Economic Benefits of Tort Reform

An assessment of excessive US tort costs and potential economic benefits of reform

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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

- **$313.7 billion** in annual direct costs,
- **$472.9 billion** in annual output (gross product) and **4.46 million** jobs when dynamic effects are considered, and
- **$77.4 billion** in annual federal revenues,
- **$24.3 billion** in annual State revenues and **$20.5 billion** in annual local government revenues.

Excess torts result in a "tort tax" of $1,424.79 per person (or $3,681.43 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, and examined the resulting downstream effects. Effective reform measures can reduce or eliminate these costs to the benefit of each state.

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 25 states have laws capping the amount of damages that can be awarded in medical malpractice lawsuits, with values ranging from $250,000 to $2.5 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, (n.d.), https://www.millerandzois.com/malpractice-damage-caps.html.

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 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 the economy of a state and the country as a whole.

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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

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

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

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

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 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]

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

Benefits of Tort Reform

Tort reform involves a number of benefits including enhancing product innovation, increasing productivity, reducing accidental deaths, improving access to health care through lower costs, and many others. These effects, in turn,

[12] Kessler, Daniel, and Mark McClellan, Do Doctors Practice Defensive Medicine?, The Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. 111, No. 2, May 1996.
[13] The Perryman Group, A Texas Turnaround: The Impact of Tort Reform on Business Activity in the Lone Star State, 2008.

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.

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[14] Rubin, Paul H. and Joanna M. Shepherd, Tort Reform and Accidental Deaths, Journal of Law and Economics Vol. 50, May 2007.
[15] Pacific Research Institute, US Tort Liability Index: 2006 Report, 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, The Perryman Group, Economic Benefits of Tort Reform, An Assessment of Excessive US Tort Costs and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, 2021;The Perryman Group, An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in California and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, 2019; The Perryman Group, An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Florida and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, 2019; The Perryman Group, An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs
(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 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 quality of life (such as crime

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

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

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 2018 study sponsored by the Institute for Legal Reform of the US Chamber of Commerce, which included a detailed review of insurance claims and other data across a spectrum of categories.[19]

*The Perryman Group estimates that the excessive burden of the US tort system totals **$313.727 billion** per year.*

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 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 $524.438 billion. This level was used as the starting point of 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 $210.712 billion of the estimated US tort system outlays were necessary and, thus, the excessive burden was **$313.727 billion**.

[19] Costs and Compensation of the US Tort System, US Chamber, Institute for Legal Reform, October 2018.
[20] U.S. Tort Cost Trends, 2011 Update, Towers Watson, 2012.

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 the Appendix to this report.

Measuring Economic Impacts

Any economic stimulus, whether positive or negative, generates multiplier effects 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 (2021) 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 **$472.88 billion** in output (gross product) each year and about **4.46 million** jobs when dynamic effects are considered. The reduction in output on a per capita basis implies a "tort tax" of **$1,424.79** per person. When measured on a per-household basis, the costs the tort tax is estimated to exceed **$3,681.43**. All major industry groups are negatively affected, with the retail trade, business services, other services, and health services industries experiencing the greatest losses.

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Business activity generates tax revenue, and the business activity losses due to excessive tort costs reduce receipts to the federal, State, and local governments. The yearly fiscal losses (as of 2021) are estimated to be **$77.4 billion** in federal revenues, **$24.3 billion** in state revenues and **$20.5 billion** to local governments across the nation. (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 yearly fiscal losses (as of 2021) are estimated to be **$77.4 billion** in federal revenues, **$24.3 billion** in state revenues and **$20.5 billion** to local governments across the nation.*

The Current Annual Loss in US Business Activity Due to Excessive Tort Costs			
Total Expenditures (Billions of 2021 Dollars)	**Gross Product** (Billions of 2021 Dollars)	**Personal Income** (Billions of 2021 Dollars)	**Employment** (Jobs)
$930.373	**$472.880**	**$300.439**	**4,464,445**

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 on page 12 of 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 the highest tort tax at $2300.16, followed by Massachusetts, California, Washington, and New York, which are in the $2,013.52 to $2,150.70 range.

