



Wiener Institut für
Internationale
Wirtschaftsvergleiche

The Vienna Institute for
International Economic
Studies

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Conference on European Economic Integration (CEEI) 2022

Economic and monetary policy under wartime conditions – implications for CESEE

21/11/2022

Session 2

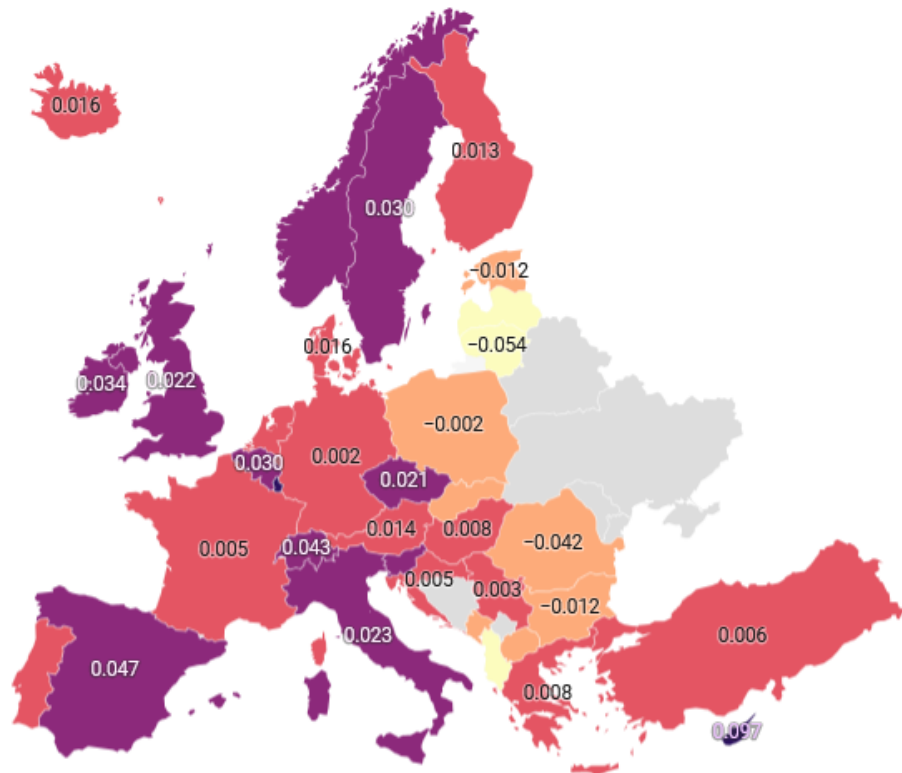
Flight and migration, brain drain and population aging

Isilda Mara

Changing migration patterns: some of the EU-CEE countries turned from net senders to net receivers of migrants

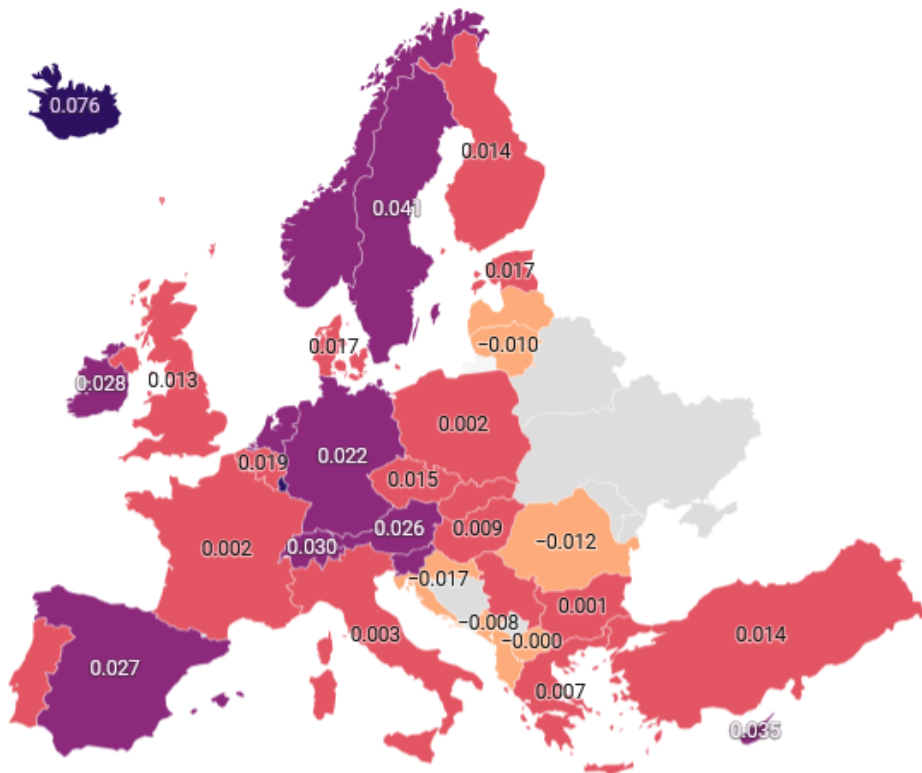
Aggregate net migration in % of the population, cumulative 2006-2010

