

This study focuses on international labour migration. On the basis of sociological migration theories and concepts it aims to show and explain or identify trends typical for contemporary migration and present them on the migration processes in three selected countries- Ireland, Germany and the Czech Republic. The study refers to migration theories operating both on macro and micro (or mezzo) levels. Former is represented by classical migration theories or by the world-system approach and by the concept of global cities which is based on them. The latter is represented by the theories of social networks and social capital. The study also pinpoints to transnational migration, which represents a new trend and approach within migration studies. Furthermore it also takes into consideration some aspects of economic sociology and its analysis of migration. Moreover, this study challenges questions of co-existence of immigrants and “hosting societies”, and introduces forms of integration and incorporation. It is also targeting on the role of national identity as well as perception of immigrants by the majority of the “hosting populations”. The analyses is based on the “National Identity II” ISSP, 2003 empiric research. In this area the study focuses on potentially “double character” of nationality and citizenship by using the exploration factor analyses in which ethno-national and politic approaches are being considered. Both theoretic and empiric resources are reflected in the particular chapters dedicated to Ireland, Germany and the Czech Republic. This study aims not only at introduction of each of these countries with its migration scene and to capture the perception of the respective public to the problem of immigration, but also strives to find joint topics which can be identified in all three mentioned countries and in their societies.