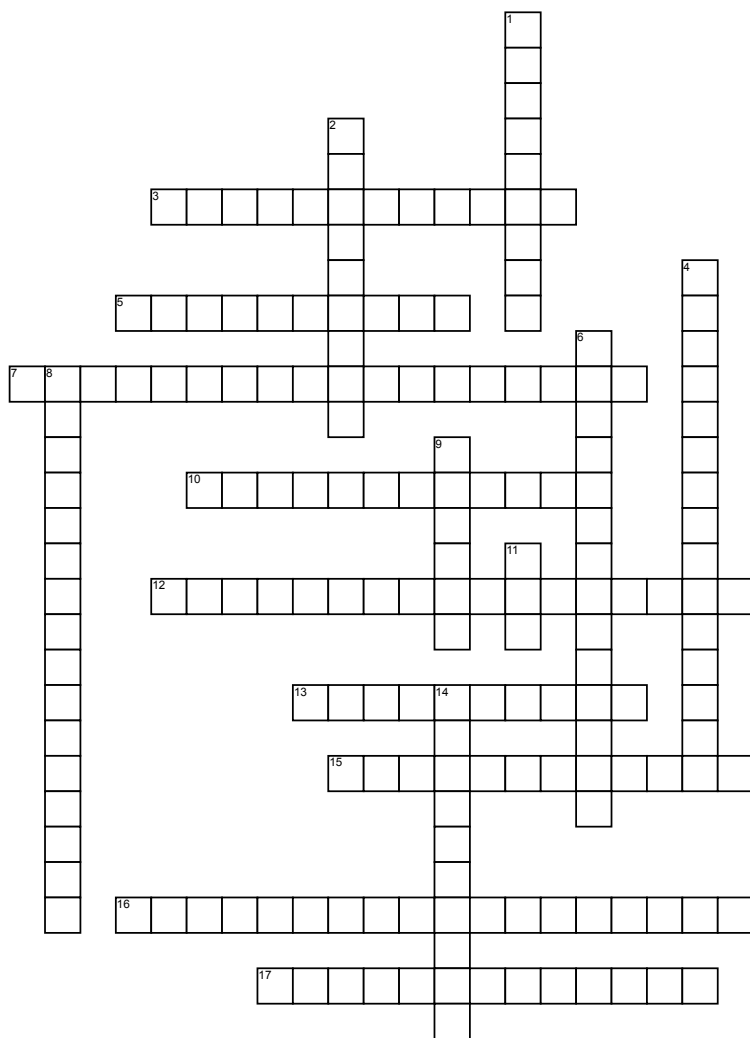


Economic Indicators



Across

3. The rate of output per unit of input.

5. A bad, depressingly prolonged recession in economic activity. A slump is where output falls by at least 10%; a depression is an even deeper and more prolonged slump

7. How the people who run companies feel about their organisations' future economic prospects

10. The percentage of income saved by individuals or households.

12. A statistic used for judging the health of an economy.

13. The process of making goods and services with the given resources available.

15. The cost of borrowing money or earned on savings. Interest is usually expressed at an annual rate: the amount of interest that would be paid during a year divided by the amount of money loaned.

16. How good consumers feel about their future economic prospects

17. The different phases of economic growth that an economy experiences over time

Down

1. A sustained increase in the prices of goods and services over time and where purchasing power decreases. Typically measured by the CPI.

2. A period of slow or negative economic growth, technically defined as two or more quarters of negative growth.

4. People who are employed, but not working as many hours as they would like to work.

6. an increase in amount of national production that has occurred over time, most commonly measured by GDP.

8. The number of people of working age without a job is usually expressed as an unemployment rate, a percentage of the workforce (ie: those unemployed plus those employed).

9. The main reason firms exist. In economic theory, profit is the reward for risk taken by businesses. Put simply, profit is a firm's total revenue minus total cost.

11. A measure of economic activity in a country. It is calculated by adding the total value of goods and services produced in that country over a period of time, usually one year.

14. Those people without a job but actively looking for work.

Word Bank

Profit

Economic Indicator

Recession

Unemployment Rate

Underemployment

Economic growth

GDP

Savings Ratio

Productivity

Interest Rate

Business Cycle

Inflation

Unemployed

Production

Business Confidence

Consumer confidence

Depression