regions outside Slovakia (mainly United Kingdom, Germany and Italy).¹³ The development of transport, better railway track construction and sea-way traffic strengthened the migration movement from Europe to overseas. This emigration was triggered by a comparatively high overflow of pauperised farmers in the Slovak countryside and a small number of job opportunities, as well as by national political pressure due to the increasing magyarisation of Slovaks. Initially the reasons of migration were religious and political, but after the 1950s the economic and social motives became the dominant ones. Lack of job opportunities and bad living conditions were the main motives of migration. The partial mechanisation of agriculture induced a large growth in the unemployment rate. Experts take the so called demographical revolution (rise of the quantity of the population) for the main cause of the mass overseas migration.¹⁴

We can differentiate 4 main periods of migration: 1844 - 1854, 1863 – 1873, 1881 – 1888 and 1903 – 1914. The beginnings of migration from Austro-Hungarian monarchy to Britain (if we do not count the migration of smaller groups after the defeat of the 1848-1849 revolution) can be dated from the 1870s. It started in various areas of Slovakia. First, people with Slovak nationality from the east (from the area of Šariš, Zemplín, Spiš and Abov-Turnian) started to migrate, and were followed by Hungarians later on. The first migrants did not intend to stay permanently in the United Kingdom. The majority travelled there with a purpose of finding a temporary employment. They wanted

¹³ DIVINSKÝ, B. *Migration Trends in Selected EU Applicant Countries: Volume V – Slovakia*. 2004 pages 8-9

¹⁴ NOVÁKOVÁ, V – GÁLOVÁ, M. *Migrácia*. 2001, pages 114-123

to earn some money, then return to their native soil and buy a little piece of land and a small house, however not everybody came back. Although, there are no concrete statistics about the destination of the migrants from the period of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the only available evidence are the logs of seaports in the U.S.A, United Kingdom and other destination countries. The migration flow reached its peak in 1907 when 209,169 people (42,041 Slovaks) left the country. The extent of migration was also influenced by the migration policies in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. After the initial ignorance of this phenomenon the government started to collect data on the number of migrants in 1899. The landlords observed the rate of migration apprehensively and started to sense the shortage of labour power. Subsequently the government endeavoured to stop, or at least restrict the rate of migration – for instance in 1906-1907 640 secret emigration agents were convicted for spreading illegitimate emigration propaganda.¹⁵

But those who succeeded in the migration process had to deal with further problems in the target country. Majority of the Slovaks who immigrated to the United Kingdom within this period spoke only Slovak or one of the many dialects of the Slovak language. Most of these migrants came from Eastern Slovakia, which is famous for its many differentiation of dialects. The Slovak population concentrated themselves in certain small locations, which helped them in establishing schools and building churches. So the first wave of Slovak emigrants in the United Kingdom spoke only their mother tongue, although their children started to learn English and became bilingual. The development of the language shift is a common consequence of living in a bilingual community. There were two main factors which influenced language learning. The migrants' children attended schools, where the language of instruction was English. As these children mostly spoke only Slovak, they had troubles at school with understanding the language. They were often subject to prejudice among their classmates for being different. This is the reason, why they chose to use the English language after getting familiar with it, not only in school, but also at home. The next influential factor, which helped the migrants in the United Kingdom to learn English, was the fact that speaking the language was a prerequisite in getting a job. So immigrant workers had the possibility to attend English courses at night school classes.¹⁶

¹⁵ BAHNA, M. *Migrácia zo Slovenska po vstupe do Európskej únie*. 2011 pages 53-55

¹⁶ PUCI, J. – ZUBKO, P. *Emigration to the English Speaking World* 2007 pages 120-125

2.3 Migration in Slovakia in the Interwar Period

The number of Slovak migrants in the United Kingdom has strongly risen in this period. One of the main factors may be the implementation of new strict migration restrictions by the United States of America. After World War I it soon became apparent that U.S.A. was taking an unfavourable view of future migration movements on the scale of the past. The government placed increasingly severe restrictions on immigration in 1921 and 1924. The main goal of this legislation was to reduce immigration from those countries which had been major source of immigration in the immediate pre war years, and which regarding their stage of development, might have been the source of the heaviest future migration. The U.S.A. imposed quotas to set the number of migrants that may enter the United States. Czechoslovakia's annual immigration quota was 2874 in 1921. In comparison with the ten thousands of migrants to the American continent in the previous years it was a really low number. This may be the reason why the Slovak emigrants preferred the United Kingdom as a target country in the inter war period.¹⁷

Another crucial factor which influenced the development of migration was the Great Depression in the 1930s. It was the worst economic catastrophe in modern history. The main trigger was the fall of stock prices in the U.S.A., but a few other factors also played an important role. John Maynard Keynes emphasized that the main cause of the economic depression, is the reduction in spending and he saw the solution in stimulating the economy through reducing the interest rates and government investment in infrastructure. The main impacts on the United Kingdom include: decrease of manufacturing, mass unemployment and reduction of immigrants. It led to a massive decline in international labour migration, and to return (sometimes compulsory) of many migrants from the United Kingdom. Czechoslovakia - as an export oriented country - was also involved in the great depression. The fact that the number of registered unemployed workers rose from 441,000 (1923) to 920,000 (1933) indicates that there was a great demand for jobs.¹⁸

In general, Slovak emigration in the interwar period is conceived by experts more as a negative chapter in national history. Reproductively active groups migrated within a longer period from the country, thus deforming the structure of the population. Unskilled

¹⁷KIRK, D. *Europe's Population in the Interwar Years*. 1969, pages 83-88

¹⁸ CASTLES, S – VEZZOLI S: *The Global Economic Crisis and Migration: Temporary Interruption or Structural Change?*. 2009, available online: <http://www.genocat.cat/diue/doc/doc_86200114_3.pdf>

emigrants faced difficult living conditions in Britain and other foreign countries and returned to Slovakia to a little extent.

