

ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF TORT REFORM

An Assessment of Excessive US Tort Costs and Potential
Economic Benefits of Reform

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Contents

Introduction	1
Background	3
Economic Costs of the US Tort System	4
Industry-Specific Effects	5
Benefits of Tort Reform	6
Tort Reform and Economic Development	8
Impact of Excessive Tort Costs	10
Cost of Excessive Torts to the US Economy	13
Cost of Excessive Torts to State Economies	14
Conclusion	16
Appendix A: Methods Used	17
US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System	17
US Multi-Regional Econometric Model	23
Appendix B: Detailed Results	29
Tort Tax by State	29
Fiscal Impact of Excessive Torts	31
Impact of Excessive Torts: United States	33
Impact of Excessive Torts: 50 States and the District of Columbia	34

Introduction

The civil justice system is a crucial institutional framework in America. When working properly, the system provides a fair and equitable forum for the resolution of disputes among parties, appropriately compensating those that have legitimately been harmed. Additionally, it acts as an effective deterrent to undesirable behavior. The civil justice system is designed to provide proper remedies for injured parties and incentives for responsible actions; it is not intended to be punitive, random, or unpredictable.

As part of this framework, tort litigation can be highly beneficial to society in terms of promoting equal and impartial justice as well as establishing part of the critical context in which

economic activity can prosper. It provides for systematic resolution of disputes, reduces conflict, and encourages production using safe practices that benefit society as a whole.

Tort reform can lead to substantial economic benefits, and states which have implemented reform have seen improved judicial efficiency and better economic performance.

The Perryman Group estimates that excessive tort costs to the US economy result in

- **\$342.9 billion** in annual direct costs,
- **\$520.2 billion** in annual output (gross product) and
- **4.8 million** jobs when dynamic effects are considered, and
- **\$96.2 billion** in annual federal revenues,
- **\$26.8 billion** in annual State revenues and
- **\$22.5 billion** in annual local government revenues.

Excess torts result in a “tort tax” of **\$1,561 per person** (or **\$3,965 per household**).

On the other hand, a flawed civil justice system which generates exorbitant levels of damages or numbers of awards and which is unpredictable in its outcomes may result in negative impacts through the misallocation of society’s scarce economic and human resources. When such imbalances occur,

tort reform can lead to substantial economic benefits, and states which have implemented reforms have seen improved judicial efficiency and measurable improvement in economic performance.

In order to evaluate the actual and potential economic benefits of tort reform in the US, states, and the District of Columbia, The Perryman Group (TPG) quantified the aggregate excess costs associated with the current system, allocated this amount across states based on the cost relative to overall economic activity, and examined the resulting downstream effects. Effective reform measures can reduce or eliminate these costs to the benefit of each state. Note that this report follows the same basic structure used in prior years to allow for comparison across time periods while incorporating extensive new information.

Background

A tort is either an act or an omission that harms or injures another person.¹ Tort lawsuits make up the majority of civil litigation, and there are a wide variety of cases that fall under the category.² The three main types of tort cases are intentional torts, negligence, and strict liability.³ Intentional torts are when a defendant purposefully harms a plaintiff and include battery, assault, and trespassing.⁴ Negligence cases must prove that there was a breach of duty that caused an injury and would include car accidents and medical malpractice suits.⁵ Strict liability torts are product liability cases where a defective product was made or sold and caused harm and do not depend on whether a level of care was met.⁶

If the justice system generates exorbitant levels of damages or numbers of awards, it may result in negative impacts through the misallocation of society's scarce economic and human resources.

Tort reform generally refers to making changes to the civil justice system to limit either the ability to file a lawsuit or the amount of damages that can be received, responding to the belief that verdicts in tort cases have grown to be excessive and distort economic activity in undesirable ways. The level of tort reform measures varies from state to state. Currently, approximately 29 states have laws capping the amount of damages that can be awarded in medical malpractice lawsuits, with values ranging from \$250,000 to \$2.55 million.⁷

¹ Tort, Wex Legal Dictionary, Legal Information Institute, Cornell Law School, (n.d.), <https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/tort>.

² The 3 Different Types of Tort Law, The Babcock Law Firm LLC, (n.d.), <https://www.injurylawcolorado.com/legal-library/tort-law-types.html>.

³ Tort, Wex Legal Dictionary, Legal Information Institute, Cornell Law School, (n.d.), <https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/tort>.

⁴ Intentional Tort, Wex Legal Dictionary, Legal Information Institute, Cornell Law School, (n.d.), https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/intentional_tort.

⁵ Negligence, Wex Legal Dictionary, Legal Information Institute, Cornell Law School, (n.d.), <https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/negligence>; The 3 Different Types of Tort Law, The Babcock Law Firm LLC, (n.d.), <https://www.injurylawcolorado.com/legal-library/tort-law-types.html>.

⁶ Tort, Wex Legal Dictionary, Legal Information Institute, Cornell Law School, (n.d.), <https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/tort>.

⁷ Malpractice Damage Caps in All 50 States 2022 Update, Miller & Zois, (n.d.), <https://www.millerandzois.com/medical-malpractice/maryland-medical-malpractice-cap/malpractice-damage-caps/>.

Economic Costs of the US Tort System

The cost of the US civil justice system provides a framework for analysis of the economic impact of tort reform. Not all tort costs are due to excessive litigation and lawsuit abuse. Clearly, there is a need for a system to create

An overly aggressive tort environment is a drain on the economy of a state and the country as a whole.

incentives for firms to produce safe products, conduct business fairly, and otherwise follow the prevailing laws. It is also important that truly injured parties have a mechanism to

be fully and fairly compensated. An efficient system leads to trust among market participants, enhanced business activity, and a higher standard of living.

However, an inadequately balanced justice system can be counterproductive. In particular, if the system generates exorbitant levels of damages or numbers of awards, it may result in negative impacts through the misallocation of society's scarce economic and human resources.

Some of these negative effects include (among others):

- increased costs and risks of doing business in an area,
- disincentives for innovations which promote consumer welfare,
- enhanced incentives to file lawsuits of questionable merit resulting in increased inefficiencies,
- higher insurance premiums than would exist under a more balanced approach,
- increased health care costs and declining availability of medical services,
- deterrence of economic development and job creation initiatives, and
- diversion of activity to unproductive purposes.

In short, an overly aggressive tort environment is a drain on both the economy of a state and the country as a whole.

The size of the tort system in the US has grown substantially over the years. There is also evidence that the US tort system is expensive by international standards. A 2013 study by the US Chamber Institute for Legal Reform found that the US had the highest liability costs as a percentage of GDP among the

advanced western countries of the US, Canada, and the Eurozone.⁸ These findings reflect both higher frequency of claims and higher claims cost in the US.⁹ These findings suggest that the resources consumed by the tort system in the US are well above the level required to maintain an efficient and productive economy.

Excess expenditures reduce the competitiveness of American businesses. They also increase corporate incentives to locate factories elsewhere where there are more reasonable tort environments. Even variation among the litigation environment in the states affects where businesses choose to locate. A 2019 survey of corporate attorneys found that 89% of respondents indicated that the litigation environment in a state is likely to impact business decisions, an increase from 85% in 2017 and 75% in 2015.¹⁰

Industry-Specific Effects

Several industries are particularly hard hit by litigation including certain types of manufacturing and health care delivery. Highly litigated **manufacturing industries** include, among others, categories such as chemicals, pharmaceuticals, tires, power tools, welding equipment, and electrical equipment. Litigation has threatened the viability of numerous companies in these sectors.

The threat of litigation can significantly decrease product innovation. When businesses operate in a high-liability-risk environment, they respond by reducing investments in product innovation because new products have more uncertain safety characteristics and can leave them vulnerable to lawsuits.

An unbalanced civil justice system can also reduce product safety research and the availability of safety-enhancing equipment. In fact, a 2007 study by Paul H. Rubin and Joanna M. Shepherd demonstrated that tort reforms passed in the states between 1981 and 2000 prevented approximately 24,000 net accidental deaths from occurring in the US during that timeframe. The researchers argued that an overly expensive liability system increases the cost

⁸ International Comparisons of Litigation Costs, US Chamber Institute for Legal Reform, June 2013, p. 2.

⁹ International Comparisons of Litigation Costs, US Chamber Institute for Legal Reform, June 2013, pp. 4-5.

¹⁰ 2019 Lawsuit Climate Survey-Ranking the States, A Survey of the Fairness and Reasonableness of State Liability Systems, US Chamber Institute for Legal Reform, September 2019, p. 3.

of many risk-reducing products and services, making them less accessible, and in some cases unavailable to consumers.¹¹

Another vulnerable sector is **health care delivery**. Since 1975 (the first year for which insured medical malpractice costs were separately identified), the escalation in medical malpractice litigation costs has outpaced the increase in overall US tort costs. The result has been an enormous rise in insurance premiums for providers, in some cases leading to reductions in the provision of important procedures and practitioners leaving the profession.

An additional consequence of this phenomenon is an increase in “defensive medicine.” Defensive medicine is defined as when “doctors order tests, procedures, or visits, or avoid high-risk patients or procedures, primarily (but not necessarily solely) to reduce their exposure to malpractice liability” and also as administering “precautionary treatments with minimal expected medical benefit out of fear of legal liability.”¹²

Many of these tests are quite costly (in addition to other issues such as patients incurring needless pain or inconvenience). The savings from the

Tort reform can enhance the efficiency of the economy and the competitiveness of the state's businesses.

reduction or elimination of defensive medicine would allow millions of Americans to obtain health insurance. Moreover, the premature deaths and lost productivity due to lower

access to health care from liability-driven rising health care expenditures could be reduced. In addition, the supply of doctors tends to be restricted by the higher risk and costs associated with an excessive system, thus further reducing access to health care. In a 2008 study, The Perryman Group found that, after accounting for other factors, malpractice reforms in Texas led to a statistically significant increase in licensed physicians.¹³

Benefits of Tort Reform

Tort reform involves a number of benefits including enhancing product innovation, increasing productivity, reducing accidental deaths, improving

¹¹ Rubin, Paul H. and Joanna M. Shepherd, Tort Reform and Accidental Deaths, *Journal of Law and Economics*, Vol. 50, May 2007.

¹² Kessler, Daniel, and Mark McClellan, Do Doctors Practice Defensive Medicine?, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 111, No. 2, May 1996.

¹³ A Texas Turnaround: The Impact of Tort Reform on Business Activity in the Lone Star State, The Perryman Group, 2008.

access to health care through lower costs, and many others. These effects, in turn, enhance the efficiency of the economy and the competitiveness of the state's businesses.

Innovation is greater with reform; new products are often higher risk because they have a less well-defined safety history. Legal reform that decreases exposure to liability lawsuits has been shown to **enhance innovation and increase productivity and employment.**

Reform has also been linked to a net **decrease in accidental deaths** because it enables consumers to buy more risk-reducing products. A 2007 study found that there were actually fewer accidental deaths (non-motor-vehicle) from 1981-2000 in states that had tort reforms.¹⁴ As reform ameliorates companies' expected liability from such products, they respond by lowering prices and increasing product offerings for items such as pharmaceuticals, safety equipment, and medical services and devices.

The Pacific Research Institute found a measurable link between a state's legal environment and the growth rate of its real, per capita output, and concluded that the position of states relative to one another in terms of civil justice frameworks explained about 12% of the variation among the 50 states in their output growth rates.¹⁵ A later 2009 report analyzing how state tort reform affects tort losses and tort insurance premiums also found that out of the 25 tort reforms examined, 18 reforms significantly reduced tort losses and insurance premiums over the 1996 to 2006 time frame. The reforms that resulted in the greatest reduction were those aimed at reducing frivolous lawsuits, capping appeal bonds, setting negligence standards, and limiting non-economic-damages and medical-malpractice damages.¹⁶

The Perryman Group has also reached a similar conclusion in several studies.¹⁷ Economic benefits occur because tort reform enhances the efficiency, fairness, and predictability of the civil justice system.

¹⁴ Rubin, Paul H. and Joanna M. Shepherd, Tort Reform and Accidental Deaths, *Journal of Law and Economics* Vol. 50, May 2007.

¹⁵ US Tort Liability Index: 2006 Report, Pacific Research Institute, May 2006.

¹⁶ Tort Law Tally: How State Tort Reforms Affect Tort Losses and Tort Insurance Premiums, Pacific Research Institute, April 2009.

¹⁷ See, for example, *Economic Benefits of Tort Reform, An Assessment of Excessive US Tort Costs and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform*, The Perryman Group, 2021; *An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in California and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform*, The Perryman Group, 2019; *The Perryman Group, An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in* (footnote continued)

Tort Reform and Economic Development

Tort reform can cover many areas of legislation, from setting the interest rate used to calculate judgments to trespasser liability laws. The most recognizable form of tort reform is caps set to limit punitive and noneconomic damages, which are the damages that go beyond the direct costs arising from the harm caused by the defendant. Other forms of tort reform include rules qualifying an expert witness in a case, limiting when medical malpractice may be applied, allowing a class action to form, and lowering the barriers for a more thorough representation of the general population to serve as jurors.¹⁸ Any of these changes can involve economic benefits.

The Perryman Group has extensive experience in the area of economic development and has studied the relationship between the judicial system and economic growth in a variety of contexts including access, supply and

Improving the climate for economic development through actions such as tort reform can help states win the competition for desirable corporate locations and expansions.

compensation of judicial personnel, adequate court records, and numerous types of judicial reforms. Tort reform is an important aspect of fundamental economic health and development, which

involves much of what state government does on an ongoing basis.

The first requirement for prosperity is an overall environment that is conducive to economic success. The primary role of government in achieving a fundamental advantage is to perform its traditional functions in an exemplary fashion. Key aspects of fundamental economic development include an educated workforce, quality infrastructure, balanced and efficient judicial structure, and a stable and competitive tax and regulatory environment. Other initiatives which positively impact the costs of doing business (such as effective workers' compensation and unemployment insurance systems) or the

Florida and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Illinois and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Louisiana and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Missouri and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in West Virginia and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; and The Impact of the Proposed Judicial Reforms in House Bill 4 (HB4) on Business Activity in Texas: An Initial Assessment, The Perryman Group, 2003.

¹⁸ A review of reforms in various states can be found in The American Tort Reform Association's yearly update of state tort reform enactments, <https://www.atra.org/resources/state-tort-reform-enactments/>; see also Cook, Andrew C., Tort Reform Update: Recently Enacted Legislative Reforms and State Court Challenges, The Federalist Society, December 2012.

quality of life (such as crime reduction or improved public health) also contribute to the overall climate for growth.

Improving the climate for economic development through actions such as tort reform can help states to be more attractive for desirable corporate locations and expansions.