States with the Highest "Tort Tax"	
Area	**Annual Tort Tax**
District of Columbia	$2,300.16
Massachusetts	$2,150.70
California	$2,119.35
Washington	$2,096.41
New York	$2,013.52
Connecticut	$1,917.16
North Dakota	$1,822.16
Alaska	$1,757.68
Colorado	$1,691.10
Illinois	$1,688.95

Note: Based on The Perryman Group's estimates 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. 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 **$472.88 billion** in output (gross product) each year and **4.46 million** jobs (including dynamic effects). In terms of gross product per capita, these losses amount to a "tort tax" of **$1,424.79** for every resident (or **$3.681.43** per household). The tort tax is much higher in some areas including the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, California, Washington, New York, and Connecticut.

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. 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 2018 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 2016, the aggregate outlays were $428.966 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 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

[21] Costs and Compensation of the US Tort System, US Chamber, Institute for Legal Reform, October 2018.
[22] U.S. Tort Cost Trends, 2011 Update, Towers Watson, 2012.

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 above to generate a current estimate of **$524.438 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 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

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[23] See, for example, Dale W. Jorgenson 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 Arnold C. Harberger, "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; The Perryman Group, Economic Benefits of Tort Reform, An Assessment of Excessive US Tort Costs and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, 2021; The Perryman Group, An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in California and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, 2019; The Perryman Group, An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Florida and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, 2019; The Perryman Group, An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Illinois and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, 2019; The Perryman Group, An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Louisiana and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, 2019; The Perryman Group, An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Missouri and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, 2019; The Perryman Group, An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in West Virginia and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform,, 2019; and The Perryman Group, The Impact of the Proposed Judicial Reforms in House Bill 4 (HB4) on Business Activity in Texas: An Initial Assessment, 2003.

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

[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.

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 $**210.712** billion of the outlays were necessary and, thus, the excessive burden was **$313.727 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.

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 2021 dollars to eliminate the effects of inflation.

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 fourth measure, **Retail Sales**, represents the component of Total Expenditures which occurs in retail outlets (general merchandise stores, automobile dealers and service stations, building materials stores, food stores, drugstores, restaurants, and so forth). Retail Sales is a commonly used measure of consumer activity.

The final aggregates used are **Permanent Jobs and Person-Years of Employment,** 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 Permanent Jobs Measure is used. It should be noted that, unlike the dollar values described above, Permanent Jobs is a "stock" rather than a "flow." In other words, if an area produces $1 million in output in 2016 and $1 million in 2017, it is appropriate to say that $2 million was achieved in the 2016-17 period. If the same area has 100 people working in 2016 and 100 in 2017, it only has 100 Permanent 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 Person-Years (a person working for a year). This concept is distinct from Permanent Jobs, which anticipates that the relevant positions will be maintained on a continuing basis. In this instance, the permanent jobs given the current size of the economy are measured.

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 (also known as the Texas Econometric Model) was developed by Dr. M. Ray Perryman, President and CEO of The Perryman Group (TPG), beginning 40 years ago as a Texas model and has been consistently maintained, expanded, and updated to a national level 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 more than three 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 is employed in the current analysis to generate estimates of the likely market responses to excessive tort costs by state (or, conversely, the likely benefits from effective reform measures).

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 US Multi-Regional Econometric 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 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 the appropriate Consumer Price Index.

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 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-level system and that of each of the individual sub-areas, if any, being examined. 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.

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 US Multi-Regional 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 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 and to achieve the property of statistical consistence, it is necessary to compile and assimilate extensive material regarding current events and factors affecting the forecast.

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 on a daily basis; (3) direct discussions with key business and political leaders; (4) face-to-face discussions with representatives of major industry groups; and (5) frequent site visits to various regions. 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. In the present instance, the impact system is embedded within the econometric system to allow the interaction of the excessive tort costs with market responses.

