



AUGUST 2, 2024

Labor Market Lessons Powered by Inductive Reasoning

About Me

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Taught high school social
studies for 17 years

M.A. in Economics &
Entrepreneurship for Educators
from the University of Delaware



Session Objective

You will be able to...

Describe and evaluate two Econiful lesson plans focused on the labor force and unemployment.



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Econiful
Curriculum

On-Level High School Economics

80 lessons, 45 minutes each

53 lessons available now

Literacy-targeted course

Emphasizes active learning,
retrieval practice, &
metacognition



SEMESTER PLAN

Economic Foundations

Microeconomics

Macroeconomics

Global Connections

Personal Finance

UNIT 1

SCARCITY AND DECISION MAKING

- Unlimited wants and desires paired with limited resources require us to make choices.
- Decision-making is complex and changes based on many factors.

UNIT 2

OPTIMIZATION AND INCENTIVIZATION

- Competitive markets can lead to optimal outcomes.
- Incentives shape decisions.
- Some market outcomes can be improved through government involvement.

UNIT 3

ECONOMIC HEALTH

- Economic health can be evaluated in different ways, each with its own limitations.
- Fluctuations in the economy affect people's standard of living.
- Institutions and government policy play an important role in the economy.

UNIT 4

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

- Voluntary trade generates benefits for both parties.
- Effective institutions and policies drive economic development and improvements in the standard of living.

UNIT 5

INVESTING AND PLANNING

- Investing in yourself is beneficial in the long run.
- Planning is critical to achieving your personal finance goals.

Big Ideas

Essential Questions

- Why do we have to make decisions?
- How do people make decisions?

- To what extent is competition beneficial?
- When is the risk worth the reward?
- When are rules helpful?

- How can we determine the overall health of our economy?
- Why does economic health matter?
- How involved should the government be in promoting economic health?

- When does it make sense to engage in trade?
- How does global trade influence the lives of people?
- Why are some countries richer than others?

- How does the “best” decision change over time?
- How do the choices you make today shape your life in the future?



How do you introduce students to the labor force and unemployment?





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Lesson 3.6

3.6 Thinking About the Labor Force Like an Economist

Overview	Through a hands-on activity and the use of a flow chart, students define key labor force categories.
Sequence	<p>Card sorting exercise</p> <p>Unemployment calculation and recent data</p> <p>Practice scenarios with labor force flow chart</p> <p>Summarizer linking unemployment & GDP</p>

Learning Objectives

You will be able to:

Describe unemployment and how it is measured.

Explain the interdependence of the GDP growth rate and unemployment rate.



Categorizing According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)



THIAGO

GWEN

GRACE

JUAN

HARSHITA

SOPHIA

MARTA

LIAM

DEVON

RAJ

Potential Labor Force Sort

Sort the people into

Potential Labor
Force (7)

Not part of
Potential Labor
Force (3)



Note About Terminology

We use the term “potential labor force”

BLS uses “civilian noninstitutional population”

Some textbooks use “working age population”