Impact of Excessive Tort Costs

In order to measure the effects of excessive tort costs on the United States economy and its various states, it is initially necessary to estimate the current overall direct costs of the liability system. One key input to this analysis stems from a 2022 study sponsored by the US Chamber of Commerce Institute for Legal Reform, which included a detailed review of insurance claims and other data across a spectrum of categories.¹⁹

Another consistent source of estimates of the magnitude of the tort system that was maintained for many years dating back to the 1950s has been periodic reports by Towers Watson and its predecessors.²⁰ Estimates were adjusted as needed and projected forward using models that are statistically significant and exhibit excellent empirical properties and were found to be highly comparable to (modestly above) the estimate from the Institute for

*The Perryman Group estimates that the excessive burden of the US tort system totals **\$342.9 billion per year.***

Legal Reform. For purposes of conservatism in the present analysis, the lower value was adopted. It was then projected forward using the firm's econometric model (described in

Appendix A) to generate a current estimate of the magnitude of the US tort system of **\$573.2 billion**, up significantly from The Perryman Group's 2021 estimate of \$524.4 billion. This level was used as the starting point in defining the direct excess costs.

As noted, it is essential in any advanced economy to have a robust system to protect intellectual property, sustain the legal framework, adjudicate legitimate disputes, and provide a viable platform for business activity. The Perryman Group estimated the portion of the costs quantified above which constitutes an excessive burden based on a comparison of costs (as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product) in other developed areas with similar standards of living and well-developed judicial systems (such as the European Union). Based on this assessment, The Perryman Group estimates that **\$230.3 billion** of the US tort system outlays were necessary and, thus, the

¹⁹ Tort Costs in America An Empirical Analysis of Costs and Compensation of the US Tort System, US Chamber of Commerce Institute for Legal Reform, November 2022.

²⁰ U.S. Tort Cost Trends, 2011 Update, Towers Watson, 2012.

excessive burden was \$342.9 billion. The excessive burden has risen significantly from the \$313.7 billion estimate for 2021.

Once the US burden is quantified, it was allocated across the 50 states and the District of Columbia based on overall economic and demographic patterns as well as the concentration of factors which are indicative of the extent of tort activity. The differential between the required and overall system costs constitutes the direct excessive burden in each state. Excess costs were then allocated across industrial categories, with the resulting values used as inputs to the impact assessment simulations to quantify multiplier effects. (See Appendix A for additional detail.)

These effects can be expected to rise over time in the absence of meaningful reforms. Descriptions of measures of economic activity and methods used for measuring economic impacts are briefly outlined on the following page and explained in further detail in Appendix A of this report.

Measuring Economic Impacts

Any economic stimulus, whether positive or negative, generates dynamic responses throughout the economy. In this instance, excessive costs of the tort system lead to negative multiplier effects rippling through the economy.

The Perryman Group compared estimated US tort system costs to those in other countries with well-developed judicial systems (such as the European Union) to quantify the amount of excess costs. Dynamic effects were then measured using integrated simulations of The Perryman Group's input-output assessment and econometric models (the US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System and the US Multi-Regional Econometric Model), which are described in further detail in the Appendices to this report) developed by the firm almost 40 years ago and consistently maintained and updated since that time. These models have been used in hundreds of analyses for clients ranging from major corporations to government agencies. The impact system uses a variety of data (from surveys, industry information, and other sources) to describe the various goods and services (known as resources or inputs) required to produce another good/service. This process allows for estimation of the total economic impact (including multiplier effects) of excessive tort costs, which represents the potential benefits of tort reform. Through integrating this system with the econometric model, the dynamic effects on productivity and other economic phenomena can be estimated. The models used in the current analysis reflect the specific industrial composition and characteristics of the national and individual state economies.

Total economic effects are quantified for key measures of business activity:

- **Total expenditures** (or total spending) measure the dollars changing hands as a result of the economic stimulus.
- **Gross product** (or output) is production of goods and services that will come about in each area as a result of the activity. This measure is parallel to the gross domestic product numbers commonly reported by various media outlets and is a subset of total expenditures.
- **Personal income** is dollars that end up in the hands of people in the area; the vast majority of this aggregate derives from the earnings of employees, but payments such as interest and rents are also included.
- **Job gains** are expressed as permanent jobs because effects would be ongoing.

Business activity also generates incremental taxes to the State and local governments. Monetary values were quantified on a constant (2022) basis to eliminate the effects of inflation. See the Appendices for additional information regarding the methods and assumptions used in this analysis.

Cost of Excessive Torts to the US Economy

Potential effects by state were summed to obtain a national total. The total current impact of excessive tort costs on the US economy includes losses of an estimated **\$520.2 billion** in output (gross product) each year and almost **4.8 million** jobs when dynamic effects are considered, up significantly from last year's (2021) estimates of \$472.9 billion in output and almost 4.5 million jobs. The reduction in output on a per capita basis implies a "tort tax" of **\$1,561** per person, notably higher than the 2021 estimate of \$1,425. When measured on a per-household basis, the tort tax has also risen and is now estimated to exceed **\$3,965**. All major industry groups are negatively affected, with the retail trade, business services, other services, and health services industries experiencing the greatest losses.

*The total current impact of excessive tort costs on the US economy includes losses of an estimated **\$520.2 billion** in output (gross product) each year and almost **4.8 million** jobs when dynamic effects are considered, up significantly from 2021 levels.*

Business activity generates tax revenue, and the business activity losses due to excessive tort costs reduce receipts to the federal, State, and local

*Yearly fiscal losses (as of 2022) are estimated to be **\$96.2 billion** in federal revenues, **\$26.8 billion** in state revenues and **\$22.5 billion** to local governments across the nation.*

governments. Yearly fiscal losses (as of 2022) are estimated to be **\$96.2 billion** in federal revenues, **\$26.8 billion** in state revenues and **\$22.5 billion** to local governments across the

nation. These reductions are significantly larger than they were last year. (Losses by state are located in Appendix B.) Tort reform can reduce or eliminate these costs. Thus, these results may also be viewed as a measure of the benefits of reasonable reforms.

The Current Annual Loss in US Business Activity Due to Excessive Tort Costs

Total Expenditures (Billions of 2022 Dollars)	Gross Product (Billions of 2022 Dollars)	Personal Income (Billions of 2022 Dollars)	Employment (Jobs)
\$1,023.641	\$520.224	\$330.503	4,773,645

Note: Based on The Perryman Group's estimate of excess costs of the US tort system quantified through a comparison of estimated US costs to those in other countries with well-developed judicial systems (such as the European Union) and related dynamic effects. Additional definitions of terms and explanation of methods and assumptions may be found elsewhere in this report and in Appendix A. Results by industry are included in Appendix B.

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

It should be noted that the overall US impacts are determined as the sum of the individual state analyses. This approach modestly understates the overall consequences of excessive tort costs due to spillover effects across areas. Because reforms are generally implemented on an individual state basis, the more conservative representation of aggregate effects is more appropriate.

Cost of Excessive Torts to State Economies

The cost of excessive torts varies widely across states. In order to allow for a comparison given wide variation in the sizes of state populations and economies, The Perryman Group converted excessive costs into a "Tort Tax" measure. This measure is a per capita estimate of the losses in economic output (gross product).

The District of Columbia has by far the highest tort tax at almost **\$7,342**, followed by Massachusetts, New York, California, and Washington, which are in the **\$2,379 to \$2,289** range.

States with the Highest “Tort Tax”	
Area	Annual Tort Tax
District of Columbia	-\$7,341.82
Massachusetts	-\$2,378.68
New York	-\$2,318.79
California	-\$2,297.65
Washington	-\$2,289.17
Connecticut	-\$1,983.31
Colorado	-\$1,874.05
Illinois	-\$1,857.70
North Dakota	-\$1,804.44
New Jersey	-\$1,757.33

Note: Based on The Perryman Group’s estimates of 2022 excess costs of the US tort system quantified through a comparison of estimated US costs to those in other countries with well-developed judicial systems (such as the European Union) and related dynamic effects. The “Tort Tax” is a measure of annual per capita economic losses (as measured by lost gross product) in the state associated with excessive torts. Additional explanation of methods and assumptions may be found in Appendix A. Economic losses due to excess torts are included in Appendix B by state and industry.
Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Results for all states on a detailed industrial basis are included in Appendix B.

Conclusion

The judicial system is essential to resolving disputes, compensating those that have been harmed, and deterring undesirable behavior. However, if it becomes imbalanced or unpredictable, it can cause misallocation of resources and unreasonably constrain economic growth.

Tort reform can significantly reduce excessive tort costs, leading to substantial economic benefits as well as other positive outcomes.

As noted, The Perryman Group estimates that excessive tort costs are harming the economy, leading to a decrease in US business activity of an estimated **\$520.2 billion** in output (gross product) each year and almost **4.8 million** jobs (including dynamic effects). In terms of gross product per capita, these losses amount to a “tort tax” of **\$1,561** for every resident (or **\$3,965** per household). The tort tax is much higher in some areas including the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New York, California, Washington, and Connecticut. In addition, these costs have risen significantly over 2021 levels.

Tort reform can significantly reduce or eliminate these costs, leading to substantial economic benefits as well as other positive outcomes. A strong and equitable judicial system is essential to a sustainable economy, and correcting imbalances is in the interest of individuals, businesses, and society as a whole.

Appendix A: Methods Used

US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System

The basic modeling technique employed in this study is known as dynamic input-output analysis. This input-output segment of the methodology essentially uses extensive survey data, industry information, and a variety of corroborative source materials to create a matrix describing the various goods and services (known as resources or inputs) required to produce one unit (a dollar's worth) of output for a given sector. Once the base information is compiled, it can be mathematically simulated to generate evaluations of the magnitude of successive rounds of activity involved in the overall production process.

There are two essential steps in conducting an input-output analysis once the system is operational. The first major endeavor is to accurately define the levels of direct activity to be evaluated.

Direct Effects

In order to measure the effects of excessive tort costs on the United States economy and its various states, it is initially necessary to estimate the current overall direct costs of the liability system. One key input to this analysis stems from a 2022 study sponsored by the Institute for Legal Reform of the US Chamber of Commerce. This assessment included a detailed review of insurance claims and other data across a spectrum of categories. It was estimated that, as of 2020, the aggregate outlays were \$442.966 billion.²¹

Another consistent source of estimates of the magnitude of the tort system that was maintained for many years dating back to the 1950s has been periodic reports by Towers Watson and its predecessors. Although this measure has not been updated in recent years, the lengthy available time series exhibits a high (between 94% and 98%) degree of correlation with standard economic data series related to the legal system that are provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of the Census and exhibiting statistical significance at the 0.01

²¹ Tort Costs in America An Empirical Analysis of Costs and Compensation of the US Tort System, US Chamber of Commerce Institute for Legal Reform, November 2022.

level.²² Consequently, it can be estimated and projected forward using models that are statistically significant and exhibit excellent empirical properties.

The Towers Watson values are based on insurance industry data related to benefit payments and legal and administrative expenses with appropriate adjustments. They capture several aspects of the overall cost of the litigation system but fail to fully incorporate efficiency losses and administrative costs because excessive tort costs typically represent a tax on economic activity. As a result, it may be estimated using well-established methods analogous to the "welfare triangle" approach to taxation effects.²³ The approach has been widely used in numerous contexts, including prior studies of this issue.²⁴

The incremental administrative burden imposed by an inefficient and costly tort system may be conceptualized by the economic framework of rent seeking and rent avoiding behavior.²⁵ TPG implemented these various modifications to the Towers Watson approach and estimated the overall cost of the system to be \$478.214 billion as of 2016. This value is highly comparable to (modestly above) the estimate from the Institute for Legal Reform. For purposes of conservatism in the analysis, the lower value was adopted. It was then projected forward using the econometric model described below to generate a current estimate of **\$573.2 billion**. This level was used as the starting point in defining the direct excess costs incurred in each step.

It must be noted that, as described in the report, it is essential in any advanced economy to have a robust framework to protect intellectual property, sustain the legal framework, adjudicate legitimate disputes, and provide a viable platform for business activity. Thus, there are necessary and legitimate costs associated with

²² U.S. Tort Cost Trends, 2011 Update, Towers Watson, 2012.

²³ See, for example, Jorgenson, Dale W. and Kun-Young Yun, *Investment, Vol. 3: Lifting the Burden: Tax Reform, the Cost of Capital, and U.S. Economic Growth* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2001). The original estimation concept was presented in Harberger, Arnold C., "Monopoly and Resource Allocation," *American Economic Review* 44 (1954), pp. 77-87.

²⁴ See, for example, President's Council of Economic Advisers, *Who Pays for Tort Liability Claims? An Economic Analysis of the U.S. Tort Liability System* (April 2002), p. 12; *Economic Benefits of Tort Reform, An Assessment of Excessive US Tort Costs and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform*, The Perryman Group, 2022; *Economic Benefits of Tort Reform, An Assessment of Excessive US Tort Costs and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform*, The Perryman Group, 2021; *An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in California and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform*, The Perryman Group, 2019; *An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Florida and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform*, The Perryman Group, 2019; *An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Illinois and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform*, The Perryman Group, 2019; *An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Louisiana and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform*, The Perryman Group, 2019; *An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Missouri and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform*, The Perryman Group, 2019; *An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in West Virginia and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform*, The Perryman Group, 2019; and *The Impact of the Proposed Judicial Reforms in House Bill 4 (HB4) on Business Activity in Texas: An Initial Assessment*, The Perryman Group, 2003.

²⁵ The classic reference outlining this process is Tullock, Gordon, "The Welfare Costs of Tariffs, Monopolies and Theft," *Western Economic Journal* 5 (1967), pp. 224-32.

the judicial system. The next step in this investigation was to determine the portion of the costs quantified above which constitutes an excessive burden. Numerous studies have compared the relative outlays associated with the tort process in various countries.²⁶ By comparing the costs (as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product) in other developed areas with similar standards of living and well-developed judicial systems (such as the European Union), it is possible to determine a reasonable estimate of the level of resources required to support an efficient and well-functioning tort resolution process. TPG integrated this information into the computation process and found that **\$230.1 billion** of the outlays were necessary and, thus, the excessive burden was **\$342.9 billion**. This amount is likely understated in that (1) the benchmark countries include several positive outliers, thus overstating the actual resource commitment that is needed and (2) the percentage of US output absorbed by the tort process has expanded markedly since this assessment was completed.

Once the US burden is quantified, it is necessary to allocate the aggregate amount across the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The requirements are estimated based on overall economic and demographic magnitudes, that is, larger business complexes and populations generate the need for higher outlays. This process is used to measure the proportion of the estimated cost that is appropriate for each area. The total system expenditures in the various locales are then approximated based on the concentration of factors which are indicative of the extent of tort activity as described above. The differential between the required and overall system costs constitutes the direct excessive burden in each state.

The final task prior to implementation of the impact assessment model is the allocation of the excess costs across industrial categories. This determination is accomplished using the direct requirements coefficients from the USMRIAS for segments of activity that are correlated with tort expenses. This approach requires assignment of effects across more than 500 sectors reflecting the composition of each economy. The resulting values become the inputs for the individual simulations that are conducted in the second phase of the empirical analysis.

²⁶ See, for example, International Comparison of Litigation Costs, Canada, Europe, Japan, and the United States, US Chamber, Institute for Legal Reform, June 2013 update.