2.4 Migration After the Second World War

The end of Second World War caused immense population movements within Europe. Around 15 million people awaited transfers from one country to another. The most popular destinations were Australia, Canada, and the United States, but many Europeans went also to South America and Israel. Eventually, however the reconstruction of Europe lead to an economic boom. An enormous new demand for workers was created, and not only the United Kingdom, but France and Germany also started to run short on labour. Initially they could recruit many of those displaced during the war. Then they turned to other slowly industrializing European countries — including Italy, Portugal and Spain, however these countries were also becoming prosperous and recruiters had to look further afield. UK turned to the Caribbean and the Indian subcontinent. Although, Slovak workers always found the United Kingdom an attractive destination country, the U.K. after the Second World War preferred migrants from the Commonwealth. After the end of the Second World War, the British Nationality Act 1948 was passed. It allowed the 800 million subjects in the British Empire to live and work in the United Kingdom without needing a visa. These people filled a gap in the UK labour market for unskilled jobs and many people were specifically brought to the UK on ships.¹⁹

Slovak migrants have generally gone where work was available, moving in the early years of settlement from areas of temporary recession to areas of continued labour shortage. This means that they settled in industrial cities and large towns. They chose to settle down in Britain's ten largest cities: London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Coventry, Sheffield, Nottingham and Bradford.²⁰

From the end of WW2 to the collapse of the communist regime, Slovakia experienced variegated patterns of immigration and emigration. The crucial year that tremendously affected the entire societal development – including out- and in-migration – in Slovakia in the second half of the 20th century was 1948, when the Communist Party took over the power in former Czechoslovakia. The following period of 40 years was

¹⁹ Stalker's Guide on International Migration. [quoted 22.03.2012]. available online: <http://www.pstalker.com/migration/mg_history_4.htm>

²⁰ Patterson, S. *Immigration and Race Relations in Britain*. 1960-1967, 1969 page 11

marked by breaching human rights, state paternalism, egalitarianism and ineffective economy. After a few years Czechoslovakia became a strong component of the communist political block, where moving/travelling abroad was rather restricted and movements to the country were limited and observed with suspicion.²¹ The Czechoslovak migration hit very low numbers due to the migration restrictions, which were implemented by the Soviet Union. Legal emigration was in most cases only possible in order to reunite families or to allow members of minority ethnic groups to return to their homelands.

This period is typical for the big number of political exiles. Slovaks preferred Paris to London, but this situation changed, after the Germans occupied Paris. Plenty of Slovak migrants escaped from the capital of France to the United Kingdom. Lots of significant people – politicians, writers, poets – had to flee Slovakia. One of the most important personalities who went into exile because of the political situation in the Czechoslovak Republic was Peter Prídavok. He lived in exile in Paris from 1939. Peter Prídavok and his associates founded the Slovak Nation Council in London in 1944.

After the Second World War, mainly in February 1948, around 700 Slovaks settled down in London. Some of them immediately started to build the cultural life for the Slovak exiles in the United Kingdom. Emanuel Böhm, Peter Prídavok and Štefan Blaško visited Mr McDonald, the director of BBC and requested the establishment of a Slovak broadcast of the BBC. They also founded the association of Slovak journalists.²²

When talking about Slovak migration in the last 25 years, two key moments in the history of Slovakia must be mentioned. The first is the fall of the iron curtain in 1989 and the second one – a little bit less dramatic – Slovakia's entry to the European Union.²³

Czechoslovakia went through a slow and stiff transformation from a communist to a capitalist economy, but in the 1990s it has eventually become a primary country of origin of labour migration. There was a strong migration flow even before the fall of the iron curtain, but it had mainly illegal character. Consequently a big number of Slovak citizens migrated abroad. Much higher living standards convinced a considerable fraction of these

²¹ DIVINSKÝ, B. *Migration Trends in Selected EU Applicant Countries: Volume V – Slovakia*, 2004 pages 9-10

²² VRTIELKA, J. *Slovenský povojnový exil – Zborník materiálov zo seminára: Dejiny slovenského exilu po roku 1945*, 1998 page 170

²³ BAHNA, M. *Pracovná migrácia zo Slovenska po vstupe do EÚ v kontexte krajín EÚ*. [quoted 22.03.2012]. available online:

<http://www.sociologia.sav.sk/cms/uploaded/1216_attach_Pracovna_migracia_zo_Slovenska_v_kontexte_EU_10.pdf>

migrants to stay in the target country permanently. This occurrence resulted in a crisis on the labour market of United Kingdom due to the high number of migrants, who were ready to accept any jobs for lower wages as the citizens of United Kingdom. It naturally led to a higher rate of unemployment rate among the nationals of the host country. During the 1990s United Kingdom imposed sanctions on border crossings and migrants had to prove that they possessed a certain amount of money.²⁴

Another tremendous change occurred after the entry of Slovakia to the European Union. This phenomenon is explained in the next two parts.

2.5 Migration from the Slovak Republic 1998-2002

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Table 1. Top 10 countries of emigration from the Slovak Republic in 1998–2002

1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
country	number	country	number	country	number	country	number	country	number
Germany	99	Germany	127	Germany	131	Austria	168	Germany	219
Austria	85	Austria	67	Austria	97	Germany	150	Austria	212
U.S.A.	58	U.S.A.	41	U.S.A.	44	Canada	71	Canada	82
Canada	45	Canada	30	Switzerland	35	U.S.A.	38	U.S.A.	70
Switzerland	41	Switzerland	26	Canada	26	Switzerland	33	Switzerland	59
Australia	20	U.K.	20	U.K.	25	U.K.	28	U.K.	55
Hungary	20	Australia	13	Italy	18	Italy	18	Italy	36
U.K.	17	Hungary	12	Australia	17	Hungary	17	Australia	30
Netherlands	14	Italy	10	Hungary	14	Australia	16	Hungary	24
France	10	Netherlands	7	Belgium	11	France	8	France	20

Source: Stav a pohyb obyvateľstva... 1999-2003

Table 1: Top 10 countries of emigration from the Slovak Republic in 1998-2002²⁵

Table 1 illustrates the positions of top 10 countries of emigration (except Czech Republic) from Slovakia from 1998 to 2002. As illustrated on table 1 Germany and Austria were the most attractive destination countries for Slovak citizens over this 5 year period. One can assume, that the geographical position and the easy accessibility of these two countries played an important role. By the age of 18 most of the Slovak citizens have learnt the basics of the German language, so the lack of a language barrier assists in the high number of emigrants to Germany. The next three popular target countries were the U.S.A.,

²⁴Migrácia obyvateľstva. *Migrácia po páde železnej opony*, [quoted 22.03.2012] available on the internet: <<http://migracia.infoweby.sk/historia-europa/po1989>>

²⁵DIVINSKÝ, B. *Migration Trends in Selected EU Applicant Countries: Volume V – Slovakia*, 2004 page 17

Canada and Switzerland. During this period these three countries have been swapping their positions year by year. The most relevant fact for this paper is the progress of the number of emigrants to the United Kingdom.

In 1998 U.K. was only on the 8th place with 17 migrants. In 1999 U.K. stepped up to the 6th place and kept its position permanently for the next four years without information on the sex or age of the migrants. The number of migrants rose to 55 by the end of 2002. It means a more than 300% increase within 5 years. However the table points out the fact that this was not a one-time phenomenon. This number increased year by year. It can be inferred that the main reason for this was the continuous growth of the world population.

