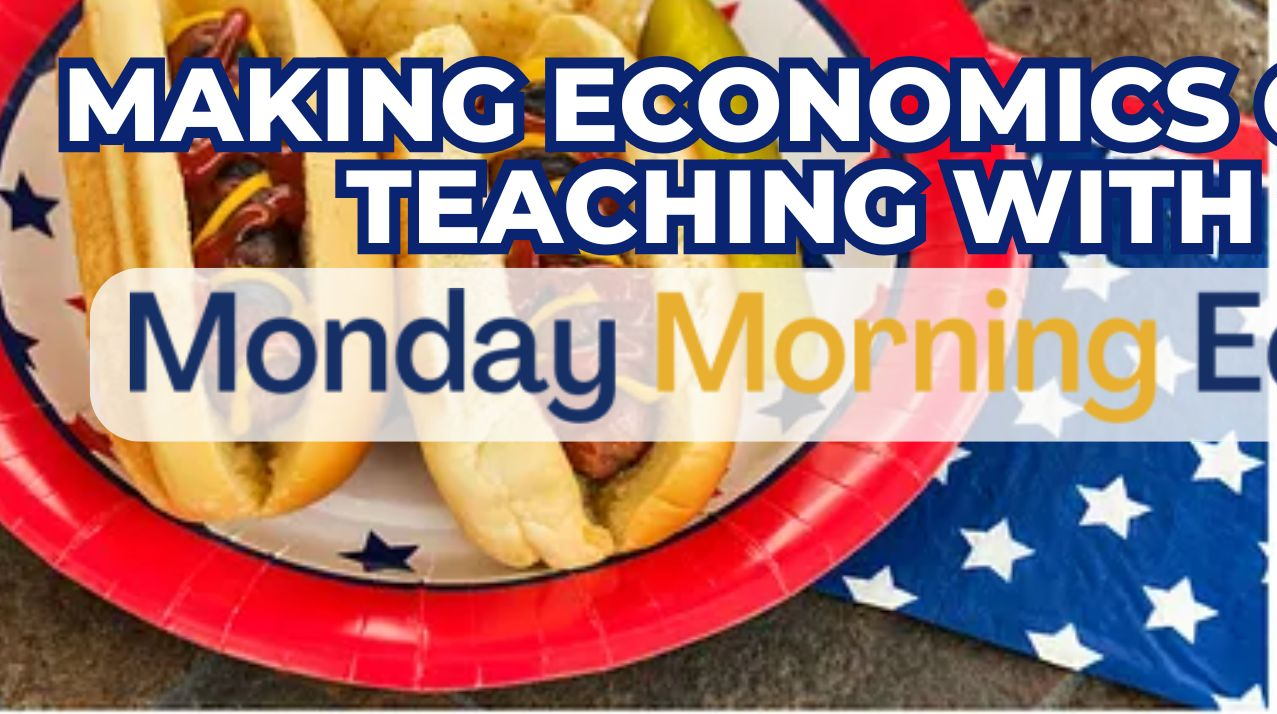
MAKING ECONOMICS CURRENT: TEACHING WITH THE Monday Morning Economist



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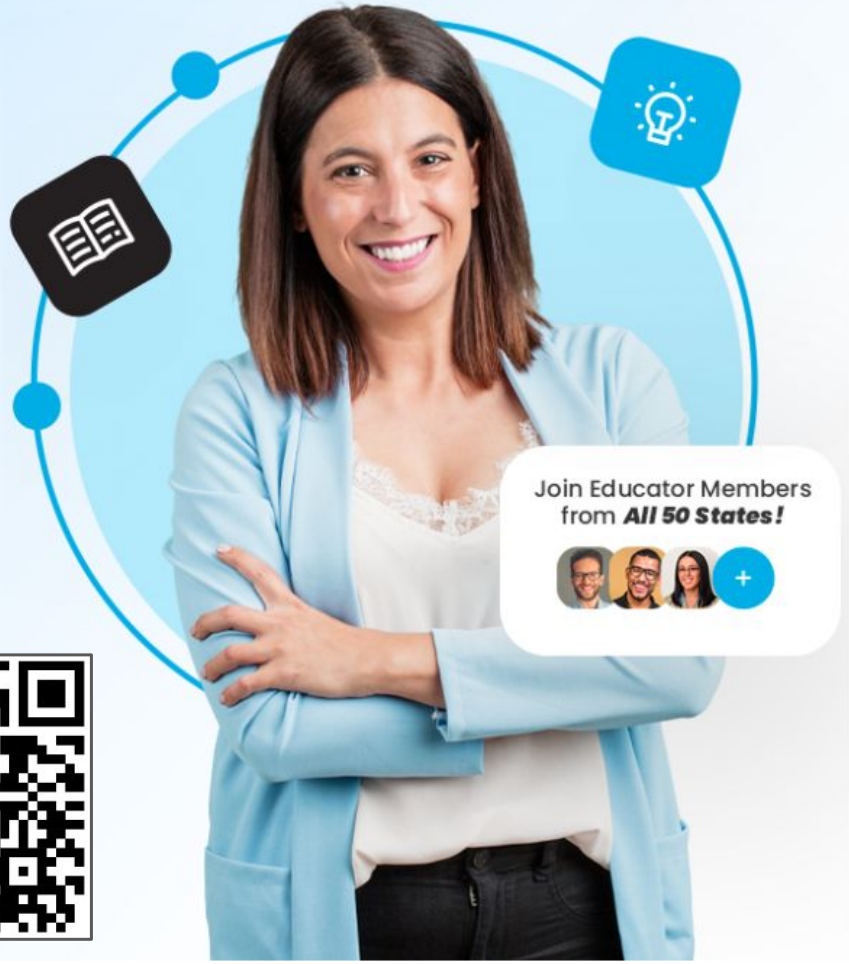

FEE Foundation for Economic Education

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AGENDA

- **Welcome** – relevance, motivation
- **Hook** – transaction costs
- **MME Overview** – current events
- **Scaffolding** – support, structure
- **Bonilla Example** – opportunity cost
- **Applications** – strategies, transfer
- **Reflection & Wrap-up**– implementation, reasoning, weekly use

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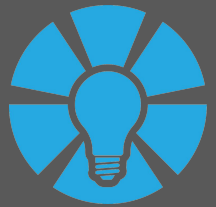
EST. 1946


LATE
SHOW

What does this comedy bit reveal about the hidden barriers that prevent people from making good decisions?



Economics happens in everyday decisions—but so often, students don’t see it.

That’s where relevance and structure matters.

Monday Morning Economist

The Billions We Forget We're Owed

In theory, you'd know if someone owed you money. In practice, you probably don't.

JADRIAN WOOTEN

MAY 26, 2025

14

Share

The Billions We Forget We're Owed

Part 1. Multiple Choice Questions (15 minutes)

Why do billions in unclaimed property remain untouched, even though economic theory suggests rational individuals would claim what's theirs? This lesson contrasts the ideal of *homo economicus* with real-world behaviors like forgetfulness, overconfidence, and transaction costs to help students improve everyday financial decision-making.

Instructions: Read "The Billions We Forget We're Owed" from *Monday Morning Economist* and then answer the following multiple choice questions.