< -0.05 -0.05-0.00 0.00-0.02 0.02-0.05 ≥ 0.05



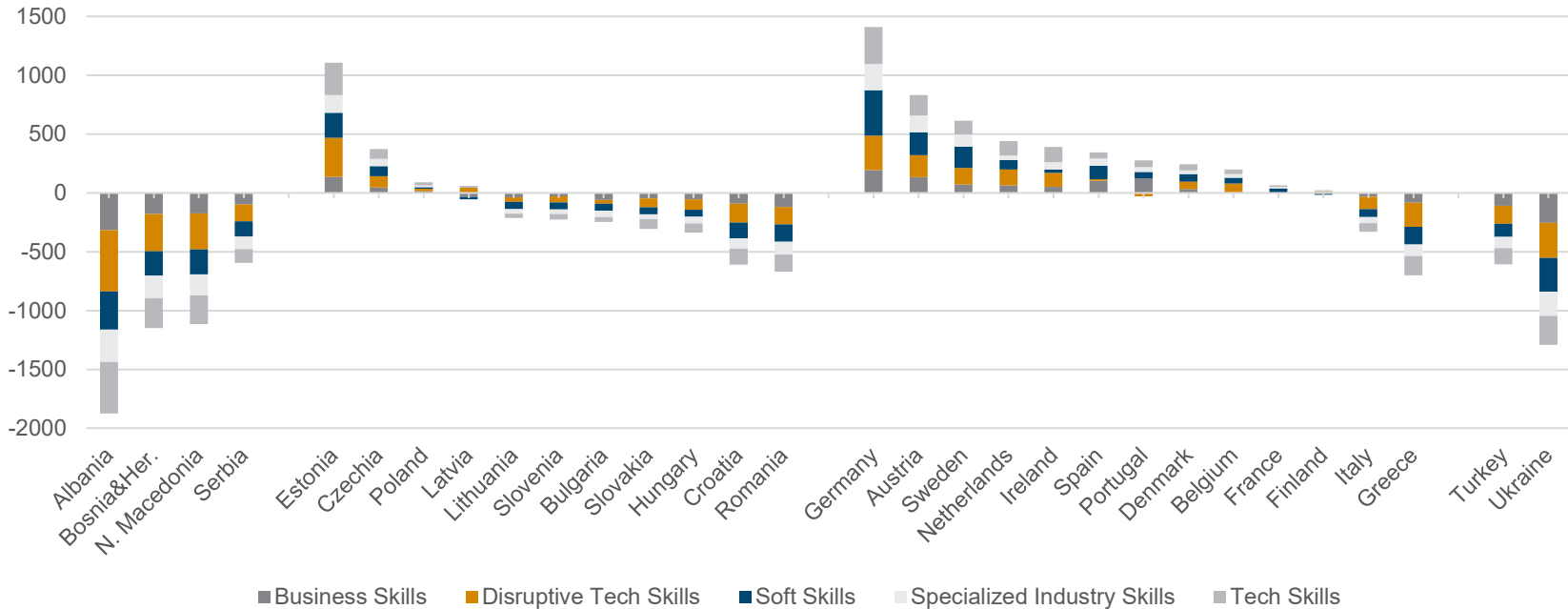
Aggregate net migration as % of the population, cumulative 2016-2020

< -0.05 -0.05-0 0-0.02 0.02-0.05 ≥ 0.05



The EU-15 have been net receivers of skilled professionals, while EU-CEE and Western Balkan countries have been net senders, but

