Abstract
The unemployment represents a big problem at local and national level for every country. The most of the society problems are determined by this and also the criminality rate is proportional with the unemployment rate. If before the 1989 Romanian Revolution the rate of the unemployment was relatively low, in the last 20 years this rate experienced high and uncontrolled increases because the instability of national economy. Obviously one of the main reason was the disappearance of many combined and manufacturers or the privatization of these. Another cause was the fact that most of the Romanian people, especially younger between 18 and 40 years of age and especially in the 2000’s has gone for working abroad. For this reason the national economy has declined dramatically and in the beginning of the new millennium, more exactly the first 4-5 years, the unemployment rate was one of the highest from entire Europe and the highest from the Central and Southern Europe. Fortunately, in the last 5-6 years the national Romanian economy has known a relatively increase because of the foreign investors that either took some of the manufacturers that were in decay either built new ones and therefore hire the workforce from the country. Also, another important thing is represented by the investments in the tourism, an area that represented a national force in the 70’s and 80’s. In this paper, based on the data collected from the National Institute of Statistics we want to do an analysis of the unemployment for the period of the last 2 decades, with a step of approximately 10 years, in order to observe some differences between the number of unemployed people from three different periods: 90’s, 00’s and 10’s.

Key words: national economy, unemployment rate, forest, statistical analysis, unemployment maps