MONDAY MORNING ECONOMIST
Weekly Article

1. What are examples of commonly unclaimed property?
   A. Business loans and rental agreements
   B. Forgotten deposits and refund checks
   C. Stock dividends and investment returns
   D. Student loans and tax credits

2. Why do people often fail to claim money owed to them?
   A. They legally forfeit it after 1 year
   B. They don't want to deal with the IRS
   C. They assume they would already know about it
   D. They prefer the government to keep it

3. According to the article, what makes transaction costs relevant to unclaimed property?
   A. They involve high interest rates and loan fees
   B. They include legal penalties for late claims
   C. They reduce the value of the money owed by taxing it
   D. They create hassle that outweighs the benefit of claiming small amounts

4. What insight about consumer behavior is emphasized in the article?
   A. Even rational people make irrational choices due to effort or forgetfulness
   B. People prefer to rely on financial advisors for their savings decisions
   C. Consumers mostly claim all money owed to them promptly
   D. Most people budget and track spending very closely

5. What broader lesson does the author suggest in the conclusion?
   A. Avoid using credit cards at all costs
   B. Side hustles are more important than budgeting
   C. Government should do more to help people cancel their gym memberships
   D. Canceling some subscriptions and limiting overspending can provide financial relief

What do you think? *"Even if you've never lost track of money or had unclaimed property, why do you think it's still important to understand how ideas like forgetfulness, overconfidence, or hassle impact other choices you or your family make with money?"*

What do you think? *"The article mentions that politicians often take credit when the stock market is up and face criticism when it's down—even though the market isn't the economy. Why do you think this happens? Do you think what's politically popular is always economically smart? Why or why not?"*

The Billions We Forget We're Owed

Part 1. Multiple Choice Questions (15 minutes)
Why do billions in unclaimed property remain untouched, even though economic theory suggests rational individuals would claim what's theirs? This lesson contrasts the ideal of *homo economicus* with real-world behaviors like forgetfulness, overconfidence, and transaction costs to help students improve everyday financial decision-making.

Congratulations! You have a part-time job earning a median teen wage of $13 per hour and currently work about 10 hours per week—bringing in roughly $130 each week, or about $520 per month before taxes. As the summer season approaches, you expect to pick up more hours—possibly 30 or more each week—which means more income and new opportunities to pursue personal goals. One of your goals is to improve your physical and mental fitness, and you're now considering whether joining a local gym or health studio is worth it.

In this activity, you'll explore two important financial decisions:

- ❓ **Should I join a gym?** You'll evaluate the hidden transaction costs that come with joining and using a gym over the summer.
- ❓ **What should I do with extra money from working more hours?** You'll imagine how to use an unexpected $100 in a way that balances short-term wants with long-term benefits, while factoring in effort, cost, and value.

One of your goals is to improve your physical and mental fitness, and you're now considering whether joining a local gym or health studio is worth it. So...

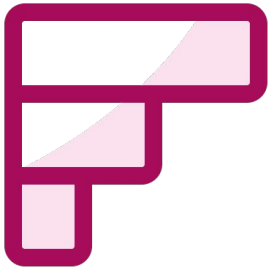
Key Terms to Know

- **Transaction Costs**: The time, effort, or hassle involved in making a decision or completing an activity—these are not part of the sticker price but can still affect your choices.
- **Explicit Costs**: The actual dollars you spend (e.g., a monthly fee, class cost, or equipment purchase).
- **Implicit Costs**: What you give up in time, energy, or opportunities when you make a choice (e.g., giving up time you could spend doing something else).

Instructions:

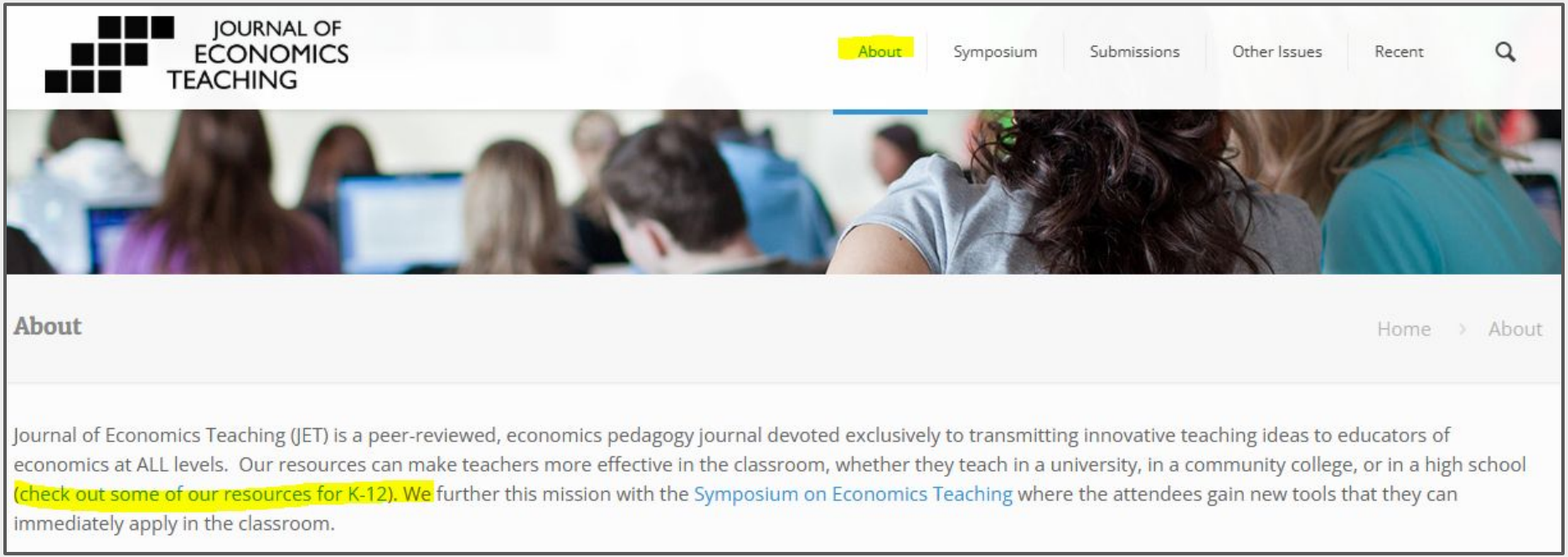
1. *Evaluate the transaction costs involved in the three options (see list below).*
2. *Rank each cost from **1 (minor inconvenience)** to **5 (major hassle)** and total the score for each option.*
3. *Share top-ranked hassles with the class. As a group, vote on which transaction cost has the highest effort-to-benefit mismatch.*

Option 1: Standard Gym Membership Typical Explicit Costs: $30–$60/month +One-time initiation or registration fee		***Option 2: Fitness Class Package at a Local Studio*** Typical Explicit Costs: $50–$120 for a pack of 5–10 classes + Higher per-class cost but no ongoing commitment		***Option 3: Low-Cost Community or At-Home Fitness Programs*** Typical Explicit Costs: Free to $10/month +Occasional cost for equipment (e.g., yoga mat, resistance bands)	
Transaction Costs	***- Rating (1-5)***	***Transaction Costs***	***- Rating (1-5)***	***Transaction Costs***	***- Rating (1-5)***
Time spent researching gym options		*Limited class times—you may need to adjust your schedule*		*Self-motivation required—no one to keep you accountable*	



Which of the following gym-related transaction costs would most likely stop you from joining—even if you knew it would improve your health? Please rank these 1/Top (most bothersome) to 7/Bottom (least bothersome):

JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS TEACHING for **Secondary Educators**



JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS TEACHING

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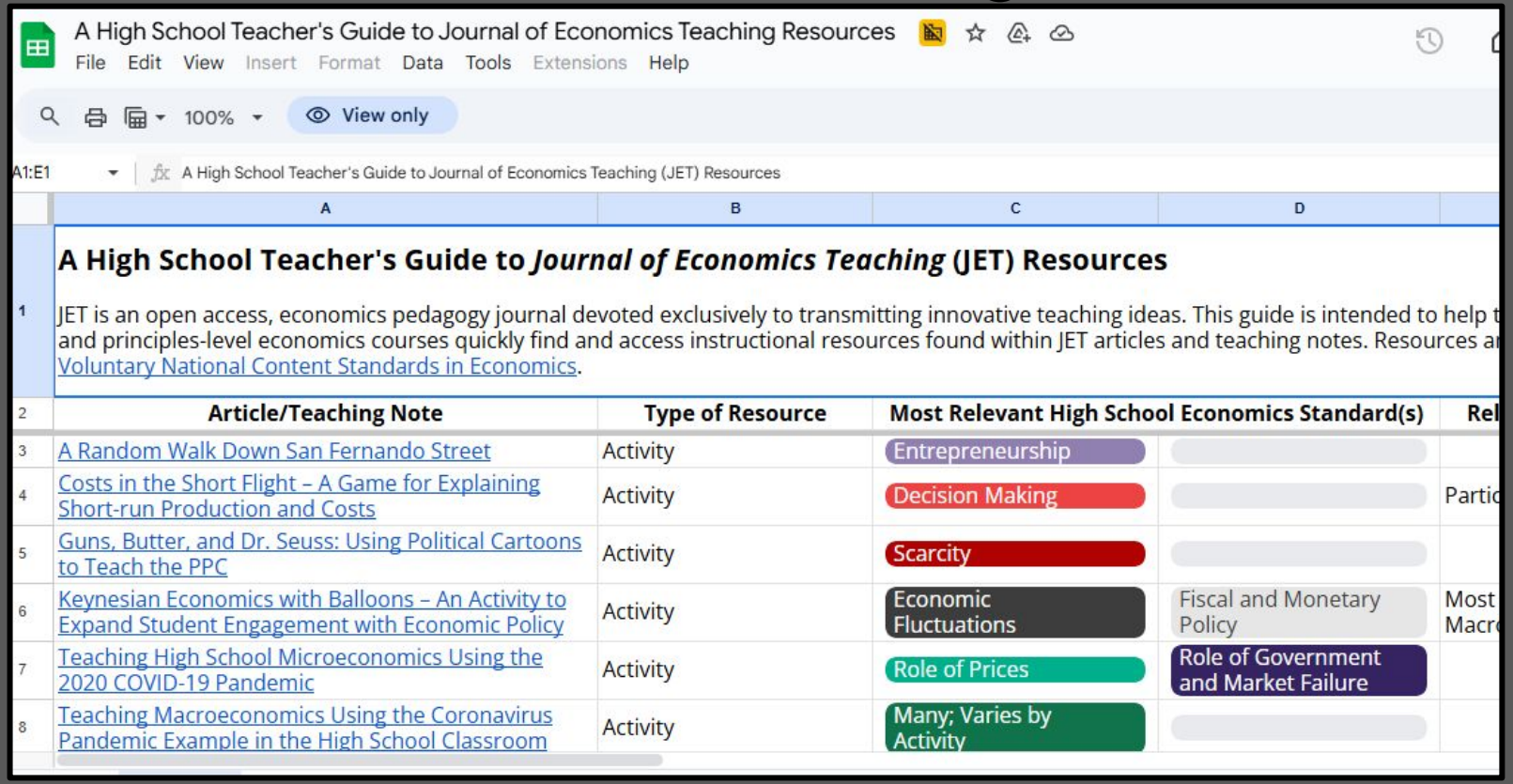

A High School Teacher's Guide to Journal of Economics Teaching Resources

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A1:E1 | A High School Teacher's Guide to Journal of Economics Teaching (JET) Resources

A High School Teacher's Guide to *Journal of Economics Teaching* (JET) Resources

JET is an open access, economics pedagogy journal devoted exclusively to transmitting innovative teaching ideas. This guide is intended to help t
and principles-level economics courses quickly find and access instructional resources found within JET articles and teaching notes. Resources a
Voluntary National Content Standards in Economics.

Article/Teaching Note	Type of Resource	Most Relevant High School Economics Standard(s)		Rel
A Random Walk Down San Fernando Street	Activity	Entrepreneurship		
Costs in the Short Flight – A Game for Explaining Short-run Production and Costs	Activity	Decision Making		Partic
Guns, Butter, and Dr. Seuss: Using Political Cartoons to Teach the PPC	Activity	Scarcity		
Keynesian Economics with Balloons – An Activity to Expand Student Engagement with Economic Policy	Activity	Economic Fluctuations	Fiscal and Monetary Policy	Most Macr
Teaching High School Microeconomics Using the 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic	Activity	Role of Prices	Role of Government and Market Failure	
Teaching Macroeconomics Using the Coronavirus Pandemic Example in the High School Classroom	Activity	Many; Varies by Activity		

Foundation for Economic Education

Monday Morning Economist Classroom Edition

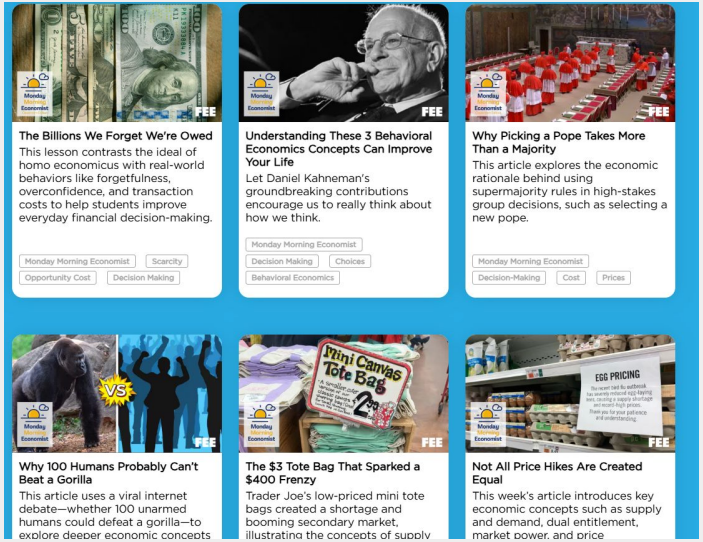
Monday Morning Economist Classroom Edition (MME-CE) is a free weekly resource from FEE that helps educators teach economic principles through current events *using multiple choice questions, simulations, and reflection activities.*

Keywords: economics instruction, current events, economic reasoning, scaffolding, secondary education & principles economics courses.

Monday Morning Economist
Classroom Edition
FOUNDATION for ECONOMIC EDUCATION
EST. 1946

THE LEARNING CENTER

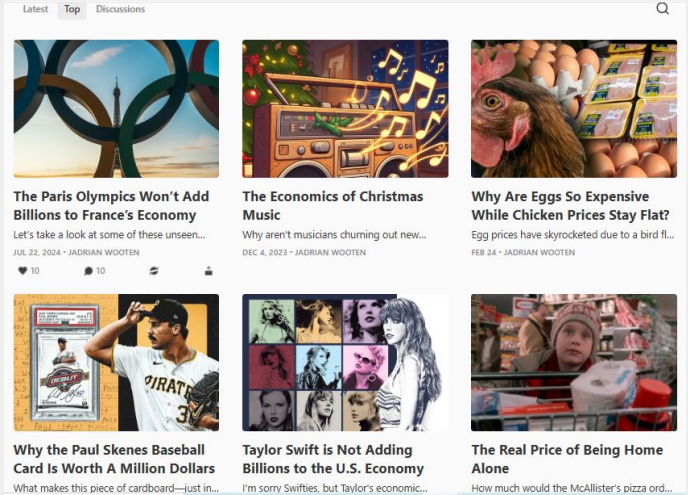
Allocation	5
Altruism	1
Arbitrage	0
Average Costs	0
Behavioral Economics	7
Benefits	1
Budgeting	0
Character	1
Choices	2
Coase Theorem	1
Collusion	1
Competition	4
Consumer Behavior	4
Consumer Choice	2
Consumer Sentiment	0
Consumption	0
Copyright	1
Cost/Benefit Analysis	0
Innovation	1
Costs	8
Creative Destruction	1
Crowding-out Effect	0
Decision Making	11



SEARCHABLE BY TOPIC

New Voluntary Nat'l Standards Will Guide Topics in 25-26 SY

"WISDOM OF THE CROWDS" (see top ranked posts on MME blog)



Each week, MME walks students through current events, but underneath it all is intentional scaffolding...

What Is Scaffolding?

Definition: **Scaffolding** refers to the instructional strategy of providing **temporary support structures to help students progress toward stronger understanding** and greater independence in learning.