Model Simulation

The second major phase of the analysis is the simulation of the input-output system to measure overall economic effects of the direct excess costs of the current situation. The present study was conducted within the context of the US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System (USMRIAS) which was developed and is maintained by The Perryman Group. This model has been used in hundreds of diverse applications across the country and has an excellent reputation for accuracy and credibility; it has also been peer reviewed on multiple occasions. The submodels used in the current simulations reflect the unique industrial structure of each state. As a part of this analysis, the USMRIAS is integrated with a dynamic econometric model in order to capture the various market responses to the excess costs. It should be noted that the results of the model can also be reviewed in a converse manner. In other words, the losses associated with excess costs may also be interpreted as the potential gains from reforms if these unnecessary outlays are eliminated.

It should be noted that the overall US impacts are determined as the sum of the individual state analyses. This approach modestly understates the overall consequences of excessive tort costs due to spillover effects across areas. Because reforms are generally implemented on an individual state basis, the more conservative representation of aggregate effects is more appropriate.

The USMRIAS is somewhat similar in format to the Input-Output Model of the United States and the Regional Input-Output Modeling System, both of which are maintained by the US Department of Commerce. The model developed by TPG, however, incorporates several important enhancements and refinements. Specifically, the expanded system includes (1) comprehensive 500-sector coverage for any county, multi-county, or urban region; (2) calculation of both total expenditures and value-added by industry and region; (3) direct estimation of expenditures for multiple basic input choices (expenditures, output, income, or employment); (4) extensive parameter localization; (5) price adjustments for real and nominal assessments by sectors and areas; (6) measurement of the induced impacts associated with payrolls and consumer spending; (7) embedded modules to estimate multi-sectoral direct spending effects; (8) estimation of retail spending activity by consumers; and (9) comprehensive linkage and integration capabilities with a wide variety of econometric, real estate, occupational, and fiscal impact models. Moreover, the model uses specific local taxing patterns to estimate the fiscal effects of activity on a detailed sectoral basis.

The impact assessment (input-output) process essentially estimates the amounts of all types of goods and services required to produce one unit (a dollar's worth)

of a specific type of output. For purposes of illustrating the nature of the system, it is useful to think of inputs and outputs in dollar (rather than physical) terms. As an example, the construction of a new building will require specific dollar amounts of lumber, glass, concrete, hand tools, architectural services, interior design services, paint, plumbing, and numerous other elements. Each of these suppliers must, in turn, purchase additional dollar amounts of inputs. This process continues through multiple rounds of production, thus generating subsequent increments to business activity. The initial process of building the facility is known as the *direct effect*. The ensuing transactions in the output chain constitute the *indirect effect*.

Another pattern that arises in response to any direct economic activity comes from the payroll dollars received by employees at each stage of the production cycle. As workers are compensated, they use some of their income for taxes, savings, and purchases from external markets. A substantial portion, however, is spent locally on food, clothing, health care services, utilities, housing, recreation, and other items. Typical purchasing patterns in the relevant areas are obtained from the Center for Community and Economic Research *Cost of Living Index*, a privately compiled inter-regional measure which has been widely used for several decades, and the *Consumer Expenditure Survey* of the US Department of Labor. These initial outlays by area residents generate further secondary activity as local providers acquire inputs to meet this consumer demand. These consumer spending impacts are known as the *induced effect*. The USMRIAS is designed to provide realistic, yet conservative, estimates of these phenomena.

Sources for information used in this process include the Bureau of the Census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Regional Economic Information System of the US Department of Commerce, and other public and private sources. The pricing data are compiled from the US Department of Labor and the US Department of Commerce. The verification and testing procedures make use of extensive public and private sources.

Impacts were measured in constant 2022 dollars to eliminate the effects of inflation.

Measures of Business Activity

The USMRIAS generates estimates of the effect on several measures of business activity. The most comprehensive measure of economic activity used in this study is **Total Expenditures**. This measure incorporates every dollar that changes hands in any transaction. For example, suppose a farmer sells wheat to a miller for \$0.50; the miller then sells flour to a baker for \$0.75; the baker, in turn, sells bread to a customer for \$1.25. The Total Expenditures recorded in this instance

would be \$2.50, that is, $\$0.50 + \$0.75 + \$1.25$. This measure is quite broad but is useful in that (1) it reflects the overall interplay of all industries in the economy, and (2) some key fiscal variables such as sales taxes are linked to aggregate spending.

A second measure of business activity frequently employed in this analysis is that of **Gross Product**. This indicator represents the regional equivalent of Gross Domestic Product, the most commonly reported statistic regarding national economic performance. In other words, the Gross Product of Texas is the amount of US output that is produced in that state; it is defined as the value of all final goods produced in a given region for a specific period of time. Stated differently, it captures the amount of value-added (gross area product) over intermediate goods and services at each stage of the production process, that is, it eliminates the double counting in the Total Expenditures concept. Using the example above, the Gross Product is \$1.25 (the value of the bread) rather than \$2.50.

Alternatively, it may be viewed as the sum of the value-added by the farmer, \$0.50; the miller, \$0.25 ($\$0.75 - \0.50); and the baker, \$0.50 ($\$1.25 - \0.75). The total value-added is, therefore, \$1.25, which is equivalent to the final value of the bread. In many industries, the primary component of value-added is the wage and salary payments to employees.

The third gauge of economic activity used in this evaluation is **Personal Income**. As the name implies, Personal Income is simply the income received by individuals, whether in the form of wages, salaries, interest, dividends, proprietors' profits, or other sources. It may thus be viewed as the segment of overall impacts which flows directly to the citizenry.

The final aggregates used, **Jobs and Job-Years**, reflect the full-time equivalent jobs generated by an activity. For an economic stimulus expected to endure (such as the ongoing operations of a facility), the Jobs measure is used. It should be noted that, unlike the dollar values described above, Jobs is a "stock" rather than a "flow." In other words, if an area produces \$1 million in output in 2021 and \$1 million in 2022, it is appropriate to say that \$2 million was achieved in the 2021-22 period. If the same area has 100 people working in 2021 and 100 in 2022, it only has 100 Jobs. When a flow of jobs is measured, such as in a construction project or a cumulative assessment over multiple years, it is appropriate to measure employment in Job-Years (one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years). This concept is distinct from Jobs, which anticipates that the relevant positions will be maintained on a continuing basis.

In addition to the economic aggregates, the model fully integrates the specific provisions and rate structures associated with major sources of federal, State, and local revenues on a detailed industrial basis, allowing for the estimation of the **fiscal benefits** associated with the economic stimulus.

US Multi-Regional Econometric Model

Overview

The US Multi-Regional Econometric Model was developed by Dr. M. Ray Perryman, President and CEO of The Perryman Group (TPG), about 40 years ago and has been consistently maintained, expanded, and updated since that time. It is formulated in an internally consistent manner and is designed to permit the integration of relevant global, national, state, and local factors into the projection process. It is the result of four decades of continuing research in econometrics, economic theory, statistical methods, and key policy issues and behavioral patterns, as well as intensive, ongoing study of all aspects of the global, US, state, and metropolitan area economies. It is extensively used by scores of federal and State governmental entities on an ongoing basis, as well as hundreds of major corporations. It can be integrated with The Perryman Group's other models and systems to provide dynamic projections.

This section describes the forecasting process in a comprehensive manner, focusing on both the modeling and the supplemental analysis. The overall methodology, while certainly not ensuring perfect foresight, permits an enormous body of relevant information to impact the economic outlook in a systematic manner.

Model Logic and Structure

The Model revolves around a core system which projects output (real and nominal), income (real and nominal), and employment by industry in a simultaneous manner. For the purposes of illustration, it is useful to initially consider the employment functions. Essentially, employment within the system is a derived demand relationship obtained from a neo-Classical production function. The expressions are augmented to include dynamic temporal adjustments to changes in relative factor input costs, output and (implicitly) productivity, and technological progress over time. Thus, the typical equation includes output, the relative real cost of labor and capital, dynamic lag structures, and a technological

adjustment parameter. The functional form is logarithmic, thus preserving the theoretical consistency with the neo-Classical formulation.

The income segment of the model is divided into wage and non-wage components. The wage equations, like their employment counterparts, are individually estimated at the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) level of aggregation. Hence, income by place of work is measured for approximately 90 production categories. The wage equations measure real compensation, with the form of the variable structure differing between “basic” and “non-basic.”

The basic industries, comprised primarily of the various components of Mining, Agriculture, and Manufacturing, are export-oriented, i.e., they bring external dollars into the area and form the core of the economy. The production of these sectors typically flows into national and international markets; hence, the labor markets are influenced by conditions in areas beyond the borders of the particular region. Thus, real (inflation-adjusted) wages in the basic industry are expressed as a function of the corresponding national rates, as well as measures of local labor market conditions (the reciprocal of the unemployment rate), dynamic adjustment parameters, and ongoing trends.

The “non-basic” sectors are somewhat different in nature, as the strength of their labor markets is linked to the health of the local export sectors. Consequently, wages in these industries are related to those in the basic segment of the economy. The relationship also includes the local labor market measures contained in the basic wage equations.

Note that compensation rates in the export or “basic” sectors provide a key element of the interaction of the regional economies with national and international market phenomena, while the “non-basic” or local industries are strongly impacted by area production levels. Given the wage and employment equations, multiplicative identities in each industry provide expressions for total compensation; these totals may then be aggregated to determine aggregate wage and salary income. Simple linkage equations are then estimated for the calculation of personal income by place of work.

The non-labor aspects of personal income are modeled at the regional level using straightforward empirical expressions relating to national performance, dynamic responses, and evolving temporal patterns. In some instances (such as dividends, rents, and others) national variables (for example, interest rates) directly enter the forecasting system. These factors have numerous other implicit linkages into the system resulting from their simultaneous interaction with other phenomena in

national and international markets which are explicitly included in various expressions.

The output or gross area product expressions are also developed at the 3-digit NAICS level. Regional output for basic industries is linked to national performance in the relevant industries, local and national production in key related sectors, relative area and national labor costs in the industry, dynamic adjustment parameters, and ongoing changes in industrial interrelationships (driven by technological changes in production processes).

Output in the non-basic sectors is modeled as a function of basic production levels, output in related local support industries (if applicable), dynamic temporal adjustments, and ongoing patterns. The inter-industry linkages are obtained from the input-output (impact assessment) system which is part of the overall integrated modeling structure maintained by The Perryman Group. Note that the dominant component of the econometric system involves the simultaneous estimation and projection of output (real and nominal), income (real and nominal), and employment at a disaggregated industrial level. This process, of necessity, also produces projections of regional price deflators by industry. These values are affected by both national pricing patterns and local cost variations and permit changes in prices to impact other aspects of economic behavior. Income is converted from real to nominal terms using relevant Consumer Price Indices, which fluctuate in response to national pricing patterns and unique local phenomena.

Several other components of the model are critical to the forecasting process. The demographic module includes (1) a linkage equation between wage and salary (establishment) employment and household employment, (2) a labor force participation rate function, and (3) a complete population system with endogenous migration. Given household employment, labor force participation (which is a function of economic conditions and evolving patterns of worker preferences), and the working-age population, the unemployment rate and level become identities.

The population system uses Census information, fertility rates, and life tables to determine the “natural” changes in population by age group. Migration, the most difficult segment of population dynamics to track, is estimated in relation to relative regional and extra-regional economic conditions over time. Because evolving economic conditions determine migration in the system, population changes are allowed to interact simultaneously with overall economic conditions. Through this process, migration is treated as endogenous to the system, thus

allowing population to vary in accordance with relative business performance (particularly employment).

Real retail sales is related to income, interest rates, dynamic adjustments, and patterns in consumer behavior on a store group basis. It is expressed on an inflation-adjusted basis. Inflation at the state level relates to national patterns, indicators of relative economic conditions, and ongoing trends. As noted earlier, prices are endogenous to the system.

A final significant segment of the forecasting system relates to real estate absorption and activity. The short-term demand for various types of property is determined by underlying economic and demographic factors, with short-term adjustments to reflect the current status of the pertinent building cycle. In some instances, this portion of the forecast requires integration with the US Multi-Regional Industry-Occupation System which is maintained by The Perryman Group. This system also allows any employment simulation or forecast from the econometric model to be translated into a highly detailed occupational profile.

The overall US Multi-Regional Econometric Model contains numerous additional specifications, and individual expressions are modified to reflect alternative lag structures, empirical properties of the estimates, simulation requirements, and similar phenomena. Moreover, it is updated on an ongoing basis as new data releases become available. Nonetheless, the above synopsis offers a basic understanding of the overall structure and underlying logic of the system.

Model Simulation and Multi-Regional Structure

The initial phase of the simulation process is the execution of a standard non-linear algorithm for the state system and that of each of the individual sub-areas. The external assumptions are derived from scenarios developed through national and international models and extensive analysis by The Perryman Group.

Once the initial simulations are completed, they are merged into a single system with additive constraints and interregional flows. Using information on minimum regional requirements, import needs, export potential, and locations, it becomes possible to balance the various forecasts into a mathematically consistent set of results. This process is, in effect, a disciplining exercise with regard to the individual regional (including metropolitan and rural) systems. By compelling equilibrium across all regions and sectors, the algorithm ensures that the patterns in state activity are reasonable in light of smaller area dynamics and, conversely, that the regional outlooks are within plausible performance levels for the state as a whole.

The iterative simulation process has the additional property of imposing a global convergence criterion across the entire multi-regional system, with balance being achieved simultaneously on both a sectoral and a geographic basis. This approach is particularly critical on non-linear dynamic systems, as independent simulations of individual systems often yield unstable, non-convergent outcomes.

It should be noted that the underlying data for the modeling and simulation process are frequently updated and revised by the various public and private entities compiling them. Whenever those modifications to the database occur, they bring corresponding changes to the structural parameter estimates of the various systems and the solutions to the simulation and forecasting system. The multi-regional version of the econometric model is re-estimated and simulated with each such data release, thus providing a constantly evolving and current assessment of state and local business activity.

The Final Forecast

The process described above is followed to produce an initial set of projections. Through the comprehensive multi-regional modeling and simulation process, a systematic analysis is generated which accounts for both historical patterns in economic performance and inter-relationships and the best available information on the future course of pertinent external factors. While the best available techniques and data are employed in this effort, they are not capable of directly capturing “street sense,” i.e., the contemporaneous and often non-quantifiable information that can materially affect economic outcomes. In order to provide a comprehensive approach to the prediction of business conditions, it is necessary to compile and assimilate extensive material regarding current events and factors both across the state of Texas and elsewhere.

This critical aspect of the forecasting methodology includes activities such as (1) daily review of hundreds of financial and business publications and electronic information sites; (2) review of major newspapers and online news sources in the state on a daily basis; (3) dozens of hours of direct telephone interviews with key business and political leaders in all parts of the state; (4) face-to-face discussions with representatives of major industry groups; and (5) frequent site visits to the various regions of the state. The insights arising from this “fact finding” are analyzed and evaluated for their effects on the likely course of the future activity.

Another vital information resource stems from the firm’s ongoing interaction with key players in the international, domestic, and state economic scenes. Such activities include visiting with corporate groups on a regular basis and being regularly involved in the policy process at all levels. The firm is also an active

participant in many major corporate relocations, economic development initiatives, and regulatory proceedings.

