Close to 20 million people have emigrated from Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe during 1990-2012, representing about 5½ percent of the population.

Emigration of skilled workers has lowered GDP growth and income levels at home.

To mitigate the negative impacts of emigration in Eastern Europe, policies can help...

- Account for emigration in EU structural and cohesion funds
- Better utilize remaining workforce
- Better utilize remittances
- Retain and attract workers, including returnees

Source: For more information, read the IMF Staff Discussion Note: Emigration and Its Economic Impact on Eastern Europe (July 2016).