Potential Labor Force

GRACE

JUAN

HARSHITA

GWEN

MARTA

LIAM

SOPHIA

Not part of the Potential Labor Force

RAJ

THIAGO

DEVON

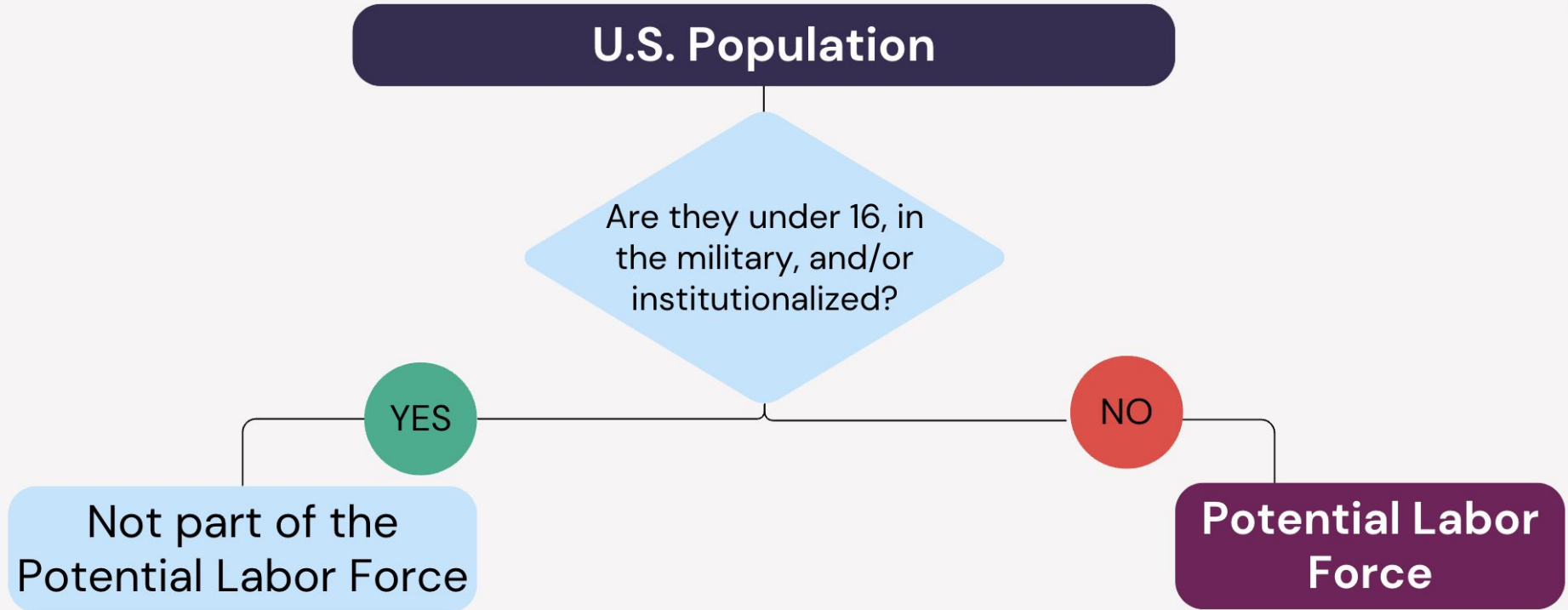
Potential Labor Force

Now that you have the correct categorization of the people...

Establish at least **two** criteria for identifying members of the **potential labor force**.

Hint: Members of the potential labor force must not be _____, _____, or _____.

Determining Potential Labor Force



Potential Labor Force

Which of your proposed criteria closely align with the BLS's criteria?

What aspects of the BLS's criteria did you overlook?

GRACE

JUAN

HARSHITA

GWEN

MARTA

LIAM

SOPHIA

Labor Force Sort

Sort the 7 people into

Labor Force (5)

Not part of the Labor
Force (2)