Appendix B: Detailed Results

Tort Tax by State

Tort Tax by State:
Estimated 2021 Reduction in Output (Gross Product) on a Per Capita Basis by State

State	Annual Tort Tax
District of Columbia	$ 2,300.16
Massachusetts	$ 2,150.70
California	$ 2,119.35
Washington	$ 2,096.41
New York	$ 2,013.52
Connecticut	$ 1,917.16
North Dakota	$ 1,822.16
Alaska	$ 1,757.68
Colorado	$ 1,691.10
Illinois	$ 1,688.95
New Jersey	$ 1,612.70
Maryland	$ 1,612.03
Texas	$ 1,595.89
Minnesota	$ 1,560.86
Wyoming	$ 1,547.66
Delaware	$ 1,540.11
Nebraska	$ 1,521.50
Virginia	$ 1,443.91
Pennsylvania	$ 1,391.33
Kansas	$ 1,321.80
Iowa	$ 1,307.39
New Hampshire	$ 1,300.29
Hawaii	$ 1,268.34
South Dakota	$ 1,231.91
Oregon	$ 1,227.73
Utah	$ 1,226.89
Ohio	$ 1,225.15
Georgia	$ 1,213.80
Wisconsin	$ 1,182.09
Louisiana	$ 1,118.15
Indiana	$ 1,116.95

Tort Tax by State:

Estimated 2021 Reduction in Output (Gross Product) on a Per Capita Basis by State

State	Annual Tort Tax
North Carolina	$ 1,074.75
Rhode Island	$ 1,047.52
Oklahoma	$ 1,034.13
Tennessee	$ 1,026.51
Missouri	$ 994.76
New Mexico	$ 950.74
Nevada	$ 943.03
Arizona	$ 930.74
Michigan	$ 917.71
Florida	$ 892.94
Vermont	$ 884.78
Montana	$ 823.93
Kentucky	$ 793.72
Maine	$ 786.02
South Carolina	$ 738.19
Alabama	$ 731.71
Idaho	$ 722.86
Arkansas	$ 662.14
West Virginia	$ 621.31
Mississippi	$ 487.70

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 2021 dollars)

Area	Federal	State	Local
Alabama	-$603.620	-$186.767	-$158.983
Alaska	-$210.792	-$64.143	-$55.700
Arizona	-$1,108.520	-$337.213	-$288.711
Arkansas	-$327.952	-$102.419	-$86.615
California	$13,611.676	-$4,346.565	-$3,600.908
Colorado	-$1,608.805	-$506.764	-$423.234
Connecticut	-$1,131.461	-$351.284	-$298.074
Delaware	-$252.944	-$76.815	-$66.516
District of Columbia	-$252.273	N/A	-$145.587
Florida	-$3,183.510	-$1,005.202	-$839.788
Georgia	-$2,145.642	-$680.375	-$565.996
Hawaii	-$299.276	-$95.020	-$79.309
Idaho	-$224.919	-$70.362	-$59.596
Illinois	-$3,503.068	-$1,111.393	-$925.158
Indiana	-$1,244.312	-$389.411	-$329.434
Iowa	-$683.312	-$214.794	-$181.524
Kansas	-$634.918	-$201.942	-$168.267
Kentucky	-$585.854	-$185.011	-$155.671
Louisiana	-$846.306	-$268.640	-$224.234
Maine	-$176.551	-$55.096	-$46.716
Maryland	-$1,626.741	-$510.814	-$428.563
Massachusetts	-$2,458.857	-$769.731	-$649.323
Michigan	-$1,509.777	-$471.892	-$402.467
Minnesota	-$1,458.163	-$463.659	-$386.388
Mississippi	-$235.492	-$73.829	-$62.392
Missouri	-$1,004.343	-$312.986	-$264.268
Montana	-$148.925	-$46.764	-$39.524
Nebraska	-$489.045	-$152.617	-$129.153
Nevada	-$485.300	-$150.941	-$128.434
New Hampshire	-$295.627	-$92.215	-$78.147
New Jersey	-$2,446.259	-$773.283	-$646.291
New Mexico	-$329.272	-$103.907	-$87.387
New York	-$6,537.512	-$2,041.611	-$1,729.086
North Carolina	-$1,856.146	-$577.328	-$489.492
North Dakota	-$231.134	-$72.306	-$61.232
Ohio	-$2,362.322	-$741.021	-$625.870
Oklahoma	-$674.815	-$215.061	-$179.179