Once organized, this information is carefully assessed and, when appropriate, independently verified. The impact on specific communities and sectors that is distinct from what is captured by the econometric system is then factored into the forecast analysis. For example, the opening or closing of a major facility, particularly in a relatively small area, can cause a sudden change in business performance that will not be accounted for by either a modeling system based on historical relationships or expected (primarily national and international) factors.

The final step in the forecasting process is the integration of this material into the results in a logical and mathematically consistent manner. In some instances, this task is accomplished through “constant adjustment factors” which augment relevant equations. In other cases, anticipated changes in industrial structure or regulatory parameters are initially simulated within the context of the Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System to estimate their ultimate effects by sector. Those findings are then factored into the simulation as constant adjustments on a distributed temporal basis. Once this scenario is formulated, the extended system is again balanced across regions and sectors through an iterative simulation algorithm analogous to that described in the preceding section.

Appendix B: Detailed Results

Tort Tax by State

Tort Tax by State:
Estimated 2022 Reduction in
Output (Gross Product) on a Per
Capita Basis

State	Annual Tort Tax
District of Columbia	-\$7,341.82
Massachusetts	-\$2,378.68
New York	-\$2,318.79
California	-\$2,297.65
Washington	-\$2,289.17
Connecticut	-\$1,983.31
Colorado	-\$1,874.05
Illinois	-\$1,857.70
North Dakota	-\$1,804.44
New Jersey	-\$1,757.33
Texas	-\$1,691.17
Minnesota	-\$1,661.99
Nebraska	-\$1,628.91
Delaware	-\$1,603.09
Alaska	-\$1,578.64
Maryland	-\$1,576.05
Virginia	-\$1,556.07
New Hampshire	-\$1,505.05
Pennsylvania	-\$1,431.34
Utah	-\$1,416.86
Wyoming	-\$1,414.94
Kansas	-\$1,407.34
Georgia	-\$1,372.94
Oregon	-\$1,331.91
Ohio	-\$1,328.91
Iowa	-\$1,316.81
Tennessee	-\$1,291.05
South Dakota	-\$1,279.54
Wisconsin	-\$1,249.99

State	Annual Tort Tax
North Carolina	-\$1,244.48
Indiana	-\$1,205.42
Hawaii	-\$1,165.86
Rhode Island	-\$1,118.13
Nevada	-\$1,103.05
Missouri	-\$1,095.44
Arizona	-\$1,088.57
Florida	-\$1,055.64
Michigan	-\$1,046.10
Vermont	-\$996.04
Louisiana	-\$965.22
Maine	-\$951.45
Oklahoma	-\$934.73
Kentucky	-\$883.06
New Mexico	-\$849.25
South Carolina	-\$821.28
Montana	-\$807.07
Idaho	-\$793.07
Alabama	-\$785.52
Arkansas	-\$751.56
West Virginia	-\$662.35
Mississippi	-\$496.67

Note: Based on excess costs of the US tort system quantified through a comparison of estimated US costs to those in other countries with well-developed judicial systems (such as the European Union) and related dynamic effects.
Source: The Perryman Group.

Fiscal Impact of Excessive Torts

Fiscal Impact of Excessive Torts (in millions of 2022 dollars)

Area	Federal	State	Local
Alabama	-\$737.401	-\$201.870	-\$171.839
Alaska	-\$214.242	-\$57.680	-\$50.088
Arizona	-\$1,482.034	-\$398.888	-\$341.516
Arkansas	-\$423.459	-\$117.007	-\$98.952
California	-\$16,590.045	-\$4,687.214	-\$3,883.118
Colorado	-\$2,024.701	-\$564.282	-\$471.271
Connecticut	-\$1,330.501	-\$365.483	-\$310.121
Delaware	-\$302.028	-\$81.153	-\$70.272
District of Columbia	-\$912.467	-\$253.294	-\$212.615
Florida	-\$4,344.276	-\$1,213.660	-\$1,013.943
Georgia	-\$2,771.814	-\$777.657	-\$646.924
Hawaii	-\$310.627	-\$87.260	-\$72.832
Idaho	-\$284.491	-\$78.743	-\$66.695
Illinois	-\$4,324.119	-\$1,213.807	-\$1,010.410
Indiana	-\$1,523.786	-\$421.925	-\$356.940
Iowa	-\$779.678	-\$216.846	-\$183.257
Kansas	-\$764.711	-\$215.198	-\$179.312
Kentucky	-\$737.162	-\$205.970	-\$173.306
Louisiana	-\$819.659	-\$230.202	-\$192.150
Maine	-\$243.845	-\$67.328	-\$57.088
Maryland	-\$1,797.422	-\$499.375	-\$418.966
Massachusetts	-\$3,072.461	-\$850.991	-\$717.871
Michigan	-\$1,941.886	-\$537.015	-\$458.008
Minnesota	-\$1,757.850	-\$494.547	-\$412.128
Mississippi	-\$270.146	-\$74.935	-\$63.326
Missouri	-\$1,252.003	-\$345.209	-\$291.475
Montana	-\$167.653	-\$46.579	-\$39.367
Nebraska	-\$593.031	-\$163.743	-\$138.569
Nevada	-\$648.467	-\$178.450	-\$151.841
New Hampshire	-\$388.480	-\$107.215	-\$90.859
New Jersey	-\$3,011.042	-\$842.142	-\$703.841
New Mexico	-\$332.028	-\$92.704	-\$77.965
New York	-\$8,441.034	-\$2,332.324	-\$1,975.297
North Carolina	-\$2,463.212	-\$677.868	-\$574.736
North Dakota	-\$260.134	-\$72.001	-\$60.974

Area	Federal	State	Local
Ohio	-\$2,890.205	-\$802.145	-\$677.495
Oklahoma	-\$695.126	-\$196.008	-\$163.305
Oregon	-\$1,044.781	-\$290.217	-\$245.110
Pennsylvania	-\$3,434.952	-\$955.806	-\$804.413
Rhode Island	-\$226.243	-\$62.482	-\$53.074
South Carolina	-\$802.622	-\$218.133	-\$186.292
South Dakota	-\$215.368	-\$60.100	-\$50.700
Tennessee	-\$1,684.172	-\$462.433	-\$390.624
Texas	-\$9,395.231	-\$2,637.897	-\$2,190.466
Utah	-\$886.174	-\$247.047	-\$207.373
Vermont	-\$119.233	-\$32.657	-\$27.962
Virginia	-\$2,499.777	-\$693.335	-\$582.275
Washington	-\$3,297.252	-\$921.282	-\$770.731
West Virginia	-\$217.518	-\$59.433	-\$51.077
Wisconsin	-\$1,362.634	-\$379.233	-\$320.584
Wyoming	-\$152.185	-\$42.142	-\$35.814
United States	-\$96,241.367	-\$26,830.916	-\$22,495.170

Impact of Excessive Torts: United States

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in the United States

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$16,838.4 m	-\$4,961.8 m	-\$3,190.8 m	-42,802
Mining	-\$21,809.1 m	-\$5,247.1 m	-\$2,854.4 m	-14,610
Utilities	-\$50,305.3 m	-\$11,352.0 m	-\$4,953.7 m	-18,443
Construction	-\$61,912.1 m	-\$29,614.0 m	-\$24,403.8 m	-296,954
Manufacturing	-\$166,994.8 m	-\$54,511.4 m	-\$30,509.0 m	-375,097
Wholesale Trade	-\$38,258.6 m	-\$25,881.2 m	-\$14,923.3 m	-146,351
Retail Trade*	-\$130,637.0 m	-\$98,131.5 m	-\$57,074.1 m	-1,513,735
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$39,236.6 m	-\$25,469.4 m	-\$16,844.5 m	-198,569
Information	-\$31,958.2 m	-\$19,703.3 m	-\$8,412.0 m	-65,042
Financial Activities*	-\$206,272.1 m	-\$74,353.3 m	-\$27,947.1 m	-245,644
Business Services	-\$145,414.9 m	-\$105,020.2 m	-\$85,669.6 m	-903,417
Health Services	-\$40,650.2 m	-\$28,092.7 m	-\$23,752.7 m	-339,745
Other Services	-\$73,354.1 m	-\$37,885.8 m	-\$29,968.4 m	-613,236
Total, All Industries	-\$1,023,641.5 m	-\$520,223.6 m	-\$330,503.5 m	-4,773,645

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

Impact of Excessive Torts: 50 States and the District of Columbia

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Alabama

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$124.9 m	-\$37.0 m	-\$23.7 m	-317
Mining	-\$168.1 m	-\$40.7 m	-\$22.6 m	-117
Utilities	-\$465.3 m	-\$105.0 m	-\$45.8 m	-171
Construction	-\$483.6 m	-\$231.5 m	-\$190.8 m	-2,321
Manufacturing	-\$1,399.6 m	-\$454.2 m	-\$253.2 m	-3,142
Wholesale Trade	-\$285.3 m	-\$193.0 m	-\$111.3 m	-1,091
Retail Trade*	-\$980.8 m	-\$736.3 m	-\$428.1 m	-11,366
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$309.4 m	-\$200.8 m	-\$132.8 m	-1,566
Information	-\$239.8 m	-\$147.8 m	-\$63.1 m	-488
Financial Activities*	-\$1,475.3 m	-\$532.8 m	-\$200.8 m	-1,761
Business Services	-\$1,118.6 m	-\$807.9 m	-\$659.0 m	-6,950
Health Services	-\$307.2 m	-\$212.3 m	-\$179.5 m	-2,567
Other Services	-\$555.2 m	-\$286.7 m	-\$227.0 m	-4,617
Total, All Industries	-\$7,913.1 m	-\$3,986.0 m	-\$2,537.8 m	-36,473

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Alaska

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$45.4 m	-\$13.4 m	-\$8.6 m	-115
Mining	-\$47.9 m	-\$11.5 m	-\$6.3 m	-32
Utilities	-\$112.5 m	-\$25.4 m	-\$11.1 m	-41
Construction	-\$146.6 m	-\$69.4 m	-\$57.2 m	-696
Manufacturing	-\$319.4 m	-\$104.4 m	-\$58.7 m	-716
Wholesale Trade	-\$84.3 m	-\$57.0 m	-\$32.9 m	-323
Retail Trade*	-\$268.2 m	-\$203.2 m	-\$118.5 m	-3,101
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$87.9 m	-\$57.1 m	-\$37.7 m	-445
Information	-\$71.0 m	-\$43.8 m	-\$18.7 m	-144
Financial Activities*	-\$455.8 m	-\$167.6 m	-\$64.6 m	-572
Business Services	-\$357.2 m	-\$258.0 m	-\$210.5 m	-2,219
Health Services	-\$90.6 m	-\$62.6 m	-\$52.9 m	-757
Other Services	-\$165.4 m	-\$84.7 m	-\$66.9 m	-1,343
Total, All Industries	-\$2,252.1 m	-\$1,158.1 m	-\$744.5 m	-10,506

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Arizona

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$246.0 m	-\$72.3 m	-\$46.6 m	-626
Mining	-\$327.3 m	-\$79.2 m	-\$43.6 m	-225
Utilities	-\$765.5 m	-\$172.7 m	-\$75.4 m	-281
Construction	-\$931.2 m	-\$444.3 m	-\$366.1 m	-4,456
Manufacturing	-\$3,395.5 m	-\$1,033.4 m	-\$565.3 m	-7,104
Wholesale Trade	-\$570.8 m	-\$386.1 m	-\$222.6 m	-2,183
Retail Trade*	-\$1,898.2 m	-\$1,434.0 m	-\$835.5 m	-21,965
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$590.0 m	-\$383.0 m	-\$253.3 m	-2,986
Information	-\$477.9 m	-\$294.6 m	-\$125.8 m	-973
Financial Activities*	-\$3,183.8 m	-\$1,137.6 m	-\$422.7 m	-3,712
Business Services	-\$2,208.0 m	-\$1,594.7 m	-\$1,300.8 m	-13,718
Health Services	-\$611.7 m	-\$422.8 m	-\$357.4 m	-5,113
Other Services	-\$1,075.1 m	-\$556.2 m	-\$439.0 m	-8,917
Total, All Industries	-\$16,281.1 m	-\$8,011.0 m	-\$5,054.2 m	-72,259

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Arkansas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$74.6 m	-\$21.9 m	-\$14.1 m	-190
Mining	-\$96.3 m	-\$23.2 m	-\$12.7 m	-65
Utilities	-\$220.2 m	-\$49.7 m	-\$21.7 m	-81
Construction	-\$277.2 m	-\$132.6 m	-\$109.3 m	-1,329
Manufacturing	-\$767.8 m	-\$247.5 m	-\$137.8 m	-1,703
Wholesale Trade	-\$165.2 m	-\$111.8 m	-\$64.5 m	-632
Retail Trade*	-\$569.6 m	-\$427.3 m	-\$248.4 m	-6,602
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$178.9 m	-\$116.2 m	-\$76.8 m	-906
Information	-\$139.1 m	-\$85.8 m	-\$36.6 m	-283
Financial Activities*	-\$877.7 m	-\$321.3 m	-\$123.1 m	-1,087
Business Services	-\$643.8 m	-\$465.0 m	-\$379.3 m	-4,000
Health Services	-\$177.2 m	-\$122.4 m	-\$103.5 m	-1,481
Other Services	-\$318.5 m	-\$164.4 m	-\$130.2 m	-2,662
Total, All Industries	-\$4,506.0 m	-\$2,289.0 m	-\$1,458.1 m	-21,020

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in California

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$3,233.7 m	-\$952.5 m	-\$612.8 m	-8,222
Mining	-\$3,848.4 m	-\$923.3 m	-\$502.7 m	-2,558
Utilities	-\$8,539.3 m	-\$1,927.0 m	-\$840.9 m	-3,131
Construction	-\$10,500.8 m	-\$5,032.1 m	-\$4,146.8 m	-50,458
Manufacturing	-\$26,702.3 m	-\$8,877.9 m	-\$5,009.2 m	-62,197
Wholesale Trade	-\$6,683.1 m	-\$4,521.0 m	-\$2,606.8 m	-25,565
Retail Trade*	-\$22,955.0 m	-\$17,223.9 m	-\$10,014.2 m	-266,060
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$6,720.0 m	-\$4,362.1 m	-\$2,884.9 m	-34,009
Information	-\$5,605.6 m	-\$3,456.0 m	-\$1,475.5 m	-11,409
Financial Activities*	-\$36,865.6 m	-\$13,228.7 m	-\$4,941.9 m	-43,534
Business Services	-\$24,613.6 m	-\$17,776.2 m	-\$14,500.8 m	-152,916
Health Services	-\$7,045.0 m	-\$4,868.7 m	-\$4,116.5 m	-58,880
Other Services	-\$12,629.5 m	-\$6,526.5 m	-\$5,164.4 m	-106,536
Total, All Industries	-\$175,941.9 m	-\$89,675.9 m	-\$56,817.4 m	-825,475