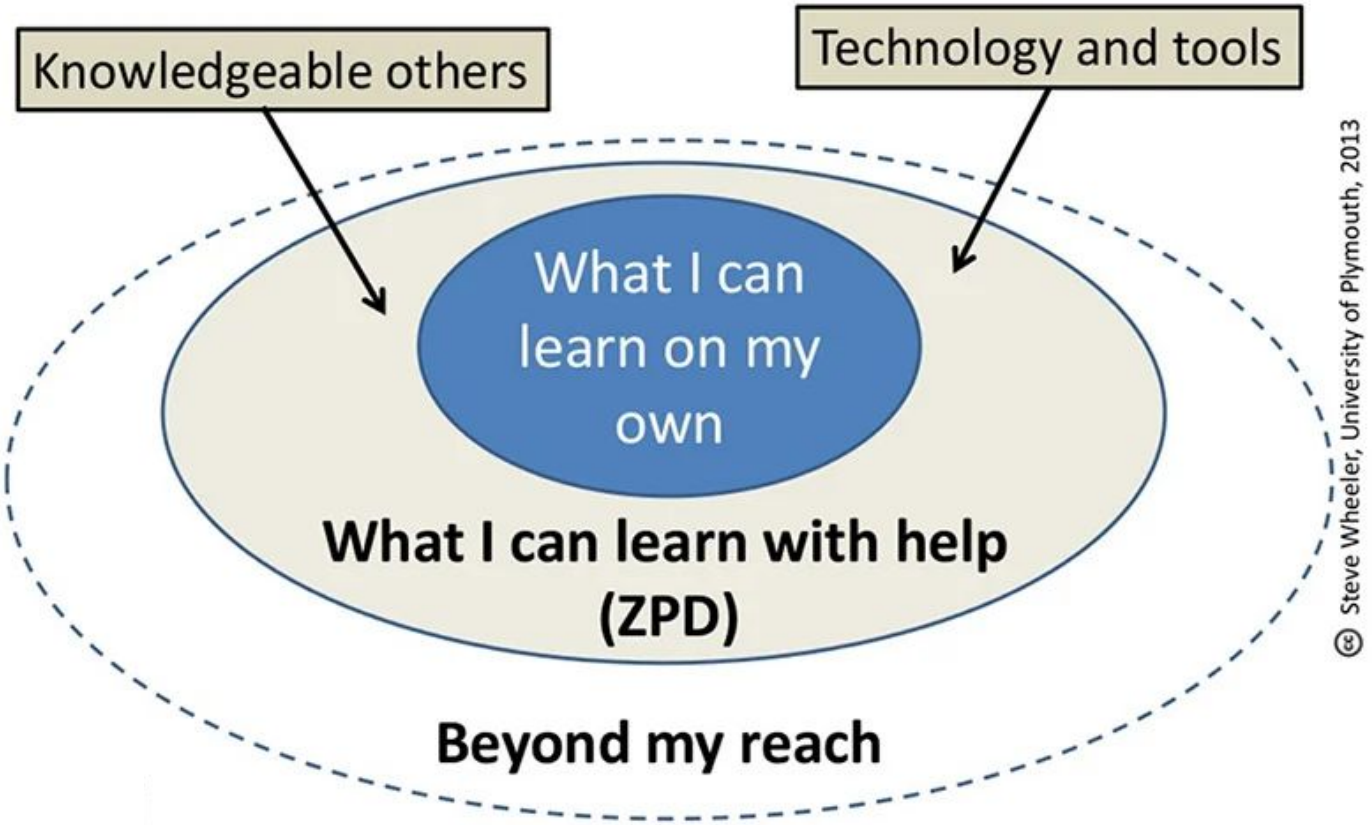
Coined by Jerome Bruner, based on Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)—**the gap between what learners can do on their own and what they can do with help.**

Why Use Scaffolding in Economics Education?

Economics concepts are abstract, layered, and often counterintuitive (e.g., opportunity cost, marginal thinking).

Students benefit from chunked content, guided questions, and opportunities for synthesis.

ZPD and scaffolding



MME-Specific Examples of Scaffolding

Multiple-Choice Questions (Check Your Understanding)

✅ ***Scaffold***: Targets lower-level Bloom's (recall/understanding) before advancing to analysis.

💡 ***Example***: In a lesson about labor strikes, students first identify who benefits and who loses before examining opportunity costs and trade-offs.

MME-Specific Examples of Scaffolding

Discussion Prompts with Cues

✅ **Scaffold**: Prompts often include hypothetical or relatable analogies (e.g., “Imagine you’re Bobby Bonilla in 2001…”).

💡 **Example**: In the Bobby Bonilla lesson, students must make a decision before seeing the real-world data—scaffolded to isolate decision-making from hindsight bias.

MME-Specific Examples of Scaffolding

Part 2 Activities: Case Studies, Matching Tasks, Comparisons

✅ **Scaffold**: These guide students from understanding theory into application.

💡 **Example**: Students compare how two companies reacted to tariffs, learning the economic principle through narrative structure.

MME-Specific Examples of Scaffolding

Part 3 Simulations or Reflection

✅ **Scaffold**: Culminating tasks that ask students to transfer knowledge into new settings (e.g., write a policy response, debate trade-offs).

💡 **Example**: After a lesson on hiking rescue costs, students design a permit system balancing public costs and individual freedom.

MME-Specific Examples of Scaffolding

General Examples of Scaffolding Strategies (Economics or Otherwise)

Graphic Organizers: Flow charts to track cause-effect in macroeconomic policy.

Think-Alouds: Teachers model economic reasoning step-by-step (e.g., supply/demand shifts).

Quick Tips for Implementing Scaffolding in Econ Courses

✅ Start with **prior knowledge**

✅ Break assignments into **tiered phases**

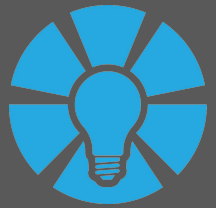
✅ Use **real-world stories** with increasing complexity

✅ Provide **sentence starters** or **response frames**

✅ **Encourage metacognition** (Why did you choose this answer?)

✅ Always **fade support** over time

Think of a current event or story you've used in your classroom. How did you scaffold students' thinking from basic understanding to deeper analysis?



“Would you rather get $5.9 million today or $1.2 million every year for 25 years starting in 10 years?”

- In 10 years, I will be ___ years old.
- If I had the money today, I could ___.
- How would my life improve if I didn’t have to worry about money in the future?