2.6 Migration from the Slovak Republic 2004-2007

Relations between Slovak Republic and European Union (Slovakia & EU) are based on the European Association Agreement, which was signed on 4th of October 1993 and came into force on 1st of February 1995. Slovakia, with other associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe, were involved in the process of EU enlargement. In December 1999, the European Council on the Helsinki summit decided to invite Slovakia for negotiations on joining the EU. Formal negotiations in Brussels began in March 2000. Slovakia had to negotiate with the EU 31 negotiating chapters. Slovak Republic managed to keep pace with the candidate countries of the so-called first group, who negotiated with the EU two years longer, and closed the individual negotiating chapters in quick time. Negotiations officially ended at the Copenhagen summit in December 2002, concluding chapters on agriculture, finance and budget. Slovak Republic signed the Accession Treaty with EU on 16th of April 2003. Slovakia, like other candidate countries after the conclusion of the negotiations on accession to the EU, declared a referendum on 16th – 17th of May 2003, where citizens could express their opinion on joining the European Union. The majority of eligible voters expressed their agreement with the country's entry into the European Union. After a successful ratification of the Accession Treaty, the Slovak Republic became a member of the European Union on 1st of May 2004 and the

intensity of migration increased rapidly. Citizens of the European Union have the right to live and work in any member state including the UK.²⁶

When Slovakia and the other nine countries (Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland and Slovenia) joined the European Union in 2004 the established member countries could limit access to their labour markets by nationals of the expansion countries for a maximum of seven years. Starting May 1, 2011 these restrictions have been abolished in most of the countries. The laws regarding the working migration in the United Kingdom have also changed. Nationals of 2004 EU expansion countries were no longer required to register in the Worker Registration Scheme and the UK Border Agency formally closed the Scheme on April 30, 2011. Since May 1, 2011 nationals of the 2004 EU expansion countries have been treated like all other EU nationals, and have been able to live and work in the UK without applying for permission. They could obtain a residence permit if they had wanted evidence of their right to live, work, and study in the UK, but the permit has not been required.²⁷

If we take a look at the migration flow to the United Kingdom, we can point out two basic migration strategies. The first one is called individual strategy and is used mainly by young individuals without any kind of commitments. The second one is identified as the strategy of providing creature comforts for the family. It means that older people who already have got a family migrate in order to take care of their family financially ergo the father who works in a factory or the mother who is a housemaid in the United Kingdom earns money for their common household. On the other hand the financial situation of the family is not connected to the employment status of the children. This implies that the earnings of the parents mean income for the whole family in Slovakia, while the children do not contribute to the family budget. This statement has strong influence on the remittances. We can come to the conclusion on the basis of the structure of the most popular migration places in Slovakia, that most of the remittances flow from the Czech Republic (the fathers present approximately the third of the working citizens of the Slovak Republic in the Czech Republic) and from Austria (the mothers –nurses for the elderly– present more than the 50% of Slovak workers in Austria). On the other hand young people

²⁶The Slovak Republic. *Joining the EU* [quoted 22.03.2012]. available online: <http://www.slovak-republic.org/eu/>

²⁷ The Forum for Expatriate Management. *European Union: Remaining Work Restrictions to End for Nationals of Eight EU Expansion States*. 2011. [quoted 29.03.2012].available online: <http://totallyexpat.com/global-immigration-news/european-union-remaining-work-restrictions-nationals-eu-expansion-states/>

are more interested in working in the United Kingdom and Ireland, but the indexes do not show many remittances from their side.²⁸

2.7 Migration from the Slovak Republic 2008-2010

The unprecedented crisis on the global financial markets, which hit the global economy in 2008, led to the most serious recession, since the Second World War. After long years of relatively high rise in economical growth and employment rate, the crises returned Europe to levels which had not been seen here for decades and had negative effect on the markets of the European Union. The crises had impact on the emigration and immigration flow in Europe. In some countries in Europe the rate of immigration decreased and the rate of emigration increased. It seems that it applies especially for those countries which experienced in the pre-crisis period big inflow of migrant workers, ergo the countries where working migration forms the main immigration flow. In spite of the net migration decrease, its number remained positive in 2009 in the countries which take in the most migrants in the European Union, like the United Kingdom, Spain or Italy. This means that these countries still accept migrants. Employers' tendency to employ working migrants did not decrease. There is still a big demand on foreign labour power, especially on skilled labour namely in health service and education²⁹, but table 2 implies that people without a college degree have higher tendency to migrate: only 5.82 % of all the Slovak emigrants have a college degree. While 44.21% of the Slovak migrants passed the GCE. Graduates from vocational schools or secondary schools without a GCE represent the biggest group of emigrants (46.51%). And only a negligible number (3.45%) of migrants have not participated in any kind of secondary education.

²⁸Nadácia Milana Šimečku: *Multikulti. Súčasná migrácia zo Slovenska v historickej perspektíve*. available online. [quoted 29.03.2012]

<http://www.multikulti.sk/ine/sucasna_migracia_zo_slovenska_v_historickej_perspektive.html>

²⁹ KOEHLER, J – LACZKO, F – AGHAZARM, C. *Migrácia a hospodárska kríza v Európskej únii: Dôsledky pre politiku*, [quoted 1.04.2012]. available online:

<http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi/UDRW/images/items/doc1_19612_488328061.pdf>

Level of education	Outside SR	In SR
Elementary school	3,45	4,1
Vocational school or secondary school without a GCE	46,51	32,7
Vocational school or secondary school with a GCE	44,21	43,3
University or College	5,82	19,1

Table 2: Comparison of educational layout of migrants working outside the Slovak Republic and the employed population in the Slovak Republic in 2010 (in %)³⁰

From the information given in table 3 it can be concluded that migration to the United Kingdom was predominant among women in this period. This revelation raises the question why? It is a simple question, yet difficult to answer. The entry of women into migration streams (which had heretofore been primarily male) has been one of the most significant new trends in migration. About half of the migrants in the world today are women. The export-oriented industrialization driven by foreign direct investment has created massive employment opportunities for young women in the textile and garments, electric appliances and electronics industries, not just in Slovakia, but all over the world. The women, usually unmarried, migrate to find employment in the urban industrial sector, often with the explicit goal of supporting their parents in the village, as dutiful and respectful daughters. Most see their migration as temporary and expect to return to the village to get married; however they will save or send home most of their earnings in the meantime.³¹ The unemployment in the areas which are dominated by men e.g. building industry is constantly increasing. Unlike that, the women-dominated areas such as social-work have still big demand on labour force. The statistics suggest that women were less

³⁰ JURÍK, J – BOTEK, O. *Vplyvy migrácie na demografický vývoj Slovenska*, 2011. [quoted 1.04.2012] available online:

< <http://ippr.sk/sk/sociologia/88-vplyvy-migracie-na-demograficky-vyvoj-slovenska>>

³¹ MARTIN, S. F. *Women and Migration*, 2004. [quoted 1.04.2012] available online:

< <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/meetings/consult/CM-Dec03-WP1.pdf>>

likely to have unemployment difficulties, as they work in areas which had been affected less by the crisis e.g. health service, education³²

Country	Immigrants			Emigrants			Increase (decrease) by migration			year
	all	men	women	all	men	women	all	men	women	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	317	228	89	119	43	76	198	185	13	2008
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	279	176	103	104	42	62	175	134	41	2009
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	177	107	70	118	47	71	59	60	-1	2010

Table 3 – Number of immigrants and emigrants from 2008-2010³³

According to the researches in 2009, the crisis caused a decrease in the volume of remittances in some countries. But it seems that this decrease was only partially influenced by the fact that immigrants sent less money or that the emigration increased. A certain role was also played by the devaluation of the British Pound.

