

ASPECTS OF THE DIMENSIONS AND DYNAMICS OF THE ROMANIAN LABOR FORCE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract: *The migratory phenomenon of the 1980s in Europe is characterized by political and economic changes in the East-West region, which led to the emigration of the populations from the former socialist states to the countries of Western Europe, economically developed countries. In this context, the developed countries have taken restrictive measures. Regarding the migration of the 1990s, the analysis reveals that the form of migration from this time is a labor force and temporary migration called "pendular" in the EU countries, the situation being different from previous migrations that were predominantly permanent*

With regard to the mobility of the Romanian labor force in the European Union, finding a job is the main cause of emigration. On this background, it is noted that men are particularly focused in the construction sector, while women find a job easier in domestic services. This situation exposes Romanians, especially men, to an increased risk of unemployment.

Keywords: *transnational networks, diaspora networks, pendular migration, brain drain, cross-border pendularism, migratory flows.*

Introduction:

Following the political and economic changes of the late 1980s, East-West migration gained in Central and Eastern Europe. Given the magnitude of migration from the former socialist countries, the countries of Western Europe quickly reacted with restrictive measures. The most frequently cited reasons for the developed countries were the increase in unemployment and the level of social spending. The fundamentals of

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