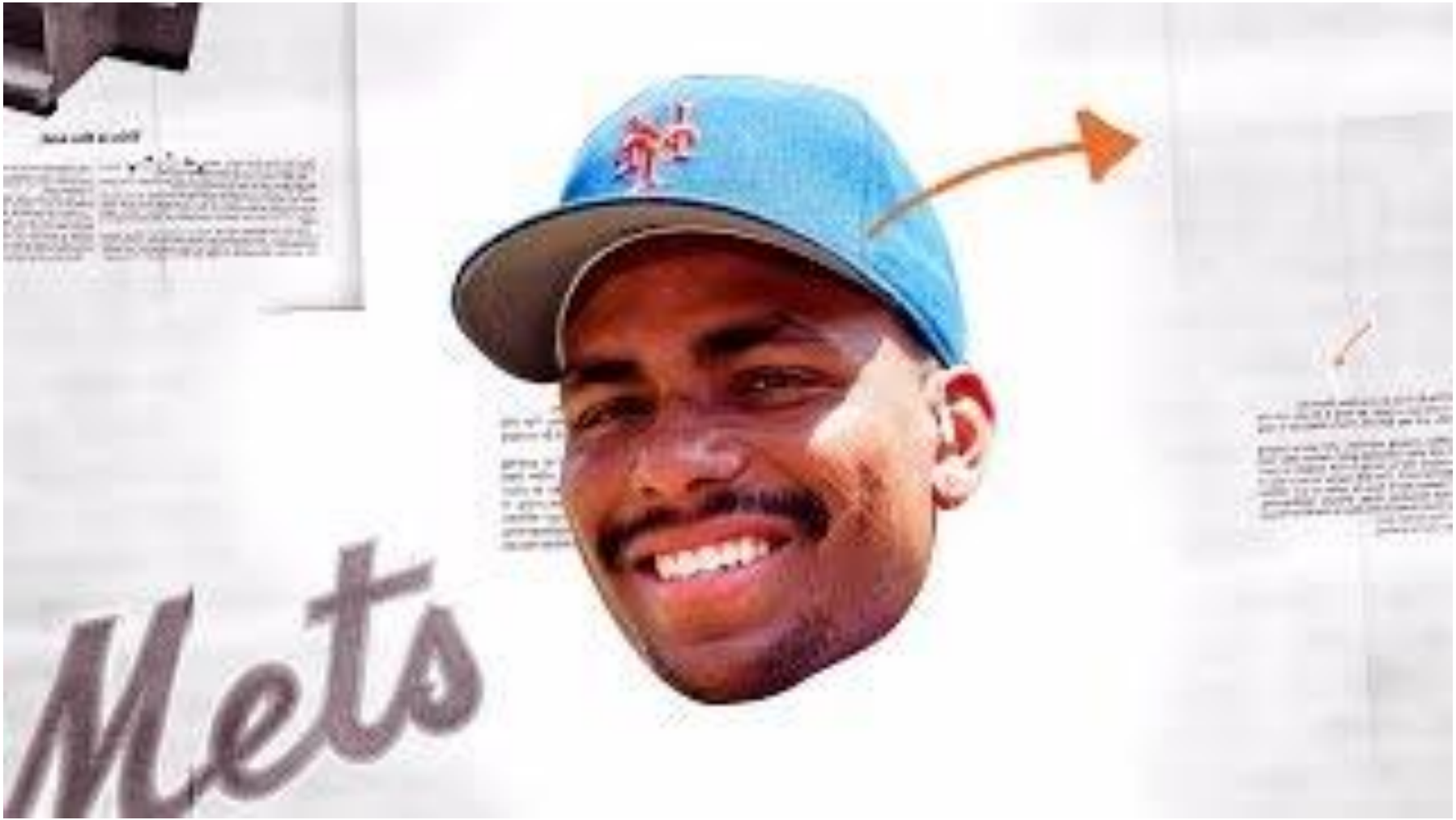
Baseball's Most Famous Paycheck

$1,193,298.20

Every July 1st till 2035

BOBBY BONILLA DAY

Monday Morning Economist


Mets

An investment with an 8% rate of return will roughly double in ____ years.

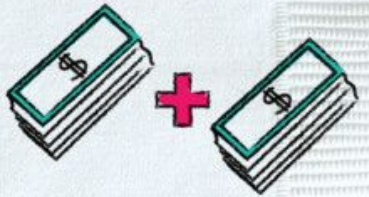
RULE OF 72

WHAT

HOW MUCH TIME

TO

DOUBLE YOUR $



FORMULA

JUST DIVIDE **72** BY THE INTEREST RATE

$$\frac{72}{\%\ \text{RATE OF RETURN}} = \text{YEARS TO DOUBLE}$$

EXAMPLE: 72 / 6 = 12 YEARS

An investment with an 8% rate of return will roughly double in 9 years

	Initial balance	Interest earned (8%)	Ending balance
Year 1	$5.90 million	$472,000	$6.37 million
Year 2	$6.37 million	$509,760	$6.89 million
Year 3	$6.89 million	$550,541	$7.43 million
Year 4	$7.43 million	$594,584	$8.03 million
Year 5	$8.03 million	$642,151	$8.67 million
Year 6	$8.67 million	$693,523	$9.36 million
Year 7	$9.36 million	$749,005	$10.11 million
Year 8	$10.11 million	$808,925	$10.92 million
Year 9	$10.92 million	$873,639	$11.79 million

Table: Monday Morning Economist • Created with Datawrapper

How long to double?

If I put $100 into an investment--when will I have $200?

- With a 2% rate of return? **36 Years**
- With an 8% rate of return? **9 Years**
- With a 10% rate of return? **7.2 Years**

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Monday Morning Economist

STUDENT HANDOUT

How $5.9 Million Turns Into $30 Million

Part 1. Multiple Choice Questions (15 minutes)

This article uses Bobby Bonilla's unusual deferred payment contract with the New York Mets as a real-world example to illustrate the power of compound interest, interest rates, opportunity cost, and delayed gratification. It explains how a $5.9 million payout grew into nearly $30 million through smart (and risky) financial planning, offering students an engaging way to explore fundamental personal finance and investment concepts.

Instructions: Read "**How $5.9 Million Turns Into $30 Million**" from *Monday Morning Economist* and then answer the following multiple choice questions.

1. What was the original amount the New York Mets owed Bobby Bonilla in 2000?
   A. $1.2 million
   B. $5.9 million*
   C. $25 million
   D. $30 million

MONDAY MORNING ECONOMIST
Weekly Article

Why do you think it's so hard for people to wait for future rewards—like saving or investing—when they could enjoy the money now? Can you think of a time when waiting for something ended up being a better decision?

- How would my life improve if I didn't have to worry about money in the future?

In 2001, Bobby Bonilla agreed to delay collecting the $5.9 million he was owed, and in return, the Mets guaranteed him 8% annual interest (compounded).

By waiting 10 years, his money would grow to $12,737,657.48—without lifting a finger.

From $5.9 million to...?

Cumulative savings based on different rates of returns over ten years

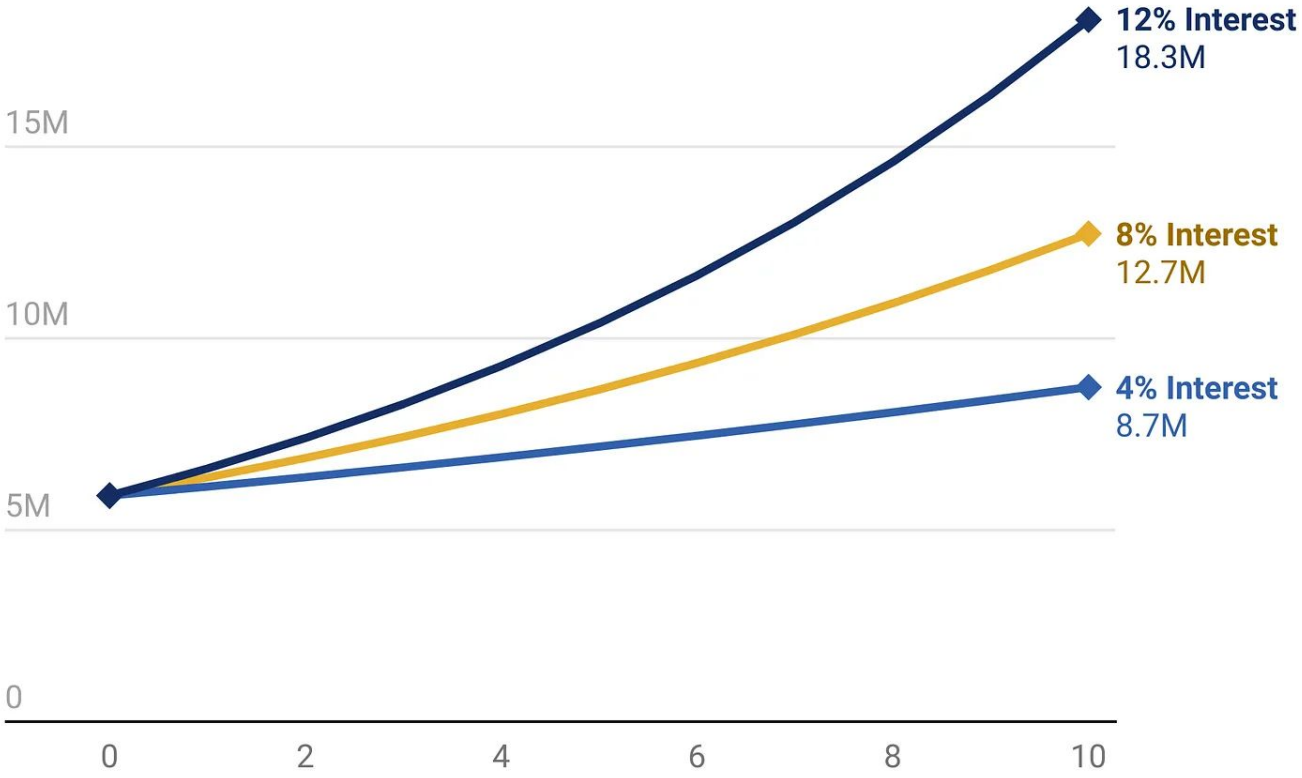

Chart: Monday Morning Economist • Source: Author's calculations • Created with Datawrapper

But here's the question:

What if Bobby had taken the $5.9 million in 2001 and invested it himself in the S&P 500 instead?