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Colorado

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$342.1 m	-\$100.4 m	-\$64.9 m	-872
Mining	-\$478.6 m	-\$115.2 m	-\$63.5 m	-324
Utilities	-\$1,165.8 m	-\$263.1 m	-\$114.8 m	-427
Construction	-\$1,269.2 m	-\$606.5 m	-\$499.8 m	-6,082
Manufacturing	-\$3,566.5 m	-\$1,140.0 m	-\$635.0 m	-7,670
Wholesale Trade	-\$805.4 m	-\$544.9 m	-\$314.2 m	-3,081
Retail Trade*	-\$2,751.2 m	-\$2,066.8 m	-\$1,202.1 m	-31,879
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$800.7 m	-\$519.8 m	-\$343.8 m	-4,052
Information	-\$671.5 m	-\$414.0 m	-\$176.8 m	-1,367
Financial Activities*	-\$4,512.9 m	-\$1,599.0 m	-\$587.5 m	-5,147
Business Services	-\$3,050.2 m	-\$2,202.9 m	-\$1,797.0 m	-18,950
Health Services	-\$854.0 m	-\$590.2 m	-\$499.0 m	-7,137
Other Services	-\$1,509.4 m	-\$781.6 m	-\$617.1 m	-12,633
Total, All Industries	-\$21,777.5 m	-\$10,944.3 m	-\$6,915.4 m	-99,622

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Connecticut

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$213.0 m	-\$62.9 m	-\$40.3 m	-541
Mining	-\$305.4 m	-\$73.6 m	-\$40.3 m	-206
Utilities	-\$641.0 m	-\$144.6 m	-\$63.1 m	-235
Construction	-\$864.8 m	-\$413.2 m	-\$340.5 m	-4,144
Manufacturing	-\$2,455.6 m	-\$789.4 m	-\$439.3 m	-5,227
Wholesale Trade	-\$522.4 m	-\$353.4 m	-\$203.8 m	-1,999
Retail Trade*	-\$1,750.4 m	-\$1,321.5 m	-\$769.7 m	-20,258
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$554.0 m	-\$359.6 m	-\$237.8 m	-2,804
Information	-\$446.6 m	-\$275.3 m	-\$117.5 m	-909
Financial Activities*	-\$2,824.2 m	-\$1,014.3 m	-\$379.5 m	-3,318
Business Services	-\$2,036.0 m	-\$1,470.4 m	-\$1,199.5 m	-12,649
Health Services	-\$566.4 m	-\$391.5 m	-\$331.0 m	-4,734
Other Services	-\$1,011.3 m	-\$522.1 m	-\$412.6 m	-8,353
Total, All Industries	-\$14,191.1 m	-\$7,191.9 m	-\$4,575.0 m	-65,376

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Delaware

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$45.4 m	-\$13.5 m	-\$8.6 m	-114
Mining	-\$63.0 m	-\$14.9 m	-\$7.5 m	-38
Utilities	-\$153.1 m	-\$34.5 m	-\$15.1 m	-56
Construction	-\$205.4 m	-\$97.6 m	-\$80.4 m	-979
Manufacturing	-\$547.6 m	-\$171.2 m	-\$94.7 m	-1,115
Wholesale Trade	-\$117.8 m	-\$79.7 m	-\$46.0 m	-451
Retail Trade*	-\$386.6 m	-\$292.2 m	-\$170.3 m	-4,473
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$123.8 m	-\$80.4 m	-\$53.2 m	-627
Information	-\$99.5 m	-\$61.3 m	-\$26.2 m	-203
Financial Activities*	-\$630.0 m	-\$225.4 m	-\$83.9 m	-729
Business Services	-\$494.7 m	-\$357.3 m	-\$291.4 m	-3,073
Health Services	-\$129.9 m	-\$89.8 m	-\$75.9 m	-1,086
Other Services	-\$222.3 m	-\$114.7 m	-\$90.6 m	-1,823
Total, All Industries	-\$3,219.2 m	-\$1,632.6 m	-\$1,043.7 m	-14,765

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in the District of Columbia

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$133.0 m	-\$39.5 m	-\$25.1 m	-336
Mining	-\$208.6 m	-\$50.4 m	-\$27.7 m	-143
Utilities	-\$468.3 m	-\$105.7 m	-\$46.1 m	-172
Construction	-\$582.8 m	-\$278.5 m	-\$229.5 m	-2,793
Manufacturing	-\$1,646.4 m	-\$532.0 m	-\$295.4 m	-3,572
Wholesale Trade	-\$362.3 m	-\$245.1 m	-\$141.3 m	-1,386
Retail Trade*	-\$1,229.8 m	-\$925.0 m	-\$538.2 m	-14,245
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$372.0 m	-\$241.5 m	-\$159.7 m	-1,883
Information	-\$301.5 m	-\$185.9 m	-\$79.4 m	-614
Financial Activities*	-\$1,990.8 m	-\$709.4 m	-\$262.7 m	-2,304
Business Services	-\$1,377.4 m	-\$994.8 m	-\$811.5 m	-8,557
Health Services	-\$385.4 m	-\$266.3 m	-\$225.2 m	-3,221
Other Services	-\$693.5 m	-\$358.1 m	-\$283.4 m	-5,789
Total, All Industries	-\$9,751.9 m	-\$4,932.3 m	-\$3,125.2 m	-\$45,014

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Florida

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$871.8 m	-\$256.3 m	-\$165.3 m	-2,220
Mining	-\$972.9 m	-\$233.2 m	-\$127.3 m	-646
Utilities	-\$2,059.0 m	-\$464.6 m	-\$202.8 m	-755
Construction	-\$2,782.8 m	-\$1,328.9 m	-\$1,095.1 m	-13,326
Manufacturing	-\$7,327.6 m	-\$2,370.3 m	-\$1,320.1 m	-15,901
Wholesale Trade	-\$1,728.1 m	-\$1,169.0 m	-\$674.1 m	-6,611
Retail Trade*	-\$5,886.8 m	-\$4,428.1 m	-\$2,576.5 m	-68,190
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$1,702.7 m	-\$1,105.2 m	-\$731.0 m	-8,617
Information	-\$1,447.8 m	-\$892.6 m	-\$381.1 m	-2,947
Financial Activities*	-\$9,773.7 m	-\$3,496.1 m	-\$1,300.5 m	-11,460
Business Services	-\$6,658.3 m	-\$4,808.7 m	-\$3,922.7 m	-41,366
Health Services	-\$1,857.9 m	-\$1,284.0 m	-\$1,085.6 m	-15,528
Other Services	-\$3,174.3 m	-\$1,645.5 m	-\$1,297.6 m	-26,507
Total, All Industries	-\$46,243.8 m	-\$23,482.6 m	-\$14,879.5 m	-214,072

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Georgia

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$470.4 m	-\$138.1 m	-\$89.2 m	-1,199
Mining	-\$624.5 m	-\$150.2 m	-\$82.0 m	-419
Utilities	-\$1,284.9 m	-\$290.0 m	-\$126.5 m	-471
Construction	-\$1,762.8 m	-\$844.0 m	-\$695.5 m	-8,463
Manufacturing	-\$5,105.3 m	-\$1,654.7 m	-\$916.4 m	-11,326
Wholesale Trade	-\$1,108.2 m	-\$749.7 m	-\$432.3 m	-4,239
Retail Trade*	-\$3,816.2 m	-\$2,863.0 m	-\$1,664.5 m	-44,233
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$1,062.7 m	-\$689.8 m	-\$456.2 m	-5,378
Information	-\$902.4 m	-\$556.3 m	-\$237.5 m	-1,836
Financial Activities*	-\$6,081.5 m	-\$2,174.6 m	-\$808.7 m	-7,112
Business Services	-\$4,127.2 m	-\$2,980.7 m	-\$2,431.5 m	-25,641
Health Services	-\$1,174.4 m	-\$811.6 m	-\$686.2 m	-9,815
Other Services	-\$2,085.4 m	-\$1,080.0 m	-\$853.1 m	-17,527
Total, All Industries	-\$29,605.8 m	-\$14,982.8 m	-\$9,479.7 m	-137,658

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Hawaii

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$58.6 m	-\$17.3 m	-\$11.1 m	-149
Mining	-\$64.7 m	-\$15.4 m	-\$7.7 m	-39
Utilities	-\$152.4 m	-\$34.4 m	-\$15.0 m	-56
Construction	-\$201.7 m	-\$96.0 m	-\$79.1 m	-962
Manufacturing	-\$432.4 m	-\$145.2 m	-\$82.4 m	-1,047
Wholesale Trade	-\$125.2 m	-\$84.7 m	-\$48.8 m	-479
Retail Trade*	-\$419.7 m	-\$316.8 m	-\$184.5 m	-4,858
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$121.2 m	-\$78.7 m	-\$52.0 m	-613
Information	-\$105.3 m	-\$64.9 m	-\$27.7 m	-214
Financial Activities*	-\$711.1 m	-\$251.7 m	-\$92.4 m	-811
Business Services	-\$498.0 m	-\$359.7 m	-\$293.4 m	-3,094
Health Services	-\$135.2 m	-\$93.4 m	-\$79.0 m	-1,130
Other Services	-\$233.9 m	-\$120.9 m	-\$95.3 m	-1,940
Total, All Industries	-\$3,259.5 m	-\$1,679.1 m	-\$1,068.4 m	-15,393

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Idaho

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$46.8 m	-\$13.8 m	-\$8.9 m	-119
Mining	-\$57.2 m	-\$13.6 m	-\$6.8 m	-34
Utilities	-\$129.4 m	-\$29.2 m	-\$12.7 m	-47
Construction	-\$186.4 m	-\$88.8 m	-\$73.2 m	-890
Manufacturing	-\$507.1 m	-\$161.7 m	-\$89.8 m	-1,082
Wholesale Trade	-\$112.4 m	-\$76.0 m	-\$43.8 m	-430
Retail Trade*	-\$378.7 m	-\$284.7 m	-\$165.7 m	-4,387
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$121.5 m	-\$78.8 m	-\$52.1 m	-615
Information	-\$93.5 m	-\$57.7 m	-\$24.6 m	-190
Financial Activities*	-\$584.3 m	-\$218.8 m	-\$86.2 m	-767
Business Services	-\$446.3 m	-\$322.3 m	-\$262.9 m	-2,773
Health Services	-\$120.7 m	-\$83.4 m	-\$70.5 m	-1,008
Other Services	-\$211.0 m	-\$108.9 m	-\$85.9 m	-1,740
Total, All Industries	-\$2,995.1 m	-\$1,537.8 m	-\$983.2 m	-14,084

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Illinois

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$773.1 m	-\$226.0 m	-\$146.7 m	-1,976
Mining	-\$1,012.8 m	-\$244.8 m	-\$136.2 m	-699
Utilities	-\$2,501.3 m	-\$564.4 m	-\$246.3 m	-917
Construction	-\$2,705.5 m	-\$1,298.7 m	-\$1,070.2 m	-13,022
Manufacturing	-\$7,928.8 m	-\$2,560.0 m	-\$1,437.8 m	-17,564
Wholesale Trade	-\$1,714.1 m	-\$1,159.6 m	-\$668.6 m	-6,557
Retail Trade*	-\$5,972.3 m	-\$4,473.2 m	-\$2,599.3 m	-69,252
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$1,816.0 m	-\$1,178.8 m	-\$779.6 m	-9,191
Information	-\$1,424.3 m	-\$878.1 m	-\$374.9 m	-2,899
Financial Activities*	-\$9,148.1 m	-\$3,303.9 m	-\$1,244.9 m	-10,953
Business Services	-\$6,264.2 m	-\$4,524.1 m	-\$3,690.5 m	-38,917
Health Services	-\$1,793.0 m	-\$1,239.1 m	-\$1,047.7 m	-14,985
Other Services	-\$3,334.5 m	-\$1,722.9 m	-\$1,366.3 m	-28,114
Total, All Industries	-\$46,388.0 m	-\$23,373.6 m	-\$14,809.0 m	-215,046

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Indiana

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$274.1 m	-\$81.1 m	-\$51.9 m	-695
Mining	-\$353.6 m	-\$85.8 m	-\$47.8 m	-247
Utilities	-\$802.5 m	-\$181.1 m	-\$79.0 m	-294
Construction	-\$1,013.5 m	-\$485.8 m	-\$400.3 m	-4,871
Manufacturing	-\$2,812.6 m	-\$908.8 m	-\$511.2 m	-6,236
Wholesale Trade	-\$600.7 m	-\$406.4 m	-\$234.3 m	-2,298
Retail Trade*	-\$2,072.8 m	-\$1,553.3 m	-\$902.8 m	-24,031
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$661.5 m	-\$429.4 m	-\$284.0 m	-3,348
Information	-\$503.2 m	-\$310.2 m	-\$132.4 m	-1,024
Financial Activities*	-\$3,017.9 m	-\$1,088.5 m	-\$409.6 m	-3,581
Business Services	-\$2,289.0 m	-\$1,653.2 m	-\$1,348.6 m	-14,221
Health Services	-\$645.3 m	-\$446.0 m	-\$377.1 m	-5,393
Other Services	-\$1,176.9 m	-\$607.3 m	-\$481.0 m	-9,818
Total, All Industries	-\$16,223.4 m	-\$8,236.7 m	-\$5,260.0 m	-76,057

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Iowa

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$143.3 m	-\$42.0 m	-\$27.2 m	-365
Mining	-\$171.3 m	-\$41.5 m	-\$22.9 m	-119
Utilities	-\$362.8 m	-\$81.9 m	-\$35.7 m	-133
Construction	-\$513.3 m	-\$245.3 m	-\$202.1 m	-2,459
Manufacturing	-\$1,426.8 m	-\$451.3 m	-\$250.5 m	-3,049
Wholesale Trade	-\$308.0 m	-\$208.3 m	-\$120.1 m	-1,178
Retail Trade*	-\$1,063.7 m	-\$797.0 m	-\$463.2 m	-12,333
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$340.5 m	-\$221.1 m	-\$146.2 m	-1,723
Information	-\$251.9 m	-\$155.3 m	-\$66.3 m	-513
Financial Activities*	-\$1,530.2 m	-\$566.8 m	-\$220.4 m	-1,947
Business Services	-\$1,197.2 m	-\$864.6 m	-\$705.3 m	-7,438
Health Services	-\$329.0 m	-\$227.4 m	-\$192.2 m	-2,750
Other Services	-\$605.6 m	-\$312.0 m	-\$247.1 m	-5,035
Total, All Industries	-\$8,243.5 m	-\$4,214.5 m	-\$2,699.4 m	-39,042

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Kansas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$138.6 m	-\$40.6 m	-\$26.3 m	-354
Mining	-\$177.9 m	-\$42.9 m	-\$23.6 m	-121
Utilities	-\$417.9 m	-\$94.3 m	-\$41.2 m	-153
Construction	-\$495.7 m	-\$236.9 m	-\$195.3 m	-2,376
Manufacturing	-\$1,309.9 m	-\$421.0 m	-\$235.3 m	-2,894
Wholesale Trade	-\$306.0 m	-\$207.0 m	-\$119.4 m	-1,171
Retail Trade*	-\$1,053.2 m	-\$790.1 m	-\$459.4 m	-12,207
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$306.6 m	-\$199.0 m	-\$131.6 m	-1,552
Information	-\$249.9 m	-\$154.1 m	-\$65.8 m	-509
Financial Activities*	-\$1,619.7 m	-\$589.6 m	-\$224.4 m	-1,981
Business Services	-\$1,153.1 m	-\$832.8 m	-\$679.3 m	-7,164
Health Services	-\$325.7 m	-\$225.1 m	-\$190.3 m	-2,723
Other Services	-\$580.5 m	-\$300.0 m	-\$237.0 m	-4,853
Total, All Industries	-\$8,134.8 m	-\$4,133.6 m	-\$2,628.8 m	-38,056