Part of the Labor Force

JUAN

HARSHITA

GWEN

MARTA

LIAM

Not part of the Labor Force

GRACE

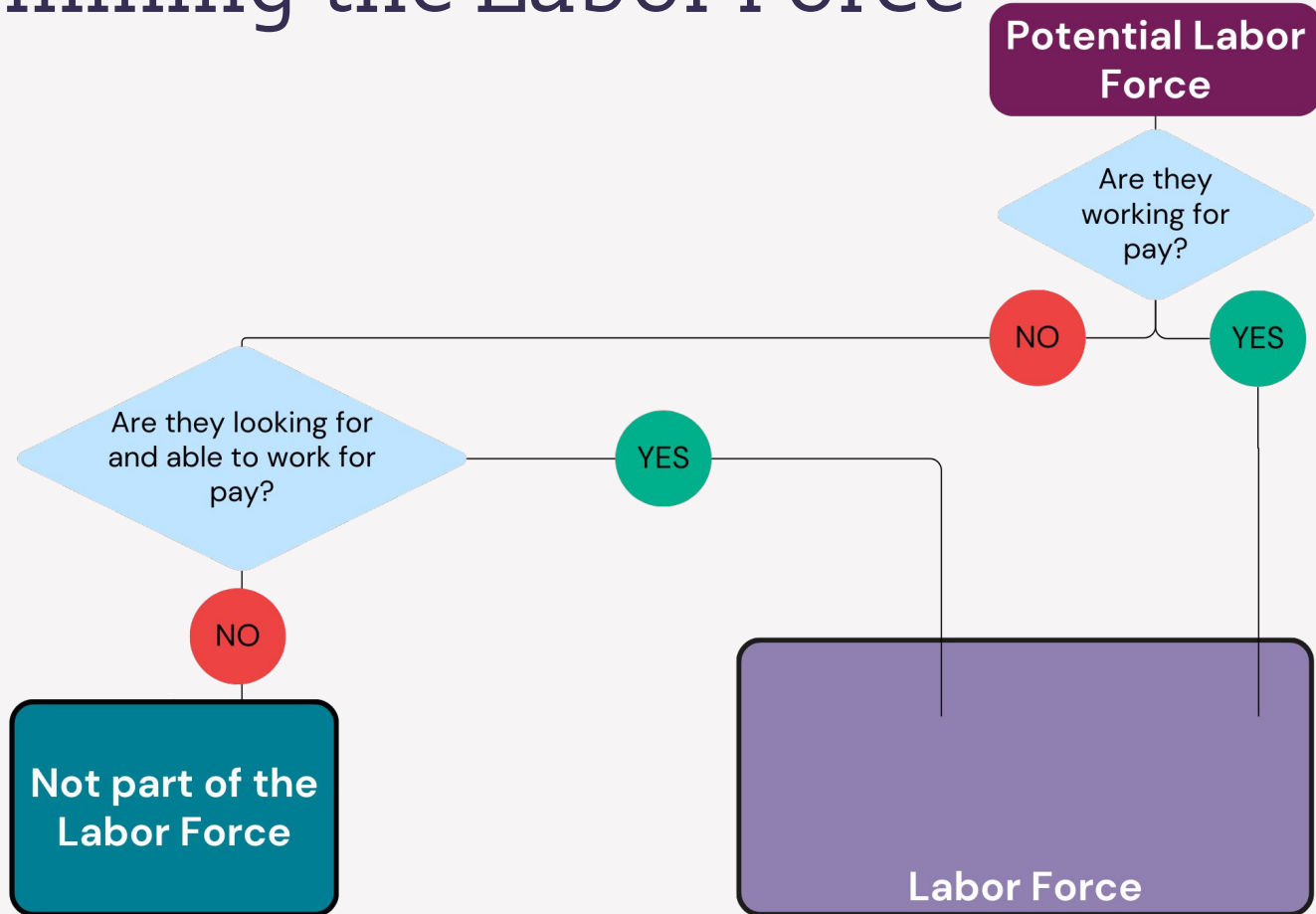
SOPHIA

Labor Force

Now that you have the correct categorization of the people...

Establish at least two criteria for identifying members of the labor force.

Determining the Labor Force



JUAN

HARSHITA

GWEN

MARTA

LIAM

Unemployment Sort

Sort the 5 people into

Employed (3)

Unemployed (2)