The information from Table number 3 implies that there is no raising tendency in the number of migrants to the U.K. If we take into account the fact that the main motive of the migrants had a financial character, we can assume that the introduction of the new currency had a great influence on the number of emigrants. EU leaders agreed with Slovakia's entry in the Euro zone at the summit on the 19th of June 2008 in Brussels. Slovakia adopted the common European currency on 1st of January 2009. The new strong currency in the home country and the constant weakening of the British Pound resulted in the decrease of Slovak emigrants and in the increase of immigrants from all over the European Union.

³² KOEHLER, J – LACZKO, F – AGHAZARM, C. *Migrácia a hospodárska kríza v Európskej únii: Dôsledky pre politiku*, [quoted 17.04.2012] available online: <<http://ec.europa.eu/ewsi>>

³³ Štatistický úrad Slovenskej republiky. *Stav a pohyb obyvateľstva 2008-2011*. [quoted 17.04.2012] available online: <<http://portal.statistics.sk/showdoc.do?docid=17312>>

2.8 Questionnaire

A questionnaire has been prepared to gain some insight into the everyday life of the migrants and some general information on their motivation, career and future plans. The questions have been outlined after setting the target (what kind of information do we want to gain from this questionnaire) and reviewing parallel questionnaires. The internet was the main distributing channel of the questionnaires among Slovak migrants living in the United Kingdom. In order to distribute the questionnaire to a random sample, people from two different social sites were addressed, where it was easy to find the group of Slovak migrants living in the United Kingdom. Due to the small number of members on these social sites willing to fill in my questionnaire, I also had to ask my friends to help to distribute the questionnaire among their emigrant acquaintances. This phenomenon may have partially influenced the final outcome of the questionnaire. People had an opportunity to fill it from 29th March to 9th April.

The questionnaire was answered by 54 people, which means that it may be possible to try to draw general conclusions. 44% of the respondents were males. The age of the respondents was in the age span from 18 to 50. It means that migration is mostly typical of people who achieved the lawful age, but have not crossed the retirement age or came close to it. From all the people interviewed, 36% were in the age of 20-24 and 38% in the age of 24-30. The fact may be deduced that England is the most popular target country of the Slovak migrants (89% of the people who filled in the questionnaire lives in England) within the United Kingdom. While Scotland and Northern Ireland both have received a small number of votes (Scotland – 7%, Northern Ireland -4%), not a single respondent had decided to live and work in Wales. One of the many reasons can be that England had been from 1999 to 2005 the country with the highest rate of employment (as it can be seen on chart 1) within the United Kingdom. When talking about the concrete target area of the respondents, two cities has occurred multiple times. London, the capital of England and the United Kingdom was on the first place with 21 votes. It is the biggest city in the United Kingdom, so it may be appealing for migrants due to its good-quality infrastructure, high unemployment rate and promising job opportunities. Nottingham was marked by 14 respondents as their hometown, while 10 out of these 14 answerers are students of the University of Nottingham. An assumption can be made, that when distributing the questionnaire, the students sent it to each other, and this resulted in the appearance of such a high number of Nottingham citizens. Other cities which had been marked as the

hometown of the migrants represent: Manchester, Edinburgh, Leeds, York, Spalding, Peterborough, Northwich, Birmingham, Wellingborough, Glasgow, Dublin, Craigavon, Loughton and Belfast.

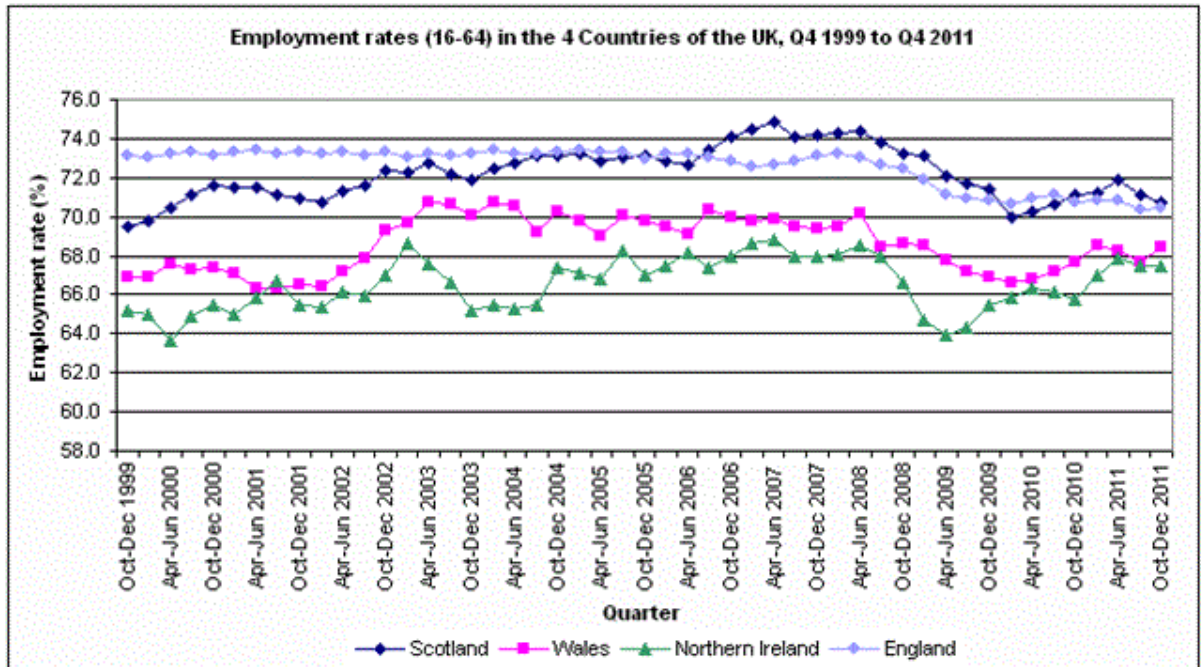


Chart 1: Employment rates (16-64) in the countries of U.K., q4 1999-q4 2011³⁴

Most of the answerers have been living in the United Kingdom for a fairly short period: more than the half of the migrants (59%) has settled down since 2010 and only the rest (41%) has been living there for longer than 2 years. A possible explanation for this occurrence may be the fact, that the longer people live in a foreign country, the more they adapt to the new culture. They feel less need to communicate with their home country. So there is a smaller chance that they came across this questionnaire on a social network site. Question number 3 measured the rate of satisfaction of the migrants with the new life in the United Kingdom. Assuming that the respondents answered the question objectively, we can proclaim that nearly 90% of them are satisfied in the United Kingdom and that their expectations have been met. This is one of the most important factors, which influences the further development of the migration rates to the United Kingdom. When people are not satisfied that increases the rate of their return migration, and on the contrary if they are pleased, they may convince and persuade their acquaintances to follow them to the new

³⁴ The Official website of the Scottish government. *Employment rate*. [quoted 17.04.2012] available online: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/TrendEconomicActivity>

country.