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Kentucky

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$136.4 m	-\$40.0 m	-\$25.9 m	-348
Mining	-\$171.6 m	-\$41.6 m	-\$23.1 m	-119
Utilities	-\$448.5 m	-\$101.2 m	-\$44.2 m	-164
Construction	-\$488.8 m	-\$234.0 m	-\$192.8 m	-2,346
Manufacturing	-\$1,223.6 m	-\$404.4 m	-\$228.5 m	-2,817
Wholesale Trade	-\$293.2 m	-\$198.3 m	-\$114.4 m	-1,121
Retail Trade*	-\$995.4 m	-\$749.3 m	-\$436.1 m	-11,528
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$312.1 m	-\$202.6 m	-\$134.0 m	-1,580
Information	-\$239.6 m	-\$147.7 m	-\$63.1 m	-488
Financial Activities*	-\$1,480.7 m	-\$542.0 m	-\$207.8 m	-1,831
Business Services	-\$1,129.9 m	-\$816.0 m	-\$665.7 m	-7,020
Health Services	-\$313.2 m	-\$216.5 m	-\$183.0 m	-2,618
Other Services	-\$562.6 m	-\$291.1 m	-\$230.6 m	-4,708
Total, All Industries	-\$7,795.5 m	-\$3,984.7 m	-\$2,549.1 m	-36,688

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Louisiana

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$150.6 m	-\$44.5 m	-\$28.5 m	-382
Mining	-\$191.0 m	-\$45.8 m	-\$25.0 m	-127
Utilities	-\$455.0 m	-\$102.7 m	-\$44.8 m	-167
Construction	-\$537.8 m	-\$256.8 m	-\$211.6 m	-2,575
Manufacturing	-\$1,345.6 m	-\$443.2 m	-\$248.0 m	-3,048
Wholesale Trade	-\$329.9 m	-\$223.2 m	-\$128.7 m	-1,262
Retail Trade*	-\$1,109.3 m	-\$835.6 m	-\$486.4 m	-12,846
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$318.0 m	-\$206.4 m	-\$136.5 m	-1,609
Information	-\$274.3 m	-\$169.1 m	-\$72.2 m	-558
Financial Activities*	-\$1,755.5 m	-\$639.4 m	-\$243.5 m	-2,155
Business Services	-\$1,253.0 m	-\$905.0 m	-\$738.2 m	-7,785
Health Services	-\$350.8 m	-\$242.4 m	-\$205.0 m	-2,932
Other Services	-\$613.5 m	-\$316.5 m	-\$250.3 m	-5,117
Total, All Industries	-\$8,684.5 m	-\$4,430.6 m	-\$2,818.7 m	-40,562

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Maine

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$33.1 m	-\$9.9 m	-\$6.3 m	-83
Mining	-\$49.9 m	-\$11.9 m	-\$5.9 m	-30
Utilities	-\$115.9 m	-\$26.1 m	-\$11.4 m	-42
Construction	-\$161.1 m	-\$76.8 m	-\$63.3 m	-770
Manufacturing	-\$428.3 m	-\$140.1 m	-\$78.0 m	-963
Wholesale Trade	-\$96.1 m	-\$65.0 m	-\$37.5 m	-368
Retail Trade*	-\$323.0 m	-\$243.6 m	-\$141.9 m	-3,740
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$102.7 m	-\$66.7 m	-\$44.1 m	-520
Information	-\$80.5 m	-\$49.6 m	-\$21.2 m	-164
Financial Activities*	-\$503.9 m	-\$184.4 m	-\$70.7 m	-623
Business Services	-\$387.2 m	-\$279.6 m	-\$228.1 m	-2,405
Health Services	-\$102.9 m	-\$71.1 m	-60.1 m	-\$860
Other Services	-\$180.1 m	-\$93.2 m	-\$73.5 m	-1,491
Total, All Industries	-\$2,564.7 m	-\$1,318.1 m	-\$841.9 m	-12,059

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Maryland

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$256.8 m	-\$76.9 m	-\$48.5 m	-646
Mining	-\$411.8 m	-\$99.3 m	-\$54.4 m	-279
Utilities	-\$875.2 m	-\$197.5 m	-\$86.2 m	-321
Construction	-\$1,149.0 m	-\$549.0 m	-\$452.4 m	-5,505
Manufacturing	-\$3,159.0 m	-\$1,017.5 m	-\$566.2 m	-6,777
Wholesale Trade	-\$716.2 m	-\$484.5 m	-\$279.4 m	-2,740
Retail Trade*	-\$2,425.6 m	-\$1,824.2 m	-\$1,061.3 m	-28,099
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$759.3 m	-\$492.9 m	-\$326.0 m	-3,843
Information	-\$589.6 m	-\$363.5 m	-\$155.2 m	-1,200
Financial Activities*	-\$3,982.8 m	-\$1,422.2 m	-\$527.9 m	-4,642
Business Services	-\$2,713.5 m	-\$1,959.8 m	-\$1,598.7 m	-16,858
Health Services	-\$760.0 m	-\$525.2 m	-\$444.1 m	-6,352
Other Services	-\$1,364.3 m	-\$703.4 m	-\$557.1 m	-11,377
Total, All Industries	-\$19,163.2 m	-\$9,715.8 m	-\$6,157.3 m	-88,639

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Massachusetts

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$596.9 m	-\$176.0 m	-\$113.1 m	-1,516
Mining	-\$631.7 m	-\$150.2 m	-\$74.9 m	-383
Utilities	-\$1,389.4 m	-\$313.5 m	-\$136.8 m	-509
Construction	-\$1,969.4 m	-\$941.1 m	-\$775.5 m	-9,437
Manufacturing	-\$5,490.0 m	-\$1,804.9 m	-\$1,007.0 m	-12,407
Wholesale Trade	-\$1,220.2 m	-\$825.4 m	-\$475.9 m	-4,667
Retail Trade*	-\$4,085.7 m	-\$3,082.8 m	-\$1,795.4 m	-47,292
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$1,255.6 m	-\$815.1 m	-\$539.0 m	-6,354
Information	-\$1,028.9 m	-\$634.4 m	-\$270.8 m	-2,094
Financial Activities*	-\$6,518.3 m	-\$2,372.4 m	-\$903.1 m	-7,926
Business Services	-\$4,687.1 m	-\$3,385.1 m	-\$2,761.3 m	-29,119
Health Services	-\$1,283.6 m	-\$887.1 m	-\$750.0 m	-10,728
Other Services	-\$2,364.2 m	-\$1,220.0 m	-\$966.1 m	-19,691
Total, All Industries	-\$32,520.8 m	-\$16,607.9 m	-\$10,569.1 m	-152,125

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Michigan

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$323.4 m	-\$95.2 m	-\$61.3 m	-822
Mining	-\$426.0 m	-\$103.1 m	-\$56.8 m	-293
Utilities	-\$877.8 m	-\$198.1 m	-\$86.4 m	-322
Construction	-\$1,308.1 m	-\$625.0 m	-\$515.0 m	-6,267
Manufacturing	-\$3,643.0 m	-\$1,178.4 m	-\$661.4 m	-8,004
Wholesale Trade	-\$771.8 m	-\$522.1 m	-\$301.1 m	-2,952
Retail Trade*	-\$2,598.2 m	-\$1,955.6 m	-\$1,138.1 m	-30,093
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$826.8 m	-\$536.7 m	-\$354.9 m	-4,184
Information	-\$632.7 m	-\$390.1 m	-\$166.5 m	-1,288
Financial Activities*	-\$3,575.8 m	-\$1,340.8 m	-\$529.5 m	-4,660
Business Services	-\$3,056.0 m	-\$2,207.1 m	-\$1,800.4 m	-18,986
Health Services	-\$835.4 m	-\$577.3 m	-\$488.1 m	-6,982
Other Services	-\$1,490.7 m	-\$767.2 m	-\$607.2 m	-12,314
Total, All Industries	-\$20,365.9 m	-\$10,496.7 m	-\$6,766.8 m	-97,167

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Minnesota

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$319.1 m	-\$93.5 m	-\$60.5 m	-814
Mining	-\$400.5 m	-\$96.2 m	-\$52.7 m	-269
Utilities	-\$831.6 m	-\$187.7 m	-\$81.9 m	-305
Construction	-\$1,123.8 m	-\$537.8 m	-\$443.2 m	-5,393
Manufacturing	-\$3,083.1 m	-\$1,002.6 m	-\$562.4 m	-6,964
Wholesale Trade	-\$702.1 m	-\$474.9 m	-\$273.9 m	-2,686
Retail Trade*	-\$2,440.6 m	-\$1,827.3 m	-\$1,061.7 m	-28,303
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$698.0 m	-\$453.1 m	-\$299.7 m	-3,532
Information	-\$576.3 m	-\$355.3 m	-\$151.7 m	-1,173
Financial Activities*	-\$3,735.6 m	-\$1,353.7 m	-\$512.4 m	-4,503
Business Services	-\$2,648.8 m	-\$1,913.0 m	-\$1,560.5 m	-16,456
Health Services	-\$746.7 m	-\$516.1 m	-\$436.3 m	-6,241
Other Services	-\$1,334.0 m	-\$690.8 m	-\$545.4 m	-11,167
Total, All Industries	-\$18,640.2 m	-\$9,501.9 m	-\$6,042.3 m	-87,805

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Mississippi

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$49.1 m	-\$14.4 m	-\$9.3 m	-125
Mining	-\$56.9 m	-\$13.5 m	-\$6.7 m	-35
Utilities	-\$147.4 m	-\$33.3 m	-\$14.5 m	-54
Construction	-\$177.0 m	-\$84.7 m	-\$69.8 m	-849
Manufacturing	-\$477.7 m	-\$156.0 m	-\$87.1 m	-1,089
Wholesale Trade	-\$106.2 m	-\$71.9 m	-\$41.4 m	-406
Retail Trade*	-\$365.0 m	-\$273.8 m	-\$159.2 m	-4,230
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$116.3 m	-\$75.5 m	-\$49.9 m	-589
Information	-\$88.5 m	-\$54.6 m	-\$23.3 m	-180
Financial Activities*	-\$538.0 m	-\$198.0 m	-\$76.4 m	-675
Business Services	-\$414.2 m	-\$299.2 m	-\$244.0 m	-2,574
Health Services	-\$113.8 m	-\$78.7 m	-\$66.5 m	-951
Other Services	-\$207.4 m	-\$106.8 m	-\$84.6 m	-1,730
Total, All Industries	-\$2,857.6 m	-\$1,460.2 m	-\$932.8 m	-13,488

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Missouri

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$233.5 m	-\$68.3 m	-\$44.3 m	-596
Mining	-\$285.5 m	-\$68.8 m	-\$37.9 m	-194
Utilities	-\$645.9 m	-\$145.7 m	-\$63.6 m	-237
Construction	-\$805.3 m	-\$385.4 m	-\$317.6 m	-3,864
Manufacturing	-\$2,392.9 m	-\$756.4 m	-\$419.4 m	-5,038
Wholesale Trade	-\$490.1 m	-\$331.6 m	-\$191.2 m	-1,875
Retail Trade*	-\$1,701.4 m	-\$1,272.1 m	-\$738.8 m	-19,737
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$504.7 m	-\$327.6 m	-\$216.7 m	-2,554
Information	-\$411.6 m	-\$253.8 m	-\$108.3 m	-838
Financial Activities*	-\$2,644.1 m	-\$950.6 m	-\$356.2 m	-3,124
Business Services	-\$1,876.4 m	-\$1,355.1 m	-\$1,105.4 m	-11,657
Health Services	-\$523.1 m	-\$361.5 m	-\$305.6 m	-4,372
Other Services	-\$948.5 m	-\$490.6 m	-\$387.9 m	-7,995
Total, All Industries	-\$13,463.0 m	-\$6,767.6 m	-\$4,292.9 m	-62,082

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Montana

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$24.4 m	-\$7.2 m	-\$4.6 m	-62
Mining	-\$38.2 m	-\$9.2 m	-\$5.1 m	-26
Utilities	-\$103.2 m	-\$23.3 m	-\$10.2 m	-38
Construction	-\$111.2 m	-\$53.0 m	-\$43.6 m	-531
Manufacturing	-\$257.2 m	-\$85.0 m	-\$47.7 m	-591
Wholesale Trade	-\$66.7 m	-\$45.1 m	-\$26.0 m	-255
Retail Trade*	-\$222.3 m	-\$167.6 m	-\$97.6 m	-2,573
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$72.0 m	-\$46.7 m	-\$30.9 m	-364
Information	-\$55.3 m	-\$34.1 m	-\$14.6 m	-113
Financial Activities*	-\$347.5 m	-\$129.2 m	-\$50.5 m	-447
Business Services	-\$265.3 m	-\$191.6 m	-\$156.3 m	-1,648
Health Services	-\$71.2 m	-\$49.2 m	-\$41.6 m	-595
Other Services	-\$125.9 m	-\$65.0 m	-\$51.3 m	-1,037
Total, All Industries	-\$1,760.3 m	-\$906.2 m	-\$579.9 m	-8,281

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Nebraska

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$104.9 m	-\$30.8 m	-\$19.9 m	-267
Mining	-\$122.0 m	-\$29.1 m	-\$14.5 m	-75
Utilities	-\$288.1 m	-\$65.0 m	-\$28.4 m	-106
Construction	-\$389.2 m	-\$185.7 m	-\$153.0 m	-1,862
Manufacturing	-\$1,072.0 m	-\$340.0 m	-\$188.5 m	-2,288
Wholesale Trade	-\$236.1 m	-\$159.7 m	-\$92.1 m	-903
Retail Trade*	-\$799.0 m	-\$599.5 m	-\$348.6 m	-9,260
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$257.9 m	-\$167.4 m	-\$110.7 m	-1,305
Information	-\$197.9 m	-\$122.0 m	-\$52.1 m	-403
Financial Activities*	-\$1,221.3 m	-\$445.9 m	-\$170.4 m	-1,496
Business Services	-\$917.4 m	-\$662.5 m	-\$540.5 m	-5,699
Health Services	-\$252.8 m	-\$174.7 m	-\$147.7 m	-2,113
Other Services	-\$430.9 m	-\$223.3 m	-\$176.0 m	-3,589
Total, All Industries	-\$6,289.4 m	-\$3,205.6 m	-\$2,042.3 m	-29,366