Area	Federal	State	Local
Oregon	-$853.302	-$267.897	-$226.260
Pennsylvania	-$2,952.394	-$928.519	-$781.448
Rhode Island	-$187.856	-$58.637	-$49.808
South Carolina	-$627.191	-$192.654	-$164.532
South Dakota	-$180.546	-$56.944	-$48.038
Tennessee	-$1,171.996	-$363.710	-$307.232
Texas	-$7,713.282	-$2,447.693	-$2,032.523
Utah	-$670.339	-$211.214	-$177.295
Vermont	-$93.493	-$28.942	-$24.781
Virginia	-$2,042.553	-$640.299	-$537.734
Washington	-$2,655.512	-$838.602	-$701.563
West Virginia	-$181.325	-$55.996	-$48.123
Wisconsin	-$1,140.790	-$358.839	-$303.344
Wyoming	-$146.626	-$45.890	-$39.000
United States	**-$77,402.643**	**-$24,315.018**	**-$20,528.893**

Impact of Excessive Torts: United States

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$15.321 b	-$4.514 b	-$2.903 b	-40,065
Mining	-$19.834 b	-$4.772 b	-$2.596 b	-13,667
Construction	-$45.773 b	-$10.329 b	-$4.507 b	-17,264
Utilities	-$56.286 b	-$26.924 b	-$22.187 b	-277,738
Total Manufacturing	-$151.589 b	-$49.496 b	-$27.707 b	-350,494
Transportation and Utilities	-$34.784 b	-$23.531 b	-$13.568 b	-136,886
Information	-$118.782 b	-$89.225 b	-$51.894 b	-1,415,941
Wholesale Trade	-$35.678 b	-$23.159 b	-$15.317 b	-185,751
Retail Trade	-$29.050 b	-$17.910 b	-$7.646 b	-60,823
Financial Activities	-$187.453 b	-$67.576 b	-$25.403 b	-229,711
Business Services	-$132.179 b	-$95.461 b	-$77.872 b	-844,796
Health Services	-$36.955 b	-$25.539 b	-$21.594 b	-317,744
Other Services	-$66.689 b	-$34.443 b	-$27.245 b	-573,566
TOTAL	**-$930.373 b**	**-$472.881 b**	**-$300.439 b**	**-4,464,445**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.116 b	-$0.034 b	-$0.022 b	-301
Mining	-$0.156 b	-$0.038 b	-$0.021 b	-111
Construction	-$0.431 b	-$0.097 b	-$0.042 b	-162
Utilities	-$0.447 b	-$0.214 b	-$0.176 b	-2,209
Total Manufacturing	-$1.295 b	-$0.420 b	-$0.234 b	-2,991
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.264 b	-$0.179 b	-$0.103 b	-1,039
Information	-$0.907 b	-$0.681 b	-$0.396 b	-10,818
Wholesale Trade	-$0.286 b	-$0.186 b	-$0.123 b	-1,490
Retail Trade	-$0.222 b	-$0.137 b	-$0.058 b	-464
Financial Activities	-$1.365 b	-$0.493 b	-$0.186 b	-1,676
Business Services	-$1.035 b	-$0.747 b	-$0.610 b	-6,614
Health Services	-$0.284 b	-$0.196 b	-$0.166 b	-2,443
Other Services	-$0.514 b	-$0.265 b	-$0.210 b	-4,394
TOTAL	**-$7.321 b**	**-$3.688 b**	**-$2.348 b**	**-34,714**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.065 b	-$0.019 b	-$0.012 b	-171
Mining	-$0.084 b	-$0.020 b	-$0.011 b	-59
Construction	-$0.193 b	-$0.043 b	-$0.019 b	-73
Utilities	-$0.243 b	-$0.116 b	-$0.096 b	-1,197
Total Manufacturing	-$0.672 b	-$0.217 b	-$0.121 b	-1,533
