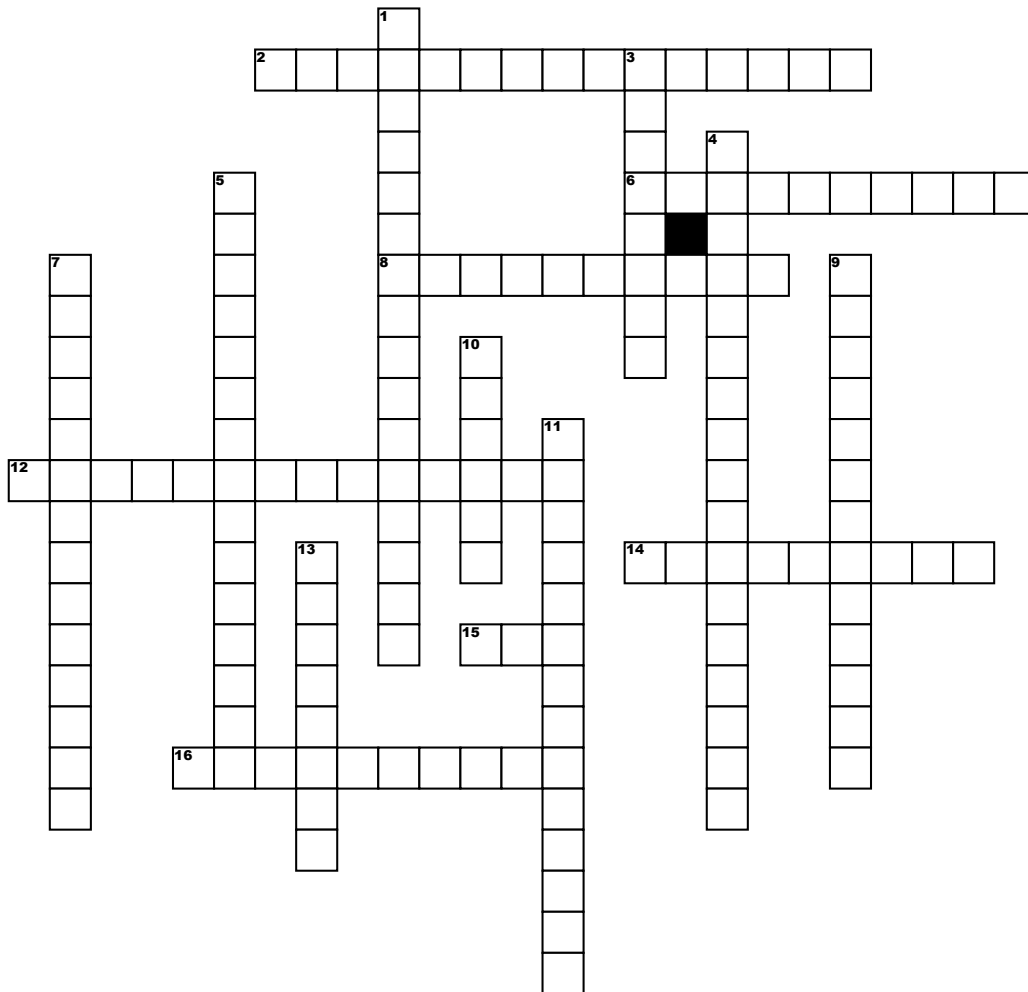


GDP, Inflation and Unemployment



Across

2. Raise wages causes higher prices and higher prices cause a bigger wages

6. Workers skills do not match the jobs that are available

8. Measurement that shows how the average price of standard group of goods changes over time

12. States that have too much money in the economy causes inflation

14. Substains drop in the price value

15. Consumer price index computed each month by the Bureau of Labor statistics. It is determined by measuring the price of a standard group of goods meant to represent the "market basket" of typical consumer. Helps calculate the average ration rate for the country

16. When people take time to find a job

Down

1. Demand for goods and services exceeds existing supplies

3. Industry slow down and make seasonal shifts

4. Prices that are slowly increasing power

5. The worth of money has changed the money is not equivalent to what it was before

7. Inflation occurs when producers raise prices in order to meet increased costs

9. Certain percentage to bank to get back eventually

10. Inflation sometimes, but not always, erodes income

11. The core inflation rate exceeding the effects of food and energy prices

13. Economy falls down causing people to lose jobs, then coming back

Word Bank

Seasonal

Creeping inflation

Wage Price Spiral

Structural

Price Index

Frictional

Demand Pull Theory

Interest rates

Hyperinflation

Quantity theory

Cost push theory

CPI

Purchasing power

Deflation

Cyclical

Income