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Nevada

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$80.2 m	-\$24.3 m	-\$15.1 m	-199
Mining	-\$145.2 m	-\$34.9 m	-\$19.1 m	-97
Utilities	-\$297.4 m	-\$67.1 m	-\$29.3 m	-109
Construction	-\$438.2 m	-\$207.9 m	-\$171.4 m	-2,085
Manufacturing	-\$979.2 m	-\$317.6 m	-\$178.1 m	-2,129
Wholesale Trade	-\$258.4 m	-\$174.8 m	-\$100.8 m	-988
Retail Trade*	-\$835.4 m	-\$633.2 m	-\$369.3 m	-9,659
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$263.3 m	-\$170.9 m	-\$113.0 m	-1,332
Information	-\$220.6 m	-\$136.0 m	-\$58.1 m	-449
Financial Activities*	-\$1,443.8 m	-\$529.0 m	-\$202.9 m	-1,801
Business Services	-\$1,067.1 m	-\$770.7 m	-\$628.7 m	-6,630
Health Services	-\$282.6 m	-\$195.3 m	-\$165.1 m	-2,362
Other Services	-\$471.6 m	-\$243.5 m	-\$191.2 m	-3,845
Total, All Industries	-\$6,782.9 m	-\$3,505.2 m	-\$2,241.9 m	-31,686

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in New Hampshire

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$59.0 m	-\$17.5 m	-\$11.2 m	-149
Mining	-\$81.6 m	-\$19.4 m	-\$9.7 m	-50
Utilities	-\$177.3 m	-\$40.0 m	-\$17.5 m	-65
Construction	-\$255.9 m	-\$122.2 m	-\$100.7 m	-1,225
Manufacturing	-\$653.7 m	-\$216.4 m	-\$121.4 m	-1,482
Wholesale Trade	-\$153.3 m	-\$103.7 m	-\$59.8 m	-586
Retail Trade*	-\$512.8 m	-\$387.2 m	-\$225.6 m	-5,934
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$168.4 m	-\$109.3 m	-\$72.3 m	-852
Information	-\$128.3 m	-\$79.1 m	-\$33.8 m	-261
Financial Activities*	-\$829.6 m	-\$300.1 m	-\$113.3 m	-996
Business Services	-\$608.0 m	-\$439.1 m	-\$358.2 m	-3,777
Health Services	-\$165.0 m	-\$114.0 m	-\$96.4 m	-1,379
Other Services	-\$293.3 m	-\$151.8 m	-\$120.0 m	-2,427
Total, All Industries	-\$4,086.2 m	-\$2,099.9 m	-\$1,339.7 m	-19,185

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in New Jersey

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$616.5 m	-\$181.1 m	-\$116.9 m	-1,571
Mining	-\$631.5 m	-\$150.1 m	-\$74.7 m	-381
Utilities	-\$1,621.8 m	-\$366.0 m	-\$159.7 m	-595
Construction	-\$1,929.4 m	-\$924.5 m	-\$761.8 m	-9,270
Manufacturing	-\$5,358.9 m	-\$1,752.4 m	-\$977.7 m	-11,960
Wholesale Trade	-\$1,202.1 m	-\$813.2 m	-\$468.9 m	-4,598
Retail Trade*	-\$4,082.3 m	-\$3,071.7 m	-\$1,787.4 m	-47,284
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$1,248.3 m	-\$810.3 m	-\$535.9 m	-6,317
Information	-\$1,000.9 m	-\$617.1 m	-\$263.5 m	-2,037
Financial Activities*	-\$6,337.2 m	-\$2,296.0 m	-\$868.7 m	-7,641
Business Services	-\$4,467.0 m	-\$3,226.1 m	-\$2,631.7 m	-27,752
Health Services	-\$1,283.2 m	-\$886.8 m	-\$749.8 m	-10,725
Other Services	-\$2,281.7 m	-\$1,180.7 m	-\$933.3 m	-19,110
Total, All Industries	-\$32,060.8 m	-\$16,275.9 m	-\$10,329.9 m	-149,241

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in New Mexico

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$53.6 m	-\$15.8 m	-\$10.2 m	-136
Mining	-\$76.7 m	-\$18.5 m	-\$10.2 m	-52
Utilities	-\$186.2 m	-\$42.0 m	-\$18.3 m	-68
Construction	-\$217.2 m	-\$103.5 m	-\$85.3 m	-1,037
Manufacturing	-\$508.3 m	-\$168.9 m	-\$94.9 m	-1,176
Wholesale Trade	-\$133.8 m	-\$90.5 m	-\$52.2 m	-512
Retail Trade*	-\$442.5 m	-\$334.3 m	-\$194.7 m	-5,121
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$134.5 m	-\$87.3 m	-\$57.8 m	-681
Information	-\$113.1 m	-\$69.7 m	-\$29.8 m	-230
Financial Activities*	-\$703.9 m	-\$256.0 m	-\$97.3 m	-858
Business Services	-\$522.7 m	-\$377.5 m	-\$308.0 m	-3,248
Health Services	-\$142.2 m	-\$98.3 m	-\$83.1 m	-1,188
Other Services	-\$257.4 m	-\$132.5 m	-\$104.9 m	-2,134
Total, All Industries	-\$3,492.2 m	-\$1,794.7 m	-\$1,146.6 m	-16,443

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in New York

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$1,211.6 m	-\$361.2 m	-\$229.0 m	-3,055
Mining	-\$1,852.9 m	-\$446.8 m	-\$244.7 m	-1,256
Utilities	-\$4,117.0 m	-\$929.0 m	-\$405.4 m	-1,509
Construction	-\$5,520.6 m	-\$2,628.8 m	-\$2,166.3 m	-26,362
Manufacturing	-\$13,059.5 m	-\$4,387.2 m	-\$2,478.5 m	-30,959
Wholesale Trade	-\$3,334.7 m	-\$2,255.8 m	-\$1,300.7 m	-12,756
Retail Trade*	-\$11,187.7 m	-\$8,428.5 m	-\$4,906.4 m	-129,545
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$3,358.5 m	-\$2,180.1 m	-\$1,441.8 m	-16,997
Information	-\$2,890.8 m	-\$1,782.3 m	-\$760.9 m	-5,884
Financial Activities*	-\$18,550.0 m	-\$6,763.0 m	-\$2,580.1 m	-22,635
Business Services	-\$13,256.8 m	-\$9,574.2 m	-\$7,810.1 m	-82,360
Health Services	-\$3,526.7 m	-\$2,437.2 m	-\$2,060.7 m	-29,475
Other Services	-\$6,728.6 m	-\$3,453.0 m	-\$2,735.3 m	-55,564
Total, All Industries	-\$88,595.4 m	-\$45,627.2 m	-\$29,120.0 m	-418,355

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in North Carolina

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$426.4 m	-\$125.2 m	-\$80.9 m	-1,087
Mining	-\$551.2 m	-\$132.5 m	-\$72.5 m	-370
Utilities	-\$1,131.1 m	-\$255.3 m	-\$111.4 m	-415
Construction	-\$1,608.9 m	-\$770.1 m	-\$634.6 m	-7,722
Manufacturing	-\$4,755.9 m	-\$1,534.7 m	-\$848.7 m	-10,370
Wholesale Trade	-\$972.3 m	-\$657.7 m	-\$379.2 m	-3,719
Retail Trade*	-\$3,299.2 m	-\$2,478.2 m	-\$1,441.3 m	-38,229
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$1,024.0 m	-\$664.7 m	-\$439.6 m	-5,182
Information	-\$815.1 m	-\$502.5 m	-\$214.5 m	-1,659
Financial Activities*	-\$5,028.1 m	-\$1,811.9 m	-\$680.9 m	-5,970
Business Services	-\$3,721.6 m	-\$2,687.8 m	-\$2,192.6 m	-23,121
Health Services	-\$1,047.7 m	-\$724.0 m	-\$612.2 m	-8,756
Other Services	-\$1,878.5 m	-\$970.2 m	-\$767.9 m	-15,680
Total, All Industries	-\$26,259.8 m	-\$13,314.7 m	-\$8,476.3 m	-122,279

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in North Dakota

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$43.8 m	-\$12.9 m	-\$8.3 m	-111
Mining	-\$59.2 m	-\$14.3 m	-\$8.0 m	-41
Utilities	-\$193.9 m	-\$43.8 m	-\$19.1 m	-71
Construction	-\$171.9 m	-\$81.8 m	-\$67.4 m	-820
Manufacturing	-\$386.7 m	-\$127.7 m	-\$71.3 m	-888
Wholesale Trade	-\$102.8 m	-\$69.5 m	-\$40.1 m	-393
Retail Trade*	-\$346.7 m	-\$260.7 m	-\$151.7 m	-4,017
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$110.9 m	-\$72.0 m	-\$47.6 m	-561
Information	-\$85.1 m	-\$52.5 m	-\$22.4 m	-173
Financial Activities*	-\$529.7 m	-\$194.7 m	-\$75.0 m	-661
Business Services	-\$413.2 m	-\$298.4 m	-\$243.4 m	-2,567
Health Services	-\$110.5 m	-\$76.4 m	-\$64.6 m	-924
Other Services	-\$196.1 m	-\$101.4 m	-\$80.0 m	-1,624
Total, All Industries	-\$2,750.6 m	-\$1,406.1 m	-\$898.8 m	-12,852

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Ohio

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$509.6 m	-\$149.9 m	-\$96.6 m	-1,297
Mining	-\$669.2 m	-\$162.2 m	-\$90.5 m	-467
Utilities	-\$1,678.5 m	-\$378.8 m	-\$165.3 m	-615
Construction	-\$1,894.6 m	-\$908.2 m	-\$748.4 m	-9,107
Manufacturing	-\$5,364.1 m	-\$1,739.6 m	-\$978.1 m	-11,890
Wholesale Trade	-\$1,141.8 m	-\$772.4 m	-\$445.4 m	-4,368
Retail Trade*	-\$3,928.7 m	-\$2,946.7 m	-\$1,713.1 m	-45,539
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$1,228.1 m	-\$797.2 m	-\$527.2 m	-6,215
Information	-\$947.8 m	-\$584.4 m	-\$249.5 m	-1,929
Financial Activities*	-\$5,642.4 m	-\$2,043.4 m	-\$773.0 m	-6,765
Business Services	-\$4,351.1 m	-\$3,142.4 m	-\$2,563.4 m	-27,032
Health Services	-\$1,215.2 m	-\$839.8 m	-\$710.1 m	-10,157
Other Services	-\$2,243.7 m	-\$1,157.7 m	-\$917.5 m	-18,774
Total, All Industries	-\$30,814.9 m	-\$15,622.7 m	-\$9,978.2 m	-144,155

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Oklahoma

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$104.4 m	-\$30.8 m	-\$19.8 m	-265
Mining	-\$165.5 m	-\$39.9 m	-\$21.9 m	-112
Utilities	-\$393.0 m	-\$88.7 m	-\$38.7 m	-144
Construction	-\$456.6 m	-\$218.3 m	-\$179.9 m	-2,189
Manufacturing	-\$1,082.8 m	-\$358.6 m	-\$202.4 m	-2,515
Wholesale Trade	-\$279.5 m	-\$189.1 m	-\$109.0 m	-1,069
Retail Trade*	-\$949.9 m	-\$714.3 m	-\$415.6 m	-11,004
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$278.2 m	-\$180.6 m	-\$119.4 m	-1,408
Information	-\$233.0 m	-\$143.6 m	-\$61.3 m	-474
Financial Activities*	-\$1,490.2 m	-\$542.5 m	-\$206.4 m	-1,824
Business Services	-\$1,075.1 m	-\$776.4 m	-\$633.4 m	-6,679
Health Services	-\$297.1 m	-\$205.3 m	-\$173.6 m	-2,483
Other Services	-\$519.9 m	-\$269.3 m	-\$212.6 m	-4,343
Total, All Industries	-\$7,325.2 m	-\$3,757.4 m	-\$2,394.0 m	-34,511

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Oregon

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$180.5 m	-\$53.1 m	-\$34.2 m	-459
Mining	-\$229.1 m	-\$55.5 m	-\$30.7 m	-159
Utilities	-\$538.8 m	-\$121.6 m	-\$53.1 m	-198
Construction	-\$687.6 m	-\$328.3 m	-\$270.6 m	-3,292
Manufacturing	-\$1,863.8 m	-\$600.7 m	-\$334.6 m	-4,061
Wholesale Trade	-\$415.9 m	-\$281.3 m	-\$162.2 m	-1,591
Retail Trade*	-\$1,419.1 m	-\$1,064.1 m	-\$618.5 m	-16,450
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$435.8 m	-\$282.9 m	-\$187.1 m	-2,205
Information	-\$341.0 m	-\$210.2 m	-\$89.8 m	-694
Financial Activities*	-\$2,093.2 m	-\$768.3 m	-\$295.6 m	-2,604
Business Services	-\$1,615.7 m	-\$1,166.9 m	-\$951.9 m	-10,038
Health Services	-\$443.7 m	-\$306.6 m	-\$259.3 m	-3,708
Other Services	-\$790.7 m	-\$407.9 m	-\$322.5 m	-6,582
Total, All Industries	-\$11,054.8 m	-\$5,647.5 m	-\$3,609.9 m	-52,041

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Pennsylvania

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$503.5 m	-\$148.6 m	-\$95.4 m	-1,278
Mining	-\$803.5 m	-\$194.7 m	-\$108.4 m	-559
Utilities	-\$2,036.0 m	-\$459.5 m	-\$200.5 m	-746
Construction	-\$2,232.0 m	-\$1,070.0 m	-\$881.8 m	-10,729
Manufacturing	-\$6,080.1 m	-\$2,020.9 m	-\$1,140.0 m	-14,281
Wholesale Trade	-\$1,355.0 m	-\$916.6 m	-\$528.5 m	-5,183
Retail Trade*	-\$4,669.9 m	-\$3,506.2 m	-\$2,039.0 m	-54,117
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$1,447.9 m	-\$939.9 m	-\$621.6 m	-7,328
Information	-\$1,118.0 m	-\$689.3 m	-\$294.3 m	-2,275
Financial Activities*	-\$6,984.9 m	-\$2,524.4 m	-\$952.5 m	-8,332
Business Services	-\$5,161.2 m	-\$3,727.5 m	-\$3,040.7 m	-32,065
Health Services	-\$1,448.1 m	-\$1,000.7 m	-\$846.1 m	-12,103
Other Services	-\$2,651.3 m	-\$1,368.9 m	-\$1,084.7 m	-22,200
Total, All Industries	-\$36,491.3 m	-\$18,567.3 m	-\$11,833.4 m	-171,197

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Rhode Island

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$46.0 m	-\$13.5 m	-\$8.7 m	-117
Mining	-\$45.6 m	-\$10.9 m	-\$5.4 m	-28
Utilities	-\$99.9 m	-\$22.5 m	-\$9.8 m	-37
Construction	-\$149.2 m	-\$71.2 m	-\$58.6 m	-714
Manufacturing	-\$405.2 m	-\$131.6 m	-\$73.3 m	-891
Wholesale Trade	-\$89.2 m	-\$60.3 m	-\$34.8 m	-341
Retail Trade*	-\$299.0 m	-\$225.8 m	-\$131.5 m	-3,460
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$95.2 m	-\$61.8 m	-\$40.9 m	-482
Information	-\$75.3 m	-\$46.5 m	-\$19.8 m	-153
Financial Activities*	-\$454.4 m	-\$167.7 m	-\$64.9 m	-571
Business Services	-\$353.9 m	-\$255.6 m	-\$208.5 m	-2,199
Health Services	-\$96.1 m	-\$66.4 m	-\$56.1 m	-803
Other Services	-\$173.2 m	-\$89.2 m	-\$70.7 m	-1,435
Total, All Industries	-\$2,382.3 m	-\$1,222.9 m	-\$783.2 m	-11,230

