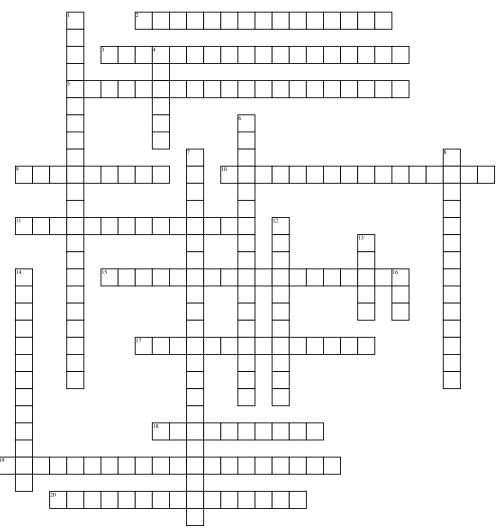
Name:	Date:	Period:
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## GDP, Inflation, Unemployment



## Across

- 2. the process by which rising wages cause higher prices and higher prices cause higher wages
- **3.** total amount of spending by business of factory and equipment
- **5.** people who lose their jobs during economic decline
- 9. a sustained drop of the price level
- **10.** theory that inflation occurs when demand for goods and services exceeds existing supplies
- 11. inflation that is out of control
- **15.** takes in 1/5 in taxes but 10% of that goes to transfer payments (welfare) rather than goods and services

- **17.** theory that too much money in the economy cause inflation
- 18. indicator of our economy's success
- 19. people who are unemployed because their jobs depend on the season
- 20. the ability to purchase goods and services
- 1. people who lose their jobs because technological advances reduce the demand for people with their skills
- **4.** money received especially on the daily basis for work or through investments
- **6.** a nation who's inflation increases gradually but continually over time
- 7. people who are changing jobs or are seeking their first jobs

- **8.** theory that inflation occurs when producers raise prices in order to meet increased cost
- 12. spending by consumers
- **13.** / consumption by consumers+ investment by businesses+ government spending
- **14.** the proportion of a loan that is charges as interest to the borrower, typically expressed as an annual percentage of the loan
- **16.** measures the total value of FINAL goods and services produced in a country

## **Word Bank**

Deflation Cost-Push Theory Frictional Unemployment Wage-Price Spiral Cyclical Unemployment Structural Unemployment Consumption Government Spending C+I+G**Quantity Theory** Demand-Pull Theory Interest Rates **GDP** Seasonal Unemployment Purchasing power **Business Investment** Creeping Inflation Hyperinflation Production Income