Employed

GWEN

MARTA

JUAN

Unemployed

LIAM

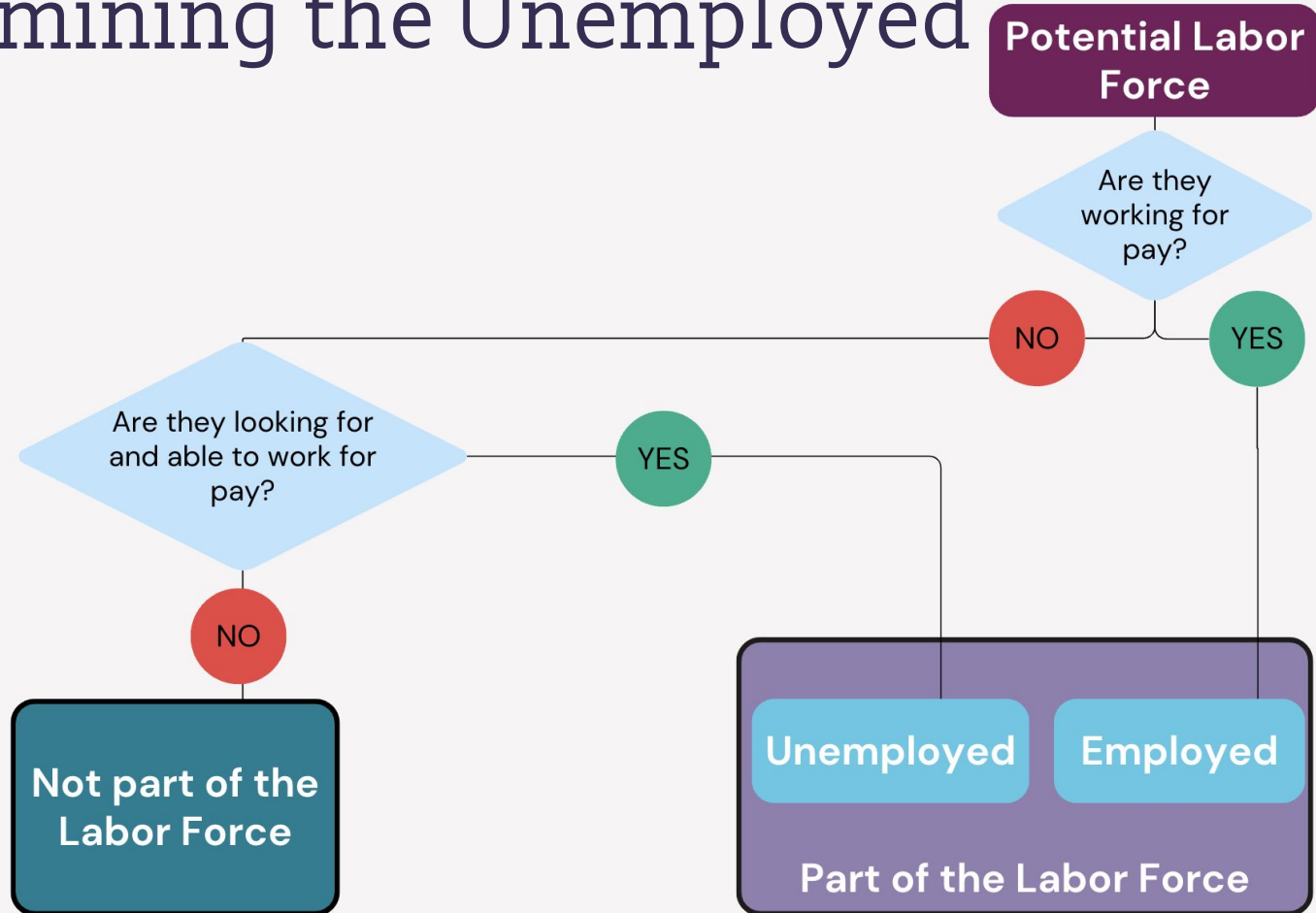
HARSHITA

Unemployed

Now that you have the correct categorization of the people...

Establish at least **two** criteria for identifying those classified as **unemployed**.

Determining the Unemployed



Country Y
Population

RAJ

THIAGO

DEVON

GRACE

SOPHIA

GWEN

LIAM

MARTA

HARSHITA

JUAN

Potential
Labor Force

GRACE

SOPHIA

GWEN

LIAM

MARTA

HARSHITA

JUAN

Labor Force

GWEN

JUAN

MARTA

HARSHITA

JUAN

Unemployed

HARSHITA

LIAM

U.S. Population
340 million

Potential Labor Force
268 million

Not part of the
Potential Labor
Force

Labor Force
169 million

Not part of the
Labor Force
99 million

Employed
162 million

**Unemployed
7 million**

Data from June
2024; All values
are rounded to
the nearest
whole million

Source: BLS.gov

Discuss

True or **False**

An unemployment rate of 3.7% means 3.7% of the total U.S. population is unemployed.