The answers for the only one open-ended question were really diverse. Its function was to enquire information on the motives of the migrants. The two most common answers were “work“(number of appearances: 25) and “money“(number of appearances: 12). These two phenomena are closely related. Even though the most important aspect of a job may vary from person to person, but there is one common aspect, which is shared by the majority of migrant workers: the aspect of earning money. 15 respondents choose the United Kingdom as a target country because of the education opportunity. It is not unexpected, seeing that the education system in the United Kingdom has a worldwide reputation for quality. According to the prestigious website Times Higher Education 4 out of the 5 best universities in Europe are situated in the United Kingdom.³⁵ Culture as a motivational factor has also occurred multiple times. United Kingdom as being a multicultural land has one of the richest cultural heritage. It is blessed not only with a treasure of spectacular landscapes including serene lakes and beautiful beaches but also has castles, mansions and cathedrals. United Kingdom has a number of other tourist attractions such as art galleries, royal palaces, national parks and museums. This is the reason why many people visit United Kingdom to experience its interesting and distinctive culture.³⁶ Yearly hundreds of workers migrate to the United Kingdom in order to find employment. However, the question could be raised: What kind of employment do they find? The majority of the respondents (19%) work in the field of gastronomy as waiters, cooks etc. 12% of the answerers are university students, but only the half of these students have a part time job. These two answers were the most redundant. All the other fields of work such as art and design (7%), tourism, transport, travel (7%), manufacturing (7%) and business and management/economics (7%) received equally low percent of votes. In order to bring closer the habits of the migrants, they had been asked a question regarding the frequency of their visits to the Slovak Republic. 37% of the sample stated that, they visit Slovakia once every trimester, while 28% returns to their homeland only once a half year. 23% of the answerers have a tendency to fly to Slovakia once a year. The other respondents travel home even less frequently. The number of home visits per year is influenced by more factors: travel expenses, the number of paid holidays at work, the migrants’ personal relationship with the relatives and friends in the home country etc.

³⁵Top European Universities Ranking 2010-2011, [quoted 17.04.2012]. available online: <http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2010-2011/europe.html>>

³⁶ Culture of United Kingdom, [quoted 17.04.2012].available online: <http://www.buzzle.com/articles/culture-of-united-kingdom.html>>

56% of the sample have experienced culture shock after their arrival to the United Kingdom. The majority of them, had difficulties with getting used to the new environment only at the beginning of their stay and they were able to overcome it easily. For the others it was a serious problem, and they have also considered the option of fleeing, but in the end they decided to stay and eventually managed their insecurity. The other 44% had not experienced culture shock, they could easily adapt to the new country.

2.9 Interview with a Slovak Emigrant

As a part of this work a case study has been prepared: an interview was conducted with a person who has migrated to Great Britain. His name is Tomáš he moved to Britain 8 years ago, and works now as a factory operator. Collecting information on his experience, his feelings and the process of his adaptation to the new culture was the main objective of the research.

The first main topic of the interview was the decision making process of the interviewee. Why did he choose an unknown country with a different culture and foreign language before his home country, where his family, friends and home were not present. On the basis of the results of the questionnaire it may be deducted that his motivations are similar to the motivation of the majority. He decided to cross the border to find a well-paid job. The interviewee admitted that problems in his personal life also played a huge role, when he was considering the possibility of migration. This proves the fact that the migration decision is not simple, it includes more factors. In Tomáš's case the attractiveness of the offer of the country was determined by its accessibility, fluctuation of the labour market and the language. The next examined subject was his experience with the phenomenon of culture shock. He did not understand this expression, but after a short explanation he realized that he went through all of the stages of this process, he just was not aware of that. He experienced frustration and alienation after he had entered the new culture, even though he did not have to look for a job. Tomáš claims that finding a job becomes harder year by year. He praises the mentality and hospitality of the British people. We can conclude that Tomáš is a typical example of a Slovak emigrant, who lives in England. He claims, that even though the migration process is full of obstacles, such as finding a job, adapting to the new society, going through culture shock, it is worth the risk. There are more job opportunities, which are more lucrative than the ones in Slovakia.

3. British Slovak Emigration

As the migration flow from the United Kingdom to Slovakia has never been very intense, the number of available sources on this topic have been limited. When talking about the immigration of the citizens of the United Kingdom, we have to mention that, there had been no mass migration from the United Kingdom to Slovakia. So unlike in the previous part, we can not generalize. This chapter is devoted to observing the British emigration and Slovak immigration and to the investigation of the link between these two phenomena.

3.1 Migration from the United Kingdom in the 20th Century



Chart 2: Long term international migration in the United Kingdom³⁷

Migration to the European Union continues to be a disputed issue throughout Europe. It began in the 1960s with the recruitment of migrant workers by some Western

³⁷ CANGIANO, Alessio. 2012 *The Impact of Migration on UK Population Growth*. [online]. London: 2012 [quoted 1.04.2012]. available online < <http://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/briefings/impact-migration-uk-population-growth>>

European countries. Although from 1964 to 1978 the number of international emigrants was higher than the number of immigrants, the tables show that most of the international movement was directed towards Australia and the United States of America, and only one third of the migration flow was headed towards Europe, and only a negligible fraction of the migrants choose the territory of today's Slovakia as a destination.³⁸

Chart 2 provides information on the development of net migration in the United Kingdom from 1964 to 2010. Between 1978 and 1994 the net migration was unstable ergo net immigration and net emigration was swapping. But in 1992 started a steep upturn of immigration, which persists even today. During this period immigration increased 80%, rising from 329,000 in 1991 to 591,000 in 2010. Emigration also increased over the period by 19%, from 285,000 in 1991 to 339,000 in 2010. Immigration grew faster than emigration, leading to an increase in net migration from an annual average of 37,000 in the period 1991 to 1995 to an annual average of 209,000 in the period 2006 to 2010. Net migration was 252,000 in 2010.

