

## 2 Unemployment, inflation, and the business cycle – Part 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

| English                    | 中文      | Write it 3 times (English) |
|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| unemployment rate          | 失业率     | _____                      |
| Inflation                  | 通货膨胀    | _____                      |
| consumer price index (CPI) | 消费者价格指数 | _____                      |
| business cycle             | 经济周期    | _____                      |

### Recall

You hear these words in the news all the time:

- **Unemployment** –people who want a job but cannot find one.
- **Inflation** –prices rising over time.
- The economy has good years and bad years.

This sheet makes these measures exact. Each idea has a worked example.

### New ideas

#### ■ 1 Unemployment

The **labor force** is the employed plus the unemployed (those without work who are actively looking). The **unemployment rate** 失业率 is

$$\frac{\text{unemployed}}{\text{labor force}} \times 100\%.$$

**frictional**  
short-term, between  
jobs

**structural**  
skills no longer  
match the jobs

**cyclical**  
low demand in  
a recession

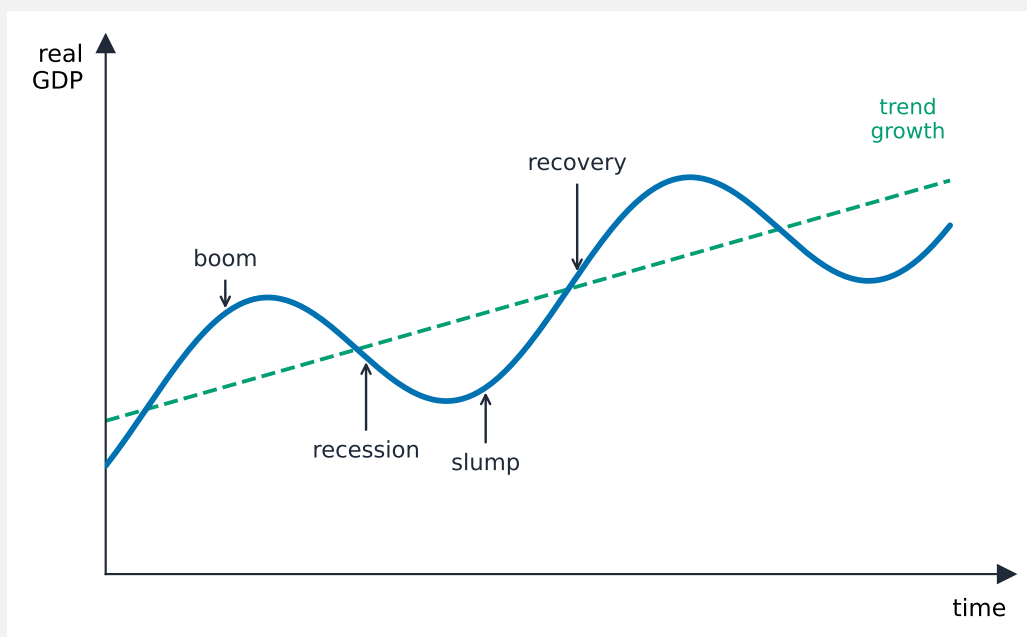
*Worked example.* With 9 million unemployed and a labor force of 150 million: rate  
 $= \frac{9}{150} \times 100\% = 6\%$ .

## ■ 2 Inflation and the CPI

**Inflation** 通货膨胀 is a sustained rise in average prices, measured by the **consumer price index (CPI)** 消费者价格指数. The inflation rate is the percent change in the CPI.

*Worked example.* If the CPI rises from 200 to 210, the inflation rate is  $\frac{210 - 200}{200} \times 100\% = 5\%$ .

## ■ 3 The business cycle



The **business cycle** 经济周期 is the economy's ups and downs: expansion (growth) up to a peak, then contraction (recession) down to a trough, then recovery.

## ■ 4 The trade-off

Unemployment and inflation tend to move in **opposite** directions over the cycle – high in a recession, low in a boom.

**Watch out:** someone who has **stopped looking** for work is **not** counted as unemployed – they leave the labor force. This is why the unemployment rate can understate the real problem.

## Practice

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Try these in order. The methods are all above.

**2.1** State who is counted in the labor force. [2]

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**2.2** A country has 8 million unemployed and a labor force of 100 million. Find the unemployment rate. [2]

**2.3** The CPI rises from 150 to 159. Find the inflation rate. [3]

**2.4** Name the four stages of the business cycle in order. [2]

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**2.5** Explain why the unemployment rate can understate the true level of joblessness. [2]

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