False

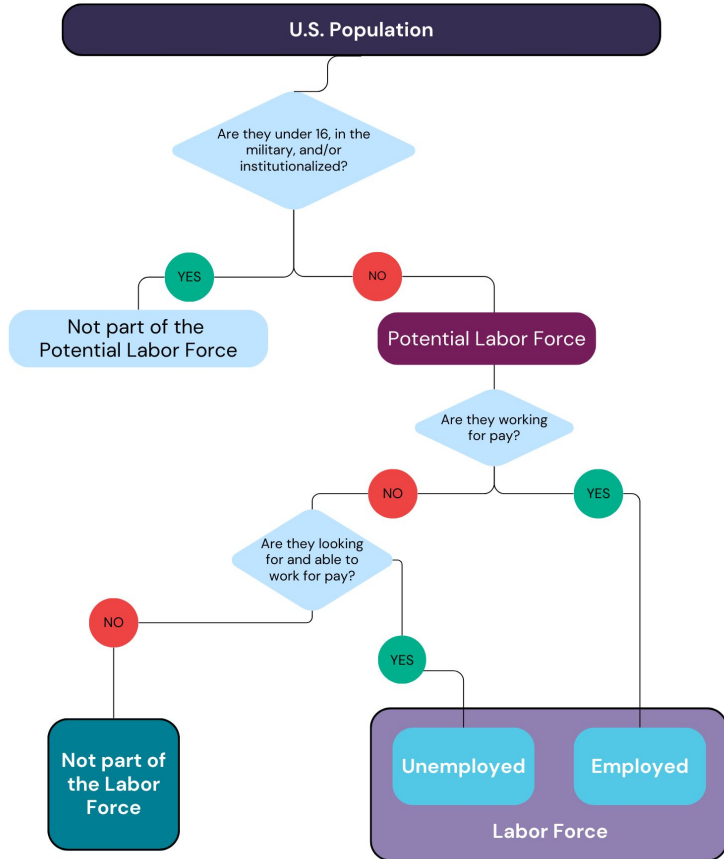


An unemployment rate of 3.7% means 3.7% of the total U.S. population is unemployed.

An unemployment rate of 3.7% means 3.7% of the U.S. **labor force** is unemployed.



Labor Force Flow Chart



Your Task

You will use the flowchart to determine the correct categorization of different people according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Practice

Despite her engineering degree, Lisa (age 32) can only find work as a cashier at an electronics store. Her current position doesn't match her qualifications and skill level.

Employed

Practice

Kai (age 29) is tired of going on interview after interview and has decided to pause their job search and live off of their savings for awhile.

Not part of the labor force



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Lesson 3.7

3.7 A Closer Look at Unemployment Data

Overview

Working in groups, students analyze a variety of sources to evaluate the official unemployment rate.

Sequence

Unemployment retrieval practice
Short reading on labor underutilization
Data dive on different demographic groups
Transferring knowledge to a civic scenario

Learning Objectives

You will be able to:

Explain the causes and consequences of unemployment.

Explain the usefulness and limitations of the unemployment rate.



3.7 Reading (A Closer Look at Unemployment Data)

Understanding and Responding to Labor Underutilization

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

At some point in their working life, most people are considered unemployed according to the official definition from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Economists consider some unemployment

circumstances more problematic than others. Some people are looking for their first full-time job. Others are looking for their first full-time job. Economists are much more concerned about the long-term unemployment rate. The long-term unemployment rate exists due to technological change and economic downturns. Those who lose their jobs during economic cycles (like many people did during the 2008-2009 period).

Along with economic downturns, the most widely reported and discussed cause of unemployment is the lack of demand for labor. Economists are looking for a more nuanced understanding of the problem. Economists analyze additional factors that contribute to unemployment.

LABOR UNDERUTILIZATION

Discouraged workers are those who are not captured by the official unemployment rate.

