



# Economics Theme 6 - Labor Economics

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## Across

1. A state of the economy in which all persons who want to work can find employment without much difficulty at the prevailing rates of pay.
4. Persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.
5. The temporary joblessness which results from individuals who are between jobs, are engaged in seasonal work, have quit their jobs and are looking for better ones, or are looking for their first jobs. This type of unemployment is usually short term and is caused by the economy's inability to immediately match job seekers with jobs.
9. Suspension from pay by the company for reasons such as lack of orders, plant breakdown, shortage of materials, or termination of seasonal or temporary employment.
10. Notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment requesting a determination of insured status for jobless benefits.
11. Data based on future projections or estimates. The data will usually change when the future becomes the past.
13. Unemployed persons who never worked before and who are entering the labor force for the first time, based on the Current Population Survey.
14. Statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur more or less regularly every year in a time series such as unemployment rates.
15. A set of data that serves as a tool for analyzing current economic conditions and future prospects.
16. An estimate of area residents who earned wages during the week including the 12th of each month. This estimate includes wage and salary employees, agricultural employees, self-employed and unpaid family workers, domestics, and employees on strike.

## Down

2. A situation that involves at least 50 persons at the same establishment, each of who has filed an initial claim for unemployment insurance benefits during a consecutive five-week period.
3. Employment terminations caused by quits, layoffs, or other reasons such as death, retirement, permanent disability, or transfer.
6. The mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.
7. A temporary stoppage of work by a group of workers (not necessarily union members) to express a grievance or enforce a demand.
8. The total number of unemployed as a percentage of the total labor force (employed plus unemployed), based on the Current Population Survey.
12. The number of individuals age 16 or over who are employed or unemployed. People who are not working or actively looking for work are not included in the labor force.

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