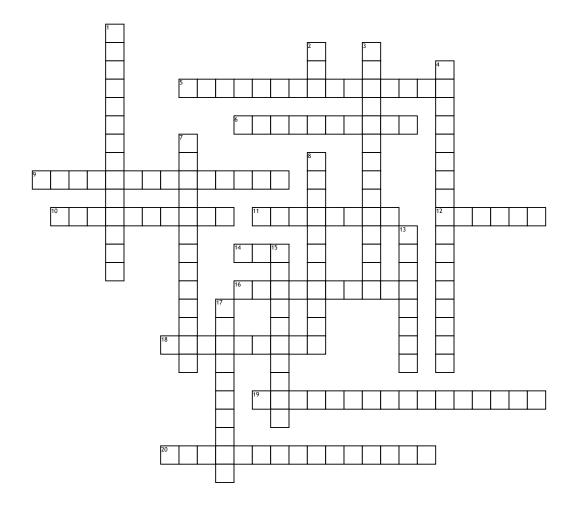
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Crossword- GDP, Inflation, unemployment



Across

- **5.** The financial ability to buy products and services.
- **6.** People who lose their jobs because technological advances reduce the demand for people with their skills.
- **9.** The theory that too much money is in the economy and causes inflation.
- 10. Exports minus imports
- **11.** People who are unemployed because their jobs depend on the season.
- **12.** Money received especially on a regular basis for work or through investment.
- **14.** The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.
- **16.** People who are changing jobs or seeking their 1st jobs.

- **18.** A sustained drop in the price level.
- **19.** The theory that inflation occurs when demand for goods and services exceeds existing supplies.
- **20.** Is a macro economic theory use to explain the cause-and-effect relationship between rising wages and rising prices or inflation.

Down

- **1.** Is inflation caused by an increase in prices of inputs like a labor raw material.
- 2. Consumer price index computed each month by the bureau of labor statistics. It is determined by measuring the price of a standard group goods to represent the market basket of a typical consumer. It helps calculate the average inflation rate for the country.

- 3. Inflation that is out of control.
- **4.** The inflation of a nation increases gradually but continually over time.
- 7. The proportion of a loan that is charged as interests to the barrower typically expressed as an annual percentage of the loan understanding.
- 8. Spending by households on goods and services
- **13.** People who lose their jobs during periods of economic decline.
- **15.** Measurement that shows how the average price of a standard group of goods changes over time.
- **17.** The market value a firm adds to a product

Word Bank

Seasonal Hyperinflation Net exports Wage price spiral Price index CPI Frictional Quantity theory Cost push theory Purchasing power Demand pull theory Interest rates Consumption Cyclical Deflation Value added **GDP** Income Creeping inflation Structural