Would he have come out ahead—or fallen short?

HOW ABOUT SOME MORE DATA TO ASSIST?

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Monday Morning Economist

Part Two: "Bonilla vs. The Market: Who Made the Better Bet?

In 2001, Bobby Bonilla agreed to delay collecting the $5.9 million he was owed, and in return, the Mets guaranteed him 8% annual interest. By waiting 10 years, his money would grow to $12,737,657.48—without lifting a finger.

But here's the question: What if Bobby had taken the $5.9 million in 2001 and invested it himself in the S&P 500[1] instead? Would he have come out ahead—or fallen short?

You may be wondering, what was the economy like during this period? Here's a short list of key U.S. macroeconomic statistics from 2001 to 2011 (averaged over the decade):

- Average Inflation Rate (CPI): ~2.5%
- Average Real GDP Growth Rate: ~1.7%
- Average Unemployment Rate: ~6.0%

These averages reflect a turbulent decade that included the dot-com bust, the 2008 financial crisis, and a slow recovery—factors that may explain both the economy's health and the stock market returns during that period.

Now...Imagine you're Bobby Bonilla in 2001. The Mets offer you a deal:

Which option will you choose?! **Mark your selected option with a '✓'**

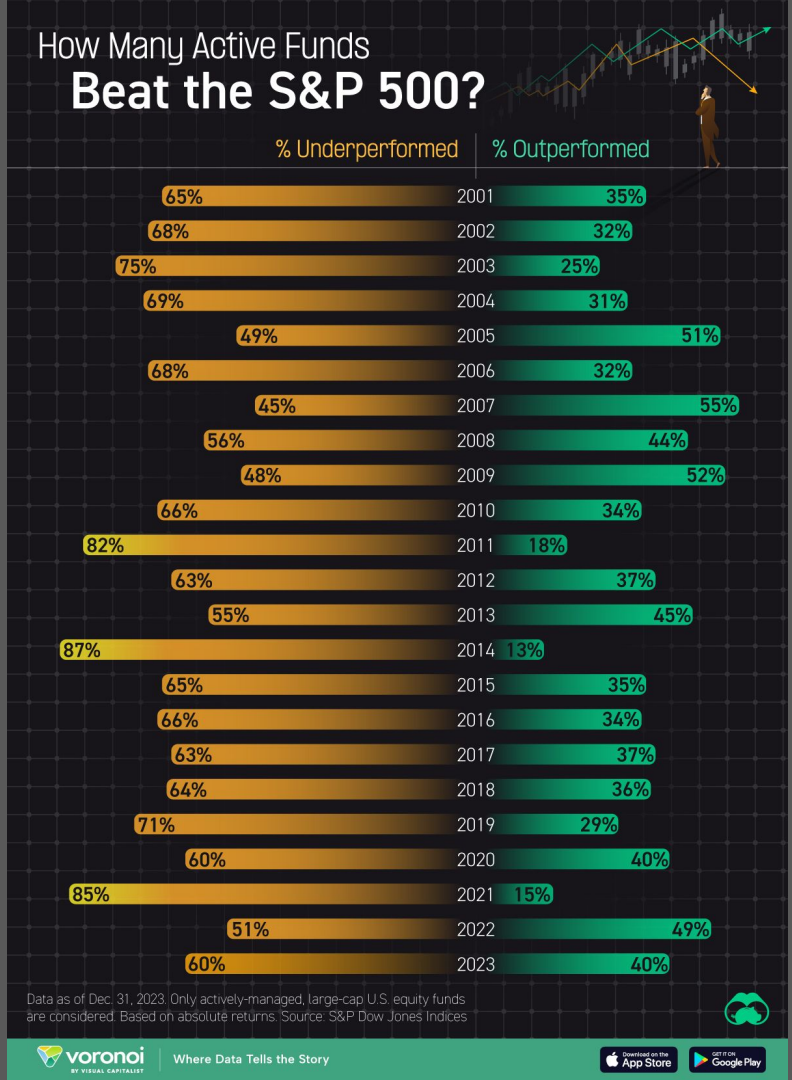
Option 1 _____ wait 10 years, and they'll grow your $5.9 million at 8% interest, guaranteed.

Option 2 _____ You could take the money now and invest it yourself in an S&P 500 index fund.

💰 If You Were Bobby Bonilla in 2001... The Mets offer you a deal for your $5.9 million contract. What would you choose?

Since 2001, there have only been three years—2005, 2007, and 2009—when most actively managed funds outperformed the S&P 500 index.

This shows how hard it is to consistently beat the market.



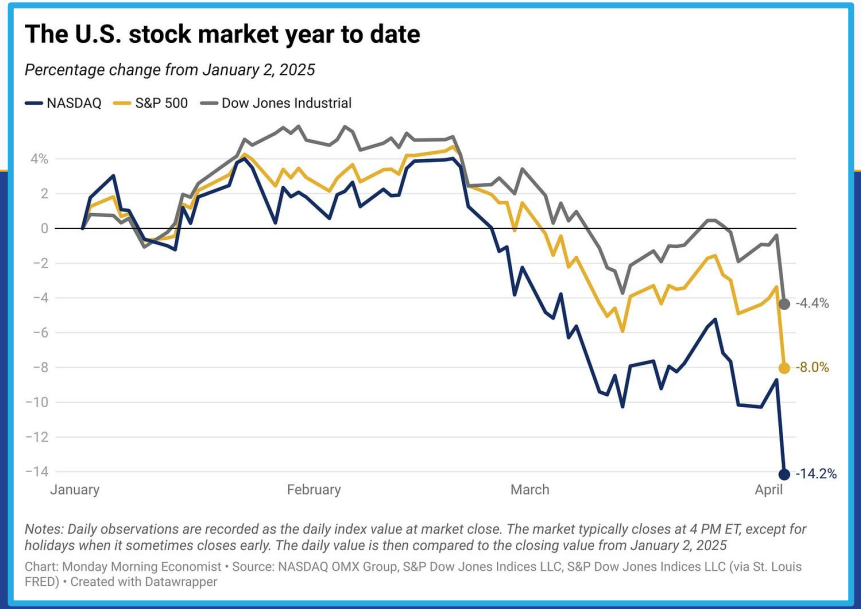
Monday Morning Economist

The Market's Down—But Is the Economy?

A falling stock market doesn't cause a recession on its own—but it can help push the economy into recession territory. It's the reaction to the market, not just the market itself, that matters.

JADRIAN WOOTEN

APR 07, 2025



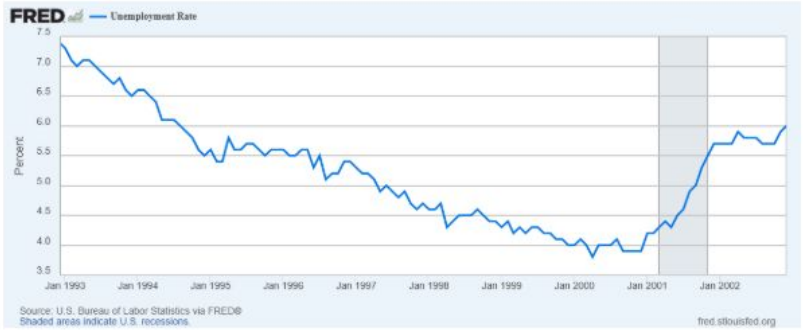
Part 2. What Are You Looking At?