Discouraged Workers

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Some groups are more likely to be discouraged workers, especially those close to retirement age, those with lower education levels, and those with caregiving responsibilities. These groups have fewer employment options. Some groups are more likely to be discouraged workers, especially those close to retirement age, those with lower education levels, and those with caregiving responsibilities. These groups have fewer employment options. Some groups are more likely to be discouraged workers, especially those close to retirement age, those with lower education levels, and those with caregiving responsibilities. These groups have fewer employment options.

Underemployed Workers

Underemployed workers are those who are not captured by the official unemployment rate.

Some groups are more likely to be underemployed workers, especially those with lower education levels, those with lower skills, and those who are non-native speakers of the dominant language. These groups have fewer employment options. Some groups are more likely to be underemployed workers, especially those with lower education levels, those with lower skills, and those who are non-native speakers of the dominant language. These groups have fewer employment options.

When all of the categories of underemployed workers are included, the unemployment rate increases. In 2009, the unemployment rate was 7.9% whereas a more comprehensive measure of underemployment was 12.7%. Both figures had improved by 2010.

3.7 Student Handout (A Closer Look at Unemployment Data)

Labor Underutilization

Name _____ Period _____

INSTRUCTIONS: To prepare for a discussion with your group, consider the discussion questions below as you read and add notes.

1. What challenges/difficulties do underutilized workers face?	2. What factors contribute to uneven labor underutilization across groups?
3. Why are economists concerned about underutilized labor? Connect your answer to the circular flow model (consider what will happen to firms and households when labor is underutilized).	4. Why is an unemployment rate of 0% unrealistic?

Students...

1. **Read** "Understanding and Responding to Underutilization of Labor."
2. **Note** information that answers the questions on their handout.
3. **Discuss** the questions with their group.

Questions for Students

1. What challenges/difficulties do underutilized workers face?
2. What factors contribute to uneven labor underutilization across groups?
3. Why are economists concerned about underutilized labor? Connect your answer to the circular flow model.
4. Why is an unemployment rate of 0% unrealistic?

Data Dive

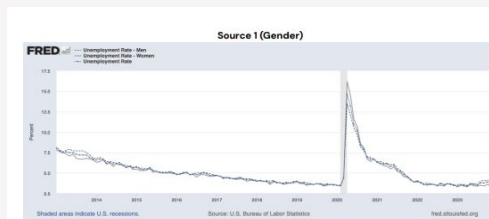
In groups, students analyze unemployment data (charts from FRED) broken down by

Gender

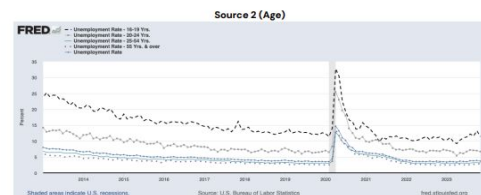
Age

Race/Ethnicity

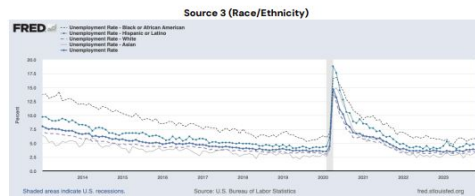
Educational
Attainment



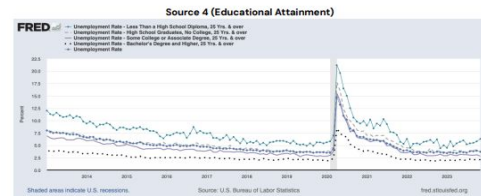
Recession: a period of declining real income and rising unemployment; a significant decline in general economic activity extending over a period of time



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To what extent is the official unemployment rate a limited indicator of economic health?



Discuss...

1. Would these lessons be appropriate for a class you teach?
2. How might you modify these materials for your classroom?
3. What is your favorite event at the Summer Olympics?



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Q&A

Session Objective

You should be able to...

Describe and evaluate two Econiful lesson plans focused on the labor force and unemployment.

Thank You!

For further information contact

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