Immigration has been broadly stable since 2004, averaging around 582,000 a year. The higher level of net migration in 2007 was due to falling emigration rather than rising immigration in that year. Net migration reached its peak in 2010, when rising immigration combined with the lowest level of emigration since 2001.³⁹

Slovakia also went through a long development process in the field of migration. The previous chapter has highlighted the most relevant periods and events which influenced it. Immediately after the establishment of the Slovak Republic in 1993, there arose a need to deal with the matters of migrants in the country in a comprehensive and effective way. Therefore the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic was founded by the government's resolution No. 501/1993 and consequently passed Principles of the Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic by its Resolution No. 846/1993. The main principles of Slovak migration policy were derived from these resolutions:

1. Obligation of the country to respect the basic human rights and liberties.

³⁸ HAWKINS, O. *Migration Statistics* 2011 pages 2-5, [quoted 1.04.2012]. available online <<http://www.parliament.uk/briefing-papers/SN06077>>

³⁹ Ibid. pages 5-9

2. Respect to universally valid principles of the international law and international agreements adjusting the legal regime of foreigners at observing reciprocity and equality.
3. Enforcement and the support of co-ordinated common steps of the international community, which react flexibly to the migration trends notably in Central and Easter Europe.
4. Mutual continuity in the solution of migration questions with searching for and applying of steps in order to ensure the security, stability and peaceful co-existence of countries, a qualitatively new international collaboration based on the trust and mutual understanding of countries, above all in Europe.
5. Subordination of foreigners to the sovereign power of the Slovak Republic and the respect to its legal order.
6. Legal regulation of migration matters and the application of these legal amendments.
7. Sovereign right of the Slovak Republic to make decisions on the entry of foreigners into its territory realised by the application of visa policy.
8. Balance in the extent of humanitarian help provided to the refugees, refugees de facto and displaced persons with the economic possibilities and social potential of the country.
9. Comprehensive and co-ordinated solution of the migrants' situation by relevant authorities, organisations and institutions.
10. Implementation of a stricter regime, control and technical measures preventing from undesirable migration.⁴⁰

Most of these principles are still in force, but the entry to the European Union has partially modified the meaning of some of them. During the past 2-3 years Slovakia has been undergoing a significant transformation in this area and a multitude of questions related to this change are evidently came to the foreground. The country has still several attributes typical of a transit country in respect of target country for migrants. Moreover sudden inflows of legal and irregular migrants in the very last years have been manifested to an unexpected extent carrying a great acceleration of challenges with it. These concern not only the numbers of migrants proper, but are reflected essentially in the phenomena,

⁴⁰ KARABINOŠ, F – BALGA J. *Migračná politika SR*, 1997, Pages 41-42

processes mechanisms and trends accompanying migration per se and influencing the life of autochthonous Slovak society in legal, economic, social, cultural, political, demographic and other dimensions. The velvet revolution and globalisation in the world brought a major change in migration opportunities for Slovak residents on the one hand, and for aliens directing their steps to the country on the other. Over a decade, Slovakia has become a country with positive migration balance figures, and including the expeditiously rising numbers of undocumented emigrants, asylum seekers or aliens moving to/through the Slovak Republic – even starts to be an immigration country.⁴¹

3.2 Interview with a descendant of a migrant

Due to the low intensity of British emigration to Slovakia and the lack of sources on this topic, the main contribution of chapter 3 is the investigation of the story of a migrant family, the Swans. It is based on an interview with a descendant of the family: Alfréd Swan.

The start of the capitalism forced the aristocracy to find more effective and modern ways to manage their estates. They often invited foreign experts to help them. Their task was to bring and apply their expertise and experience. Probably this was the case at the migration of the interviewee's grandfather. At the end of the 19th century the Swan family arrived to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The first known ancestor is William Swan, born in 1824 in the Scottish city Newton (Midlothian County). To cross the borders, the migrants needed a certificate of civil status. He married Jane Arman in 1845. She gave birth to two sons, George (1849- ?) and James (1849-1904) and a girl. James moved to Wien, and was employed as a saddle horse trainer. He met Francis Jane Burden-Owen (1856 - 1949), the daughter of the shoemaker John Burdon and Sarah, born Piper. Sarah, after the death of his husband, in 1879 married the tailor Francis Owen, and the couple moved to London with her adult daughter. Sarah delivered a child, who died at a young age in London. After the death of his own daughter, Francis Owen adopted Francis Jane. This is how she got the Burdon-Owen name. Later on he moved to Wien, and worked as a tailor master.

By coincidence, the former fellow countrymen James Swan and Francis Jane Burden-Owen got acquainted in Wien and afterwards got married. The wedding took place

⁴¹TRIANDAFLILLYDOU, A – GROPAS, R. *European Immigration - A Sourcebook*, 2007 pages 291-292

at the chapel of the British embassy in Wien, as both of them were English citizens and members of the Church of England. Shortly after the wedding the bride's parents moved to Munich, where Francis Owen started his own prosperous tailoring business. In 1887 the couple's first child was born (Emma Augusta Maria). Afterwards he migrated to a Hungarian town Tatatóváros to serve at the count Nádasdy, where Their second daughter Francisca Jenny was born. After a short stay in the contemporary Hungary, the Swans accepted an offer from Count Kinsky in Anger. This is the birthplace of their next three children: Elisabeth (1890), Carolice (1892) and William (1893). The Swans have not stayed in Anger for a long time. They moved to Malacky to Count Mikuláš Pálffy in 1894. James as a horse trainer got not only a 100 Crown salary, but also a place to live and firewood. In the same year another child was born in the family – Arthur. The next year was tragical for the family, because their seven year old daughter Emily deceased. The seventh child of the parents – Alfred came to light in 1897.

The family spoke four languages (English, German, Hungarian and Slovak). English was their mother tongue. The parents both lived a longer period in Wien, so they had to learn the German language as well. Hungarian was the official language at that time and on the streets everybody spoke Slovak (Záhorák dialect), so the parents and the children had an opportunity to learn it as well. However the interviewee Alfréd Swan and his siblings were not taught all these languages, they only speak Slovak and a little bit of German as they had lived during the communist era and their parents thought it would be dangerous for them.

James Swan died of pneumonia on 13th July, 1904. He is buried in the old Roman Catholic cemetery in Malacky. The family had to face dark times and the young Alfred was only 7 years old. The family had to leave the servant apartment in November, because it was appointed to a new employee. They were given a single bedroom flat. Count Pálffy made contributions to the widow. Her parents were sending her financial support from Munich, and the daughters also gave their little money, which they had earned by small services. The living conditions for a family with seven members in such a small flat were unkind. The uplift of the Swans came after the aristocratic Lichtenstein family had showed interest in learning the English language. They employed the mother as a teacher. Thanks to their mother the Swan children spoke the English language as well.

The daughters Emma and Elisabeth 6 years of compulsory education learnt how to sew clothes in the convent in Malacky. Emma worked for the Pálffy family in Malacky and lived there in the rest of her life. She died in 1967. Elisabeth moved to Iharosberény in 1912 and was employed by an aristocratic family. She worked as a babysitter until 1919, when she married Ödön Kardos. She moved to Budapest with her husband, and lived there until her death in 1971.

Caroline served in Malacky at Count Pálffy. She married Ernest Lindenbaur, and moved to Wien, but their marriage did not bring any heir.