Instructions: *In this activity, you'll use real economic data to guess how the stock market performed in past years. Each column presents a snapshot of economic indicators from a December sometime over the past 50 years. For some items, charts are included to help you spot trends. After recording your guesses, your teacher will reveal the actual S&P 500 performance. You'll then calculate the difference between your prediction and the actual result for each year. The person with the lowest total difference will be named "Econ King" or "Econ Queen" for the day. Complete the follow-up questions to reflect on which indicators were most helpful and what this activity shows about the challenge of using economic data to forecast market outcomes.*

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6 See Images	#7 See Images	#8 See Images
Consumer Price Index	2.1%	3.8%	2.6%	6.7%	12.4%	2.5%	3.3%	2.5%
Unemployment Rate	4.1%	8.3%	5.5%	6.4%	7.2%	4.4%	3.8%	6%
Real GDP	4.6%	8.6%	4.7%	0.0%	7.7%	3.5%	3.2%	0.5%
Personal Consumption Expenditures	2.8%	10.7%	5.9%	10.3%	11.1%	5.5%	6.4%	4.9%
My S&P 500 Annual % Change Guess								
Actual S&P 500 Annual % Change								
Difference								
							Total Difference	

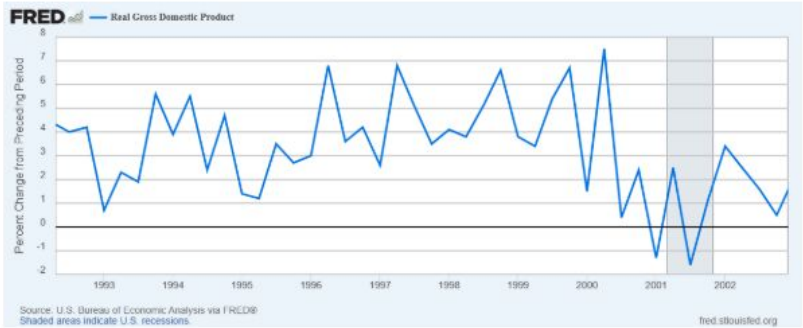
Consumer Price Index

+2.5%



Unemployment Rate

6.0%



Real GDP

+0.5%

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6 *See Images*	#7 *See Images*	#8 *See Images*
Consumer Price Index	2.1%	3.8%	2.6%	6.7%	12.4%	2.5%	3.3%	2.5%
Unemployment Rate	4.1%	8.3%	5.5%	6.4%	7.2%	4.4%	3.8%	6%
Real GDP	4.6%	8.6%	4.7%	0.0%	7.7%	3.5%	3.2%	0.5%
Personal Consumption Expenditures	2.8%	10.7%	5.9%	10.3%	11.1%	5.5%	6.4%	4.9%
My S&P 500 Annual % Change Guess								
Actual S&P 500 Annual % Change	19.42%	17.27%	-1.54%	-11.5%	25.77%	13.62%	24.23%	-23.37%
Difference								
Date	**2017**	**1983**	**1994**	**1977**	**1980**	**2006**	**2023**	**2002**

Step 2: Use the Investment Calculator

Once on the page, scroll down to the section titled **"S&P 500 Index Investment Calculator."**

1. In the **"Amount"** field, type: 5,900,000 (the dollar amount Bonilla was owed)
2. In the **"Start Year"** field, select: 2001 (the earliest year Bonilla could accept full payment)
3. In the **"End Year"** field, select: 2011 (the first year Bonilla could accept annual payments based on the future value of the $5.9 million he was owed invested at a 8% interest rate.
4. Keep all other options at their default settings
   Click **"Calculate"** or observe the displayed results

Step 3: Record Your Findings

Write down the total value of the investment by 2011: $ _____ and the average annual return listed (before and after inflation). "This is a return on investment of _____% , or _____% per year.

This lump-sum investment beats inflation during this period for an inflation-adjusted return of about _____% cumulatively, or _____% per year."

Step 4: Answer the Reflection Questions

1. Why might 1.65% annual return have been disappointing for someone expecting 8% growth?

_____

S&P 500: $5900000 in 2001 → $7,064,089.46 in 2011

Amount	Start year	End year	
$ 5900000	2001	2011	Calculate

Stock market returns between 2001 and 2011

If you invested $5900000 in the S&P 500 at the beginning of 2001, you would have about $7,064,089.46 at the end of 2011, assuming you reinvested all dividends. This is a return on investment of 19.73%, or **1.65% per year**.

This lump-sum investment **does not beat inflation** during this period, for an inflation-adjusted return of -5.73% cumulatively, or **-0.54% per year**.

If you used dollar-cost averaging (monthly) instead of a lump-sum investment, you'd have $8,637,531.12.

S&P 500 from 2001 to 2011

Start Value Average monthly close	$1,335.63
End Value Average monthly close	$1,282.62
Change in price	+-3.97% +-0.40% / yr
Change incl. dividends	+19.73% +1.65% / yr
Change incl. dividends, inflation-adjusted	-5.73% -0.54% / yr
Final amount, nominal ($5900000 base)	$7,064,089.46

S&P 500: $1 in 1913 → $52,537.42 in 2025

Amount	Start year	End year	
$ 1	1913	2025	Calculate

Stock market returns since 1913

If you invested $1 in the S&P 500 at the beginning of 1913, you would have about $52,537.42 at the end of 2025, assuming you reinvested all dividends. This is a return on investment of 5,253,642.43%, or **10.15% per year**.

This lump-sum investment beats inflation during this period for an inflation-adjusted return of about 161,696.93% cumulatively, or **6.79% per year**.

If you used dollar-cost averaging (monthly) instead of a lump-sum investment, you'd have $56,182.64.

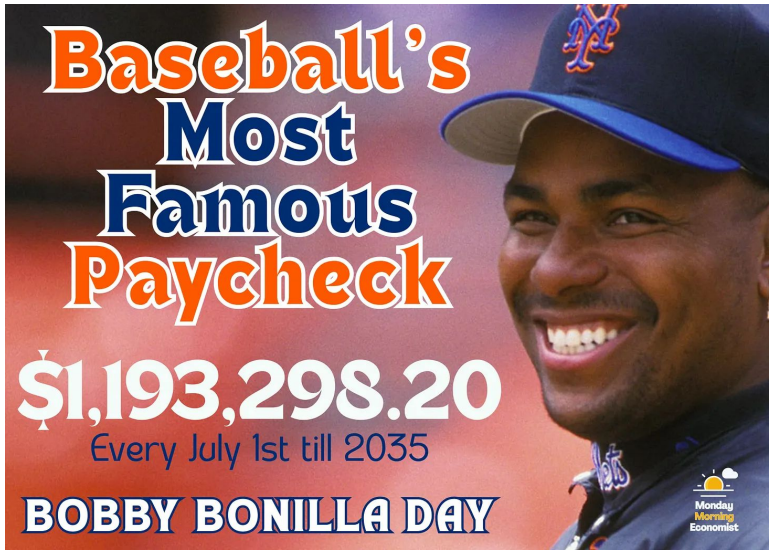
S&P 500 from 1913 to 2025

Start Value Average monthly close	$9.30
End Value Average monthly close	$5,970.37
Change in price	+64,097.53% +5.94% / yr
Change incl. dividends	+5,253,642.43% +10.15% / yr
Change incl. dividends, inflation-adjusted	+161,696.93% +6.79% / yr
Final amount, nominal ($1 base)	$52,537.42

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

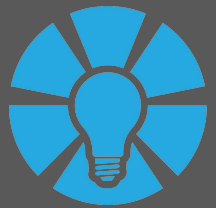
- Delayed gratification can be powerful, especially with guaranteed compound interest.
- The stock market can offer long-term growth, but it's not always reliable over short time periods.
- Sound financial decision-making depends on your goals, risk tolerance, and time horizon.
- The best decisions are often the ones that balance opportunity cost with opportunity, require patience, and consider your tolerance for risk and potential loss on your decision-making.

Even this trade makes sense to both parties...

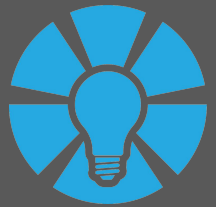


The Mets used the money from Bonilla's deferred deal to sign key players who helped win the 2000 NL title. Mike Hampton earned MVP of the NLCS, and his departure led to the Mets acquiring David Wright—one of the franchise's all-time greats.

