

*THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE*

**Geographical Research and  
Cross-Border Cooperation**



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## Geographical Research and Cross-Border Cooperation



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hierarchical system architectures are considered and their performance is compared. The optimal system architecture for this WSN application is discussed based on the obtained results.

**Keywords:** environmental management, flood detection, river pollution, wireless sensor networks.

## YOUTH MIGRATION IN THE LOWER DANUBE REGION

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### Abstract:

Youth constitutes a powerful and important part of migrant population, having potential to affect demographic and socio-economic development and posing challenges to countries of origin and destination. The likelihood of migration decreases with age while the migration costs increase. The main focus of the paper is on youth migration in the lower Danube region (Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania). While Romania, Bulgaria and Serbia are emigration countries, emigration as well as immigration is reality in Hungary. We consider as young persons aged 15-34 in order to include all relevant life events in transition to adulthood. Based on the census data and administrative records we give an overview of youth migration in the Lower Danube countries. Secondary source analysis on the municipality level has been used to shed light on specific motivations that drive youth migration patterns in those countries. We find that Germany is within three top countries where young migrants from all Lower Danube countries stream to. Typical young migrant biographies point to importance of economic, educational, family, ethnic as well as adventure reasons for migration. Due to developmental consequences of youth migration they call for particular attention in policy-making. To gain a triple win of youth migration cooperation of different governance levels as well as strengthening of cooperation between receiving and sending countries is needed.

**Keywords:** youth migration, patterns, drivers, Lower Danube countries.

## CONNECTIVITY PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES IN THE LOWER DANUBE REGION

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### Abstract:

The development of the overall connectivity of the Danube region is of key importance for its future. Unfortunately, the region is still divided into two unequal economic, political and infrastructure components. These are the Upper Danube, including Germany, Austria, Slovakia and Hungary, and the Lower Danube, including Serbia, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine and Moldova. The prospects for the future development of the Lower Danube depend directly on the successful and efficient economical, political and infrastructural development of the countries in the region. The three elements are inseparably linked to each other. The insufficient number of bridge facilities in the Lower Danube and the underdeveloped incoming infrastructure to them are a major problem, both for the region's connectivity and for the economic and cultural development. The stalled enlargement of the “Schengen” area, the demographic problems and the ineffective integration of the minority groups in the region are complementary to the problems of the overall connection and integration of the Lower Danube. The purpose of the report is to systematically analyze and summarise the main differences between the two constituent parts of the Danube region. The focus of the work is on the issues of connectivity in the Lower Danube and the approaches to their solution. The report will examine the policies pursued by the European Union and its Member States for the development of the region. This includes activities related to the EU Transport Strategy for South East Europe, the Danube Transnational Cooperation Program 2014-2020 and the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.

**Keywords:** economical and infrastructural development, connectivity, Lower Danube region.