Arthur after finishing elementary school attended 4 years the training school in Malacky and graduated in 1916. But he could not find a teaching job as he (and his whole family) had not had an Austro-Hungarian citizenship. He got a job in the district authorities in Malacky as a typist. He worked there until 1918. At the age of 51 he married Mária Steidl. They had two daughters Alice (1946-1998) and Eva (1949). He died in 1987 and was buried in Malacky.

Alfred was taught by the cook of Count Pálffy, his name was Nicole. After finishing his studies, he worked for a few years in the castle in Malacky. Then he moved to England and married Marion Pearson. They had a long marriage without any encumbrances. An interesting fact is that Alfred and Marion were cousins. He lived in England until his death. Alfred visited Malacky only twice.

William also attended and successfully finished the elementary school in Malacky. Afterwards, he decided to study in Bratislava. But the school did not fulfil his needs, so he moved back to Malacky and Count Pálffy offered him a job as a saddle horse trainer. He was sleeping in the stables. After 1916 he accepted a position in Austria. He looked after four ponies and his job was to take the aristocratic children on walks. After a few months he decided to return to Malacky, and worked there as a referent of the passport department. He married Aurélia Hurbanová in 1945. She gave birth to three sons: Viliam (1945), Ladislav (1948) and Alfréd(1950). He died on 29th October 1965 in Malacky. He was a well-known and leading personality of the local football group.

The youngest son Alfréd graduated from VŠMU in Bratislava, acting being his major. From 1974 to 2002 he was a member of the radio drama Nová scéna in Bratislava. One of his most important roles was the impersonation of the protagonist of the movie

“Zastretý farebný svet“. In 1972 he married the actress Ľudmila Želenská. They have two children Marek (1973) and Martin.

The surname “Swan” has been obtruncated more times. Some of the most common distortions of the names are: “Svan, Swann, Schwan, Sevan, Suran”. The most extreme case was, when somebody inserted “Slama” (means Straw) as the surname on a flown cover. Alfréd is on the contrary proud of his identity and his family’s history. His surname is always a subject-matter when he meets new people, but he does not hesitate to tell his story to everybody, who is interested in it.

Conclusion

The fact can be pointed out that the international migration is a voluminous issue. When writing my bachelor thesis, I tried to pursue not only the theoretical part of this phenomenon but also to the practical one by using the knowledge which I had obtained during my studies.

This paper addresses the international migration flow between the United Kingdom and Slovakia and the political entities that preceded it, such as Austro-Hungarian Monarchy or Czechoslovakia.

To achieve the goals which have been stated in the introduction, it was essential to analyze the history of Europe in the last two centuries, migration tendency of people, political and legislative background of United Kingdom and Slovakia and the factors which influence the migrants.

The work has been divided to three main chapters and multiple subchapters.

Migration, citizenship, net migration and other relevant terms have been explained in the first part in order to facilitate the orientation in the next two chapters. Each term was examined from various angles in order to find the most pertaining definition for my work. Migration is an inseparable part of the everyday life in the modern globalized world.

The second part was devoted to large-scale analysis of the development of migration to the United Kingdom from Slovakia and the political entities that preceded it. A questionnaire has been elaborated and distributed amongst recent Slovak emigrants who live in the United Kingdom and a detailed interview was conducted with an emigrant.

The lack of sources on the migration from the United Kingdom to the Slovak Republic was an unexpected discovery, which I came across throughout my research. Thus I have decided to devote the second part mainly to the operative examination. The result of a penetrating research on the family of a former migrant from the United Kingdom to the Slovakia can be found in the third part.

In conclusion I would like to add that the main contribution of this work is the summarization of the theoretical knowledge about the development of migration and last but not least conducting practical research on the mentioned topic, even though the extent

of a bachelor work does not allow us to deal with the subject as deeply as it would be required.

Resumé

Hlavným cieľom práce bola analýza determinantov, trendov a dôsledkov migrácie, zistenie vplyvov a motivácií migrantov, zhodnotenie ich práv, problémov a ťažkostí pred migračným procesom a po ňom. Hlavným zámerom je podrobne opísať vývoj migrácii medzi Slovenskou republikou a Veľkou Britániou počas histórie a zobrazíť zmeny tendencií v posledných troch storočiach.

V prvej časti sa venujeme vo všeobecnosti migrácii a v druhej a tretej časti aplikujeme teoretické poznatky prvej kapitoly na výmenu obyvateľstva medzi Slovenskou republikou a Spojeným kráľovstvom.

Práca je rozdelená na 3 hlavné kapitoly a 16 podkapitol, ktoré podrobne rozoberajú a skúmajú danú problematiku.

V prvej kapitole sme vymedzili pojmy migrácia, štátne občianstvo, migračné saldo a všeobecne sme charakterizovali hlavné determinanty vyst'ahovalectva. Migrácia ako taká má korene v praveku a objavuje sa v každej ére ľud'stva. Definuje sa ako presun jednotlivca z jedného miesta sveta na druhé, za účelom nadobudnutia nového bydliska. Rozlišujeme 3 hlavné druhy migrácie: interkontinentálnu, intrakontinentálnu a interregionálnu.

Na vysvetlenie pojmu štátneho občianstva sme použili viac definícií ako napríklad: „Štátne občianstvo je trvalý právny vzťah fyzickej osoby ku konkrétnemu štátu, najčastejšie štátu, v ktorom fyzická osoba žije, pričom obsahom tohto vzťahu sú práva a povinnosti stanovené vnútroštátnym právom príslušného štátu.“ Ako migračné saldo sa označuje rozdiel medzi počtom emigrantov a imigrantov danej krajiny. V prípade, ak počet imigrantov je vyšší ako počet emigrantov, tak toto číslo je pozitívne, ale keď tento pomer je opačný, tak migračné saldo je negatívne.

Ďalšou dôležitou súčasťou prvej kapitoly je priblíženie hlavných determinantov migračného rozhodnutia a primárnych subjektov, ktoré hrajú dôležitú rolu pri rozhodovacom procese. Ľudia, ktorí uvažujú o opustení domovskej krajiny, vlády domovských krajín a vlády potenciálnych cieľových krajín predstavujú primárne subjekty a spoločne tvoria migračný trh. Migranti počas rozhodovacieho procesu si zvažia, či chcú

zostať v domovskej krajine, alebo emigrovať do zahraničia. Ak sa rozhodnú pre druhú možnosť, následne porovnávajú „ponuky“ jednotlivých cieľových krajín a vyberú si tú „ponuku“, ktorá je pre nich najvýhodnejšia. Prítlačivosť „ponuky“ krajiny ovplyvňujú ekonomické, politické, sociálne a iné faktory. Posledná podkapitola tejto sekcie sa zaoberá so skúmaním a analýzou vplyvu finančných kríz na vývoj migrácie. Ako najpodstatnejšie následky finančných kríz na migráciu sa uvádza zníženie počtu emigrantov z príznačných zdrojových krajín, zvýšená snaha vlád presvedčiť imigrantov o opustenie krajiny, ostrý pád ilegálnej migrácie a zníženie remitancií.