Labour migration by skills, 2015-2019



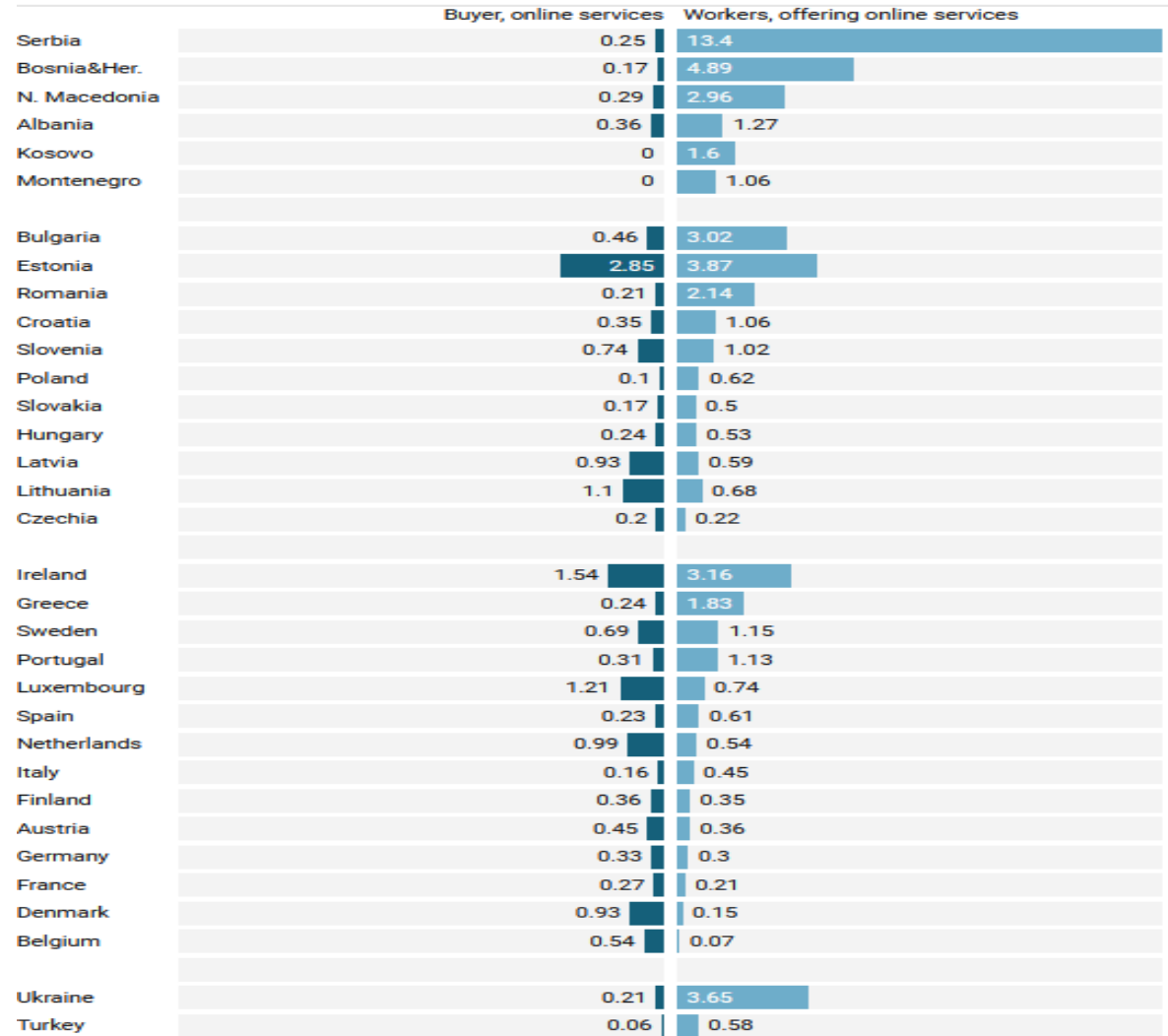
Source: own elaboration using World Bank Group – LinkedIn Talent migration dataset. Net labour migration by skills group per 10.000, average 2015-2019. Skilled migration - skills gained and lost - is calculated as the net gain or loss of members from a country with a given skill divided by the number of LinkedIn members of that skill group in the target (or selected) country, multiplied by 10.000



With the remote and online work telemigrants are and will become more frequent and as such will reverse the trend for some categories of skilled professionals

Note: Online labour supply and demand, average 2020-2021 per 10.000 inhabitants in working age 15-64.

Source: own elaboration using Oxford Online Labour Index daily statistics. <https://ilabour.oii.ox.ac.uk/online-labour-index/>



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