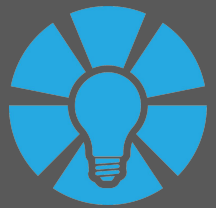
What's a decision your students struggle with that might benefit from a similar delayed-reward or opportunity cost activity?



How might a resource like MME help you stay current while still building foundational economic thinking in your students?



Any requests or feedback to make this resource more useful to you and your students?



Other Favorites...

Why 100 Humans Probably Can't Beat a Gorilla

It's not about strength—it's about whether people can actually work together.

JADRIAN WOOTEN
MAY 05, 2025

Word Bank:

A. Tragedy of the Commons
B. Common-Pool Resource
C. Social Norms
D. Collective Action Problem

1. ____ A challenge that arises when a group must work together but has conflicting individual incentives.

2. ____ A natural resource that is available to all but vulnerable to depletion.

3. ____ A situation where individuals benefit from shared resources but tend to overuse them.

4. ____ Unwritten rules a group agrees to follow to encourage cooperation.

Instructions: Watch the short video 👉 *"Maine Lobster: Sustainability at Sea"* on YouTube.

As you watch, pay close attention to the **rules** that lobster fishers follow and how they work together to protect their lobster population. These rules weren't made by the government—they were created by the community of fishers themselves!

Other Favorites...

The Real Price of Being Home Alone

How much would the McAllister's pizza order and groceries cost today?

JADRIAN WOOTEN AND CHRIS CLARKE

DEC 18, 2023

5 Classic Pepperoni (2300 Cal)	$37.45
5 Classic Cheese (1950 Cal)	$37.45
Subtotal	$74.90
Delivery Fee	$3.49
Service Fee	$4.00
OCC Tax	$4.93
Taxes	$4.66
Add Optional Tip	$0.00

10% | 18% | 20% | 25% | Other

Order Total $91.98

CPI Inflation Calculator

$ 122.50

in December 1990

has the same buying power as

$281.69

in October 2023

Other Favorites…

The Real Price of Being Home Alone

How much would the McAllister's pizza order and groceries cost today?

JADRIAN WOOTEN AND CHRIS CLARKE

DEC 19, 2023

Part 2. Kevin McCallister: Echoes of the Past Activity *(30 minutes)*

1. *After the harrowing Christmas when Kevin McCallister bravely defended his home, his life unfolded like a tapestry of extraordinary events, each thread intertwined with echoes of his past. At the tender age of 10 in 1992, Kevin received a colossal 27" television for his bedroom. This gift, a symbol of his parents' lingering guilt, became Kevin's window to a world much larger than the one he had bravely navigated alone. Night after night, he'd fall asleep to the flickering images, perhaps seeking solace from the shadows of his solo stand against the infamous burglars.*

1992 27" TV Price= $316

1992 U.S. Median Household Income: $30,030

What percent of household income had to be spen
*(TV cost/household income)*100*

[Prices for Computers, Peripherals, And Smart Home Assistants, 1997-2023]

$1,998 in 1992 has the same "purchasing power" as how much now?	Time Period Average Inflation Rate for Computers	Time Period Overall Inflation Rate	Compared to overall inflation rate, inflation for computers was
$	per year	per year	**HIGHER or LOWER**

Other Favorites...

What Leaf Peepers Teach Us About Common Resources

Overcrowded trails and environmental damage from leaf peepers show the tragedy of the commons in action

INVOICE

No. Invoice :
SAR-38594739

Bill to:
Alex Intrepid

123 Main Street Conway, NH 03818

NEW HAMPSHIRE
FISH & WILDLIFE AGENCY

Payment Method:
Bank Name: White Moutain Bank
Account Number: 0123 4567 89

Date	Item Description	Qty	Total
October 22	Search and Rescue Operations	1	$1,000
	Helicopter deployment	1	$1,200
	Drone tracking	1	$800
	Medical transport	1	$300
	Equipment costs	1	$150
	Administrative fee	1	$50
	Total		**$3,500**

A. **Fees or Permits:** Introduce or adjust fees and permits to control access and fund maintenance. What system could ensure access to beautiful natural spaces while preventing overcrowding?

B. **Visitor Quotas:** Set a limit on the number of visitors allowed on the trail at any given time. How could this prevent environmental damage while ensuring a quality experience for all?

C. **Awareness Campaigns:** Propose a community-driven awareness campaign like "Leave No Trace" to educate hikers on responsible behavior. How would you reach tourists and locals to encourage stewardship of the trails?

D. **Private Land Management:** Allow local private citizens or companies to purchase and manage trails on public lands. What benefits or risks might this approach bring, and how could it work to preserve the land?

Selected Approach:	**Brief Management Description**

Other Favorites…

The Hidden Cost of Buying American

Tariffs raise prices, even when you shop local

JADRIAN WOOTEN

APR 14, 2025

Case Study 1: PureFlow Shower Heads

Summary: Pureflow is a U.S.-based company that sells high-end filtered shower heads. Although they design their products domestically, the shower heads and filters are made in China—making them subject to a 145% tariff. To be transparent, the CEO plans to add a new line on customer receipts labeled "Tariff Surcharge" passing some of the cost directly to buyers and pointing to the policy causing the price hike.

What challenge is this business facing?	
What strategy are they using to respond to tariffs?	
Do you think this approach is effective or risky? Why?	

Nearly all leading economists agree that tariffs will raise prices for consumers

Monday Morning Economist

Imposing tariffs results in a substantial portion of the tariffs being borne by consumers of the country that enacts the tariffs, through price increases.

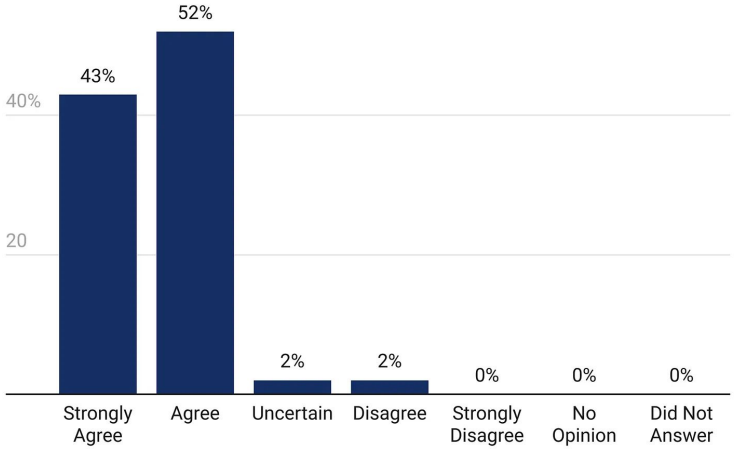


Chart: Monday Morning Economist • Source: Clark Center Economic Experts Panel • Created with Datawrapper

Other Favorites...

Case Study 1: PureFlow Shower Heads *Summary:* Pureflow is a U.S.-based company that sells high-end filtered shower heads. Although they design their products domestically, the shower heads and filters are made in China—making them subject to a 145% tariff. To be transparent, the CEO plans to add a new line on customer receipts labeled "Tariff Surcharge" passing some of the cost directly to buyers and pointing to the policy causing the price hike.	
What challenge is this business facing?	***Suggested Answer:*** *PureFlow is facing sharply increased import costs due to a 145% tariff on shower head components made in China, which threatens their pricing structure and profitability.*
What strategy are they using to respond to tariffs?	***Suggested Answer:*** *They are adding a separate "Tariff Surcharge" line on customer receipts to pass part of the added cost to buyers, while also being transparent about the cause—U.S. trade policy.*
Do you think this approach is effective or risky? Why?	***Suggested Answer:*** *It's potentially effective in educating customers and maintaining brand trust by being transparent, but it's also risky—it may alienate buyers who dislike added fees or interpret the political messaging negatively. The strategy relies on consumers valuing honesty over price sensitivity.*