V druhej kapitole sa zameriavame hlavne na vystaňhovalectvo z územia dnešného Slovenska do Veľkej Británie počas posledných 300 rokov. 7 podkapitol sa venuje danej tematike a 2 podkapitoly tvoria praktickú položku bakalárskej práce. V prvej časti sme sa dopátrali k informáciám o lodných denníkoch, ktoré dokazujú, že migrácia medzi skúmanými krajinami má vyše 400 ročné korene. Štefan Parmenius Štitnický a Jakub Bohdan boli prvými migrantmi, o ktorých sa zachovali písomné dôkazy.

Ďalšie sekcie sa orientujú na vývoj migrácie od začiatku 20. storočia až po dnešnú dobu. Svetové vojny, ropné šoky, pád železnej opony a vstup Slovenskej republiky do Európskej únie patria medzi význačné faktory, ktoré dôrazne ovplyvňovali vývoj vystaňhovalectva. Migračná stratégia, úroveň vzdelania migrantov a ich problémy pred migráciou a po nej predstavujú dôležitú položku našej práce.

Sekcia 2.8 opisuje informácie o živote, motivácií a kariére migrantov, ku ktorým sme dospeli po analýze dotazníkov. 54 ľudí vyplnilo dotazník, z ktorých vyše polovica mala ženské pohlavie a väčšina z nich patrila do vekovej kategórie 20-30 rokov. Vďaka dotazníku sme sa dozvedeli, že najpopulárnejšou cieľovou krajinou v rámci Spojeného kráľovstva je Anglicko, konkrétne veľkomestá ako Londýn, Nottingham alebo Manchester. Migranti sa zamestnali hlavne v nasledujúcich pracovných oblastiach: gastronómia, turizmus, priemysel, obchodníctvo, manažment a umenie. Študenti vysokých škôl predstavujú tiež relevantnú skupinu migrantov. Na otázku „Čo motivovalo vašu migráciu“, prevažná väčšina odpovedala slovami: „peniaze, práca a kariéra“.

Posledná podkapitola tejto sekcie má tiež praktický charakter a čiastočne nadväzuje na dotazník. Jej hlavným zámerom bolo vytvorenie interview-u s osobou – Tomášom, 28 ročným migrantom zo Slovenskej republiky, ktorý prechádzal týmto procesom a z vlastných skúseností vie, čo prežíva migrant počas migračného procesu.

Pôvodným cieľom poslednej kapitoly bolo poskytnúť podobný historický prehľad o vývoji migrácie zo Spojeného kráľovstva na územie dnešného Slovenska počas posledného storočia. Avšak v štádiu hľadania zdrojov sme zistili, že nakoľko tento jav je veľmi nevýrazný, odborníci sa s tým nezaoberali v takom rozsahu, ako so slovenskou emigráciou. Preto sme si neskôr vymedzili za hlavný zámer poskytnúť informácie o konkrétnej rodine migrantov – Swanovcov, ktorá sa prisťahovala do Rakúsko-Uhorska na konci 19. storočia. Ich príchod, život v cieľovej krajine a adaptácia k novému prostrediu predstavujú dôležitú časť danej sekcie. Ďalšia podkapitola sa primárne zamerala na vývoj migračného salda Veľkej Británie, slovenskú migračnú politiku a jej hlavné princípy, ktoré boli zavedené po roku 1993. Migračnú politiku Slovenska chápeme ako systém konkrétnych krokov a opatrení štátu, smerujúcich k účelnej regulácii migrácie v súlade so záujmami štátu. Medzi najdôležitejšie princípy patria: povinnosť štátu zachovať základné ľudské práva a slobody, rešpektovanie všeobecne právnych zásad medzinárodného práva, právna regulácia migračnej problematiky a aplikácia týchto právnych úprav.

Praktický výskum tvoril závažnú časť našej práce a prichádza s novými objavmi a údajmi o slovenských a britských migrantoch.

Hlavným prínosom tejto práce je podrobná analýza a zhrnutie doteraz známych faktov z oblasti vývoja migrácie a v neposlednom rade práca prináša komplexný teoretický náhľad o tomto vývoji, napriek tomu, že predpísaný rozsah bakalárskej práce ani zďaleka nedovoľuje venovať sa tejto problematike v takej miere, v akej by to bolo potrebné.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

Migration to the United Kingdom

This is a survey on the Migration to the United Kingdom. I collect information for my bachelor thesis. This survey should only take about 5 minutes of your time. Your answers will be completely anonymous. Please fill this survey only if you had previously migrated to the United Kingdom from Slovakia/Czechoslovakia. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me on the email address adamikmate@gmail.com. Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

* Required

1. How long have you been living in the United Kingdom? *

- less than 1 year
- 1-2 years
- 3-4 years
- 4-5 years
- Other:

2. What motivated your migration to the UK? *

3. Had your stay in the United Kingdom met your previous expectations? *

- Yes, I had found exactly what I was looking for.
- Yes, most of my expectations had been met.
- No, only a few of my expectations had been met.
- No not at all.
- Other:

4. Which field do you work in? *

- Architecture
- Art and design/Drama and dance
- Business and management/Economics
- Chemistry

- Computer sciences and IT
- Gastronomy
- Tourism, transport and travel
- Services
- Manufacturing
- Agriculture
- Other:

5. How many times have you changed your job in the UK? *

- I have not changed my job yet.
- Once.
- Twice.
- Three times.
- Four times.
- More than four times.

6. Have you been promoted at your current job? *

- Yes, I have already been promoted multiple times.
- Yes I have been promoted once.
- No, I have not been promoted yet, but I'm expecting it in the near future.
- No, I have not been promoted, and there is no perspective for a promotion.
- Other:

7. How often do you visit Slovakia? *

- every week
- every month
- every trimester(on a three month basis)
- every half-year
- once a year
- Other:

8. Do you plan to move from your permanent residence? *

- Yes, I want to move, but only within the UK.
- Yes, I want to move back to Slovakia

- Yes, I want to move to an other country(not Slovakia)
- No, I do not want to move.
- Other:

9. Did you experience culture shock after your arrival to the UK? *Culture shock is the anxiety, feeling of frustration, alienation and anger that may occur when a person is placed in a new culture.

- Yes, I did, but I got through it easily.
- Yes, I did and it was quite hard to overcome it.
- No, I did not.
- Other:

10. What is your gender? *

- Male
- Female

11. How old are you? *

- younger than 18
- 18-20
- 20-24
- 24-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- older than 50

12. Which of the four countries do you live in? *

- England
- Northern Ireland
- Scotland
- Wales

13. Which town or city do you live in?

14. How would you characterize your current financial situation?

- Very good
- Good
- Average
- Bad
- Very bad

Appendix 2: Family tree of the Swans II