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in South Carolina

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$136.5 m	-\$40.1 m	-\$25.9 m	-348
Mining	-\$182.1 m	-\$43.9 m	-\$24.1 m	-124
Utilities	-\$384.0 m	-\$86.7 m	-\$37.8 m	-141
Construction	-\$525.5 m	-\$251.2 m	-\$207.0 m	-2,519
Manufacturing	-\$1,585.2 m	-\$506.1 m	-\$279.0 m	-3,395
Wholesale Trade	-\$309.8 m	-\$209.6 m	-\$120.8 m	-1,185
Retail Trade*	-\$1,051.5 m	-\$791.5 m	-\$460.6 m	-12,178
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$337.3 m	-\$219.0 m	-\$144.8 m	-1,707
Information	-\$258.5 m	-\$159.4 m	-\$68.0 m	-526
Financial Activities*	-\$1,698.2 m	-\$605.5 m	-\$224.3 m	-1,968
Business Services	-\$1,221.5 m	-\$882.2 m	-\$719.6 m	-7,589
Health Services	-\$335.3 m	-\$231.7 m	-\$195.9 m	-2,802
Other Services	-\$604.8 m	-\$311.6 m	-\$246.4 m	-5,011
Total, All Industries	-\$8,630.1 m	-\$4,338.5 m	-\$2,754.4 m	-39,493

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in South Dakota

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$37.7 m	-\$11.1 m	-\$7.2 m	-96
Mining	-\$43.5 m	-\$10.3 m	-\$5.2 m	-26
Utilities	-\$102.4 m	-\$23.1 m	-\$10.1 m	-38
Construction	-\$142.2 m	-\$67.8 m	-\$55.9 m	-680
Manufacturing	-\$371.9 m	-\$118.1 m	-\$65.6 m	-800
Wholesale Trade	-\$85.9 m	-\$58.1 m	-\$33.5 m	-329
Retail Trade*	-\$292.8 m	-\$219.9 m	-\$127.9 m	-3,393
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$94.3 m	-\$61.2 m	-\$40.5 m	-477
Information	-\$70.8 m	-\$43.7 m	-\$18.6 m	-144
Financial Activities*	-\$425.1 m	-\$156.9 m	-\$60.8 m	-536
Business Services	-\$336.9 m	-\$243.3 m	-\$198.5 m	-2,093
Health Services	-\$92.4 m	-\$63.9 m	-\$54.0 m	-772
Other Services	-\$168.0 m	-\$86.7 m	-\$68.6 m	-1,395
Total, All Industries	-\$2,263.9 m	-\$1,164.2 m	-\$746.4 m	-10,779

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Tennessee

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$293.9 m	-\$86.1 m	-\$55.8 m	-750
Mining	-\$379.9 m	-\$91.7 m	-\$50.6 m	-259
Utilities	-\$1,156.1 m	-\$260.9 m	-\$113.8 m	-424
Construction	-\$1,063.5 m	-\$509.5 m	-\$419.9 m	-5,109
Manufacturing	-\$3,368.7 m	-\$1,080.3 m	-\$597.6 m	-7,352
Wholesale Trade	-\$652.7 m	-\$441.5 m	-\$254.6 m	-2,497
Retail Trade*	-\$2,264.2 m	-\$1,694.7 m	-\$984.6 m	-26,259
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$683.6 m	-\$443.7 m	-\$293.5 m	-3,460
Information	-\$547.9 m	-\$337.8 m	-\$144.2 m	-1,115
Financial Activities*	-\$3,466.8 m	-\$1,246.5 m	-\$467.0 m	-4,099
Business Services	-\$2,454.9 m	-\$1,772.9 m	-\$1,446.3 m	-15,251
Health Services	-\$700.3 m	-\$484.0 m	-\$409.2 m	-5,853
Other Services	-\$1,263.9 m	-\$654.1 m	-\$517.5 m	-10,659
Total, All Industries	-\$18,296.5 m	-\$9,103.6 m	-\$5,754.4 m	-83,086

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Texas

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$1,668.6 m	-\$490.2 m	-\$316.4 m	-4,251
Mining	-\$2,227.5 m	-\$534.6 m	-\$291.0 m	-1,482
Utilities	-\$5,174.3 m	-\$1,167.6 m	-\$509.5 m	-1,897
Construction	-\$5,957.7 m	-\$2,854.7 m	-\$2,352.5 m	-28,625
Manufacturing	-\$15,881.9 m	-\$5,203.9 m	-\$2,911.2 m	-35,972
Wholesale Trade	-\$3,753.0 m	-\$2,538.8 m	-\$1,463.9 m	-14,356
Retail Trade*	-\$12,942.6 m	-\$9,702.5 m	-\$5,639.6 m	-150,043
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$3,740.6 m	-\$2,428.1 m	-\$1,605.9 m	-18,931
Information	-\$3,090.4 m	-\$1,905.3 m	-\$813.4 m	-6,290
Financial Activities*	-\$21,134.8 m	-\$7,499.8 m	-\$2,760.4 m	-24,278
Business Services	-\$13,892.0 m	-\$10,032.9 m	-\$8,184.3 m	-86,307
Health Services	-\$3,965.3 m	-\$2,740.4 m	-\$2,317.0 m	-33,141
Other Services	-\$7,120.5 m	-\$3,686.1 m	-\$2,913.5 m	-59,818
Total, All Industries	-\$100,549.1 m	-\$50,785.0 m	-\$32,078.7 m	-465,389

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Utah

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$127.7 m	-\$38.2 m	-\$24.1 m	-321
Mining	-\$212.1 m	-\$51.3 m	-\$28.3 m	-146
Utilities	-\$509.9 m	-\$115.1 m	-\$50.2 m	-187
Construction	-\$578.1 m	-\$276.2 m	-\$227.6 m	-2,770
Manufacturing	-\$1,480.4 m	-\$483.1 m	-\$271.8 m	-3,333
Wholesale Trade	-\$354.2 m	-\$239.6 m	-\$138.2 m	-1,355
Retail Trade*	-\$1,198.6 m	-\$901.7 m	-\$524.6 m	-13,884
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$370.4 m	-\$240.5 m	-\$159.0 m	-1,875
Information	-\$298.1 m	-\$183.8 m	-\$78.5 m	-607
Financial Activities*	-\$1,875.0 m	-\$675.1 m	-\$253.4 m	-2,221
Business Services	-\$1,359.6 m	-\$981.9 m	-\$801.0 m	-8,447
Health Services	-\$377.4 m	-\$260.8 m	-\$220.5 m	-3,154
Other Services	-\$664.1 m	-\$342.9 m	-\$270.7 m	-5,519
Total, All Industries	-\$9,405.6 m	-\$4,790.1 m	-\$3,047.9 m	-43,818

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Vermont

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$15.7 m	-\$4.7 m	-\$3.0 m	-40
Mining	-\$9.4 m	-\$2.5 m	-\$1.4 m	-8
Utilities	-\$54.0 m	-\$12.2 m	-\$5.3 m	-20
Construction	-\$80.0 m	-\$38.1 m	-\$31.4 m	-382
Manufacturing	-\$205.3 m	-\$66.7 m	-\$37.3 m	-451
Wholesale Trade	-\$47.1 m	-\$31.8 m	-\$18.4 m	-180
Retail Trade*	-\$154.7 m	-\$117.1 m	-\$68.3 m	-1,790
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$51.6 m	-\$33.5 m	-\$22.1 m	-261
Information	-\$39.5 m	-\$24.4 m	-\$10.4 m	-80
Financial Activities*	-\$249.1 m	-\$91.4 m	-\$35.1 m	-309
Business Services	-\$193.4 m	-\$139.7 m	-\$113.9 m	-1,201
Health Services	-\$50.4 m	-\$34.8 m	-\$29.4 m	-421
Other Services	-\$92.8 m	-\$47.7 m	-\$37.7 m	-762
Total, All Industries	-\$1,243.0 m	-\$644.5 m	-\$413.7 m	-5,905

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Virginia

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$371.3 m	-\$109.7 m	-\$70.3 m	-942
Mining	-\$570.1 m	-\$137.8 m	-\$76.4 m	-393
Utilities	-\$1,348.4 m	-\$304.3 m	-\$132.8 m	-494
Construction	-\$1,595.0 m	-\$762.5 m	-\$628.4 m	-7,646
Manufacturing	-\$4,626.7 m	-\$1,499.5 m	-\$830.7 m	-10,144
Wholesale Trade	-\$988.9 m	-\$669.0 m	-\$385.7 m	-3,783
Retail Trade*	-\$3,364.7 m	-\$2,531.5 m	-\$1,473.0 m	-38,973
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$982.7 m	-\$637.9 m	-\$421.9 m	-4,973
Information	-\$832.2 m	-\$513.1 m	-\$219.0 m	-1,694
Financial Activities*	-\$5,369.6 m	-\$1,909.4 m	-\$705.0 m	-6,170
Business Services	-\$3,773.2 m	-\$2,725.0 m	-\$2,222.9 m	-23,442
Health Services	-\$1,054.8 m	-\$728.9 m	-\$616.3 m	-8,816
Other Services	-\$1,902.6 m	-\$983.7 m	-\$777.8 m	-15,894
Total, All Industries	-\$26,780.2 m	-\$13,512.3 m	-\$8,560.3 m	-123,364

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Washington

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$589.9 m	-\$174.2 m	-\$111.7 m	-1,497
Mining	-\$749.5 m	-\$180.9 m	-\$99.2 m	-510
Utilities	-\$1,881.2 m	-\$424.5 m	-\$185.2 m	-690
Construction	-\$2,110.7 m	-\$1,008.9 m	-\$831.4 m	-10,116
Manufacturing	-\$5,559.4 m	-\$1,823.9 m	-\$1,020.5 m	-12,588
Wholesale Trade	-\$1,314.0 m	-\$888.9 m	-\$512.5 m	-5,026
Retail Trade*	-\$4,520.8 m	-\$3,386.5 m	-\$1,968.0 m	-52,418
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$1,349.5 m	-\$876.0 m	-\$579.4 m	-6,830
Information	-\$1,081.8 m	-\$667.0 m	-\$284.7 m	-2,202
Financial Activities*	-\$7,061.8 m	-\$2,546.7 m	-\$957.8 m	-8,422
Business Services	-\$4,988.2 m	-\$3,602.5 m	-\$2,938.8 m	-30,990
Health Services	-\$1,377.2 m	-\$951.8 m	-\$804.7 m	-11,511
Other Services	-\$2,499.1 m	-\$1,291.3 m	-\$1,021.4 m	-20,880
Total, All Industries	-\$35,083.0 m	-\$17,823.0 m	-\$11,315.4 m	-163,679

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in West Virginia

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$26.0 m	-\$7.8 m	-\$4.9 m	-65
Mining	-\$49.5 m	-\$12.0 m	-\$6.7 m	-35
Utilities	-\$116.0 m	-\$26.2 m	-\$11.4 m	-43
Construction	-\$150.5 m	-\$71.6 m	-\$59.0 m	-718
Manufacturing	-\$397.7 m	-\$126.7 m	-\$70.5 m	-843
Wholesale Trade	-\$85.1 m	-\$57.5 m	-\$33.2 m	-325
Retail Trade*	-\$282.2 m	-\$213.3 m	-\$124.3 m	-3,266
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$92.7 m	-\$60.2 m	-\$39.8 m	-469
Information	-\$71.8 m	-\$44.3 m	-\$18.9 m	-146
Financial Activities*	-\$415.1 m	-\$154.9 m	-\$60.9 m	-536
Business Services	-\$349.3 m	-\$252.3 m	-\$205.8 m	-2,170
Health Services	-\$92.7 m	-\$64.1 m	-\$54.2 m	-775
Other Services	-\$165.0 m	-\$84.9 m	-\$67.1 m	-1,345
Total, All Industries	-\$2,293.5 m	-\$1,175.8 m	-\$756.6 m	-10,737

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Wisconsin

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$255.7 m	-\$74.9 m	-\$48.5 m	-652
Mining	-\$275.5 m	-\$65.8 m	-\$32.9 m	-170
Utilities	-\$599.9 m	-\$135.4 m	-\$59.1 m	-220
Construction	-\$898.0 m	-\$429.4 m	-\$353.9 m	-4,306
Manufacturing	-\$2,568.5 m	-\$820.3 m	-\$457.0 m	-5,560
Wholesale Trade	-\$540.3 m	-\$365.5 m	-\$210.8 m	-2,067
Retail Trade*	-\$1,874.9 m	-\$1,403.9 m	-\$815.7 m	-21,743
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$585.1 m	-\$379.8 m	-\$251.2 m	-2,961
Information	-\$441.0 m	-\$271.9 m	-\$116.1 m	-898
Financial Activities*	-\$2,590.4 m	-\$949.3 m	-\$364.7 m	-3,190
Business Services	-\$2,104.2 m	-\$1,519.7 m	-\$1,239.7 m	-13,073
Health Services	-\$578.9 m	-\$400.1 m	-\$338.3 m	-4,839
Other Services	-\$1,065.2 m	-\$549.6 m	-\$435.0 m	-8,859
Total, All Industries	-\$14,377.6 m	-\$7,365.6 m	-\$4,722.7 m	-68,536

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

The Estimated Annual Impact Associated with Excessive Tort Costs on Business Activity in Wyoming

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-\$17.5 m	-\$5.3 m	-\$3.3 m	-44
Mining	-\$35.3 m	-\$8.5 m	-\$4.7 m	-24
Utilities	-\$88.8 m	-\$20.0 m	-\$8.7 m	-33
Construction	-\$105.2 m	-\$50.0 m	-\$41.2 m	-501
Manufacturing	-\$227.1 m	-\$75.2 m	-\$42.4 m	-523
Wholesale Trade	-\$61.1 m	-\$41.3 m	-\$23.8 m	-234
Retail Trade*	-\$198.1 m	-\$150.1 m	-\$87.5 m	-2,291
Transportation & Warehousing	-\$62.7 m	-\$40.7 m	-\$26.9 m	-317
Information	-\$51.3 m	-\$31.6 m	-\$13.5 m	-104
Financial Activities*	-\$313.0 m	-\$116.1 m	-\$45.2 m	-400
Business Services	-\$246.5 m	-\$178.0 m	-\$145.2 m	-1,531
Health Services	-\$65.5 m	-\$45.3 m	-\$38.3 m	-547
Other Services	-\$117.9 m	-\$60.6 m	-\$47.8 m	-955
Total, All Industries	-\$1,590.0 m	-\$822.6 m	-\$528.5 m	-7,504

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2022 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.