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.145 b	-$0.098 b	-$0.056 b	-569
Information	-$0.499 b	-$0.374 b	-$0.217 b	-5,945
Wholesale Trade	-$0.157 b	-$0.102 b	-$0.067 b	-815
Retail Trade	-$0.122 b	-$0.075 b	-$0.032 b	-255
Financial Activities	-$0.768 b	-$0.281 b	-$0.108 b	-978
Business Services	-$0.564 b	-$0.407 b	-$0.332 b	-3,602
Health Services	-$0.155 b	-$0.107 b	-$0.091 b	-1,333
Other Services	-$0.279 b	-$0.144 b	-$0.114 b	-2,397
TOTAL	**-$3.944 b**	**-$2.004 b**	**-$1.276 b**	**-18,928**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.208 b	-$0.061 b	-$0.039 b	-545
Mining	-$0.277 b	-$0.067 b	-$0.037 b	-196
Construction	-$0.647 b	-$0.146 b	-$0.064 b	-244
Utilities	-$0.787 b	-$0.376 b	-$0.310 b	-3,875
Total Manufacturing	-$2.871 b	-$0.874 b	-$0.478 b	-6,178
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.483 b	-$0.326 b	-$0.188 b	-1,899
Information	-$1.605 b	-$1.212 b	-$0.706 b	-19,103
Wholesale Trade	-$0.499 b	-$0.324 b	-$0.214 b	-2,597
Retail Trade	-$0.404 b	-$0.249 b	-$0.106 b	-846
Financial Activities	-$2.692 b	-$0.962 b	-$0.357 b	-3,228
Business Services	-$1.867 b	-$1.348 b	-$1.100 b	-11,930
Health Services	-$0.517 b	-$0.357 b	-$0.302 b	-4,446
Other Services	-$0.909 b	-$0.470 b	-$0.371 b	-7,755
TOTAL	**-$13.764 b**	**-$6.772 b**	**-$4.273 b**	**-62,843**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$2.999 b	-$0.883 b	-$0.568 b	-7,844
Mining	-$3.569 b	-$0.856 b	-$0.466 b	-2,441
Construction	-$7.919 b	-$1.787 b	-$0.780 b	-2,987
Utilities	-$9.738 b	-$4.666 b	-$3.845 b	-48,137
Total Manufacturing	-$24.762 b	-$8.233 b	-$4.645 b	-59,335
Transportation and Utilities	-$6.197 b	-$4.192 b	-$2.417 b	-24,388
Information	-$21.287 b	-$15.972 b	-$9.286 b	-253,817
Wholesale Trade	-$6.232 b	-$4.045 b	-$2.675 b	-32,444
Retail Trade	-$5.198 b	-$3.205 b	-$1.368 b	-10,884
Financial Activities	-$34.186 b	-$12.267 b	-$4.583 b	-41,531
Business Services	-$22.825 b	-$16.484 b	-$13.447 b	-145,880
Health Services	-$6.533 b	-$4.515 b	-$3.817 b	-56,171
Other Services	-$11.712 b	-$6.052 b	-$4.789 b	-101,634
TOTAL	**-$163.155 b**	**-$83.159 b**	**-$52.688 b**	**-787,490**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.307 b	-$0.090 b	-$0.058 b	-806
Mining	-$0.430 b	-$0.103 b	-$0.057 b	-299
Construction	-$1.047 b	-$0.236 b	-$0.103 b	-395
Utilities	-$1.140 b	-$0.545 b	-$0.449 b	-5,619
Total Manufacturing	-$3.203 b	-$1.024 b	-$0.570 b	-7,086
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.723 b	-$0.489 b	-$0.282 b	-2,847
Information	-$2.471 b	-$1.856 b	-$1.080 b	-29,452
Wholesale Trade	-$0.719 b	-$0.467 b	-$0.309 b	-3,744
Retail Trade	-$0.603 b	-$0.372 b	-$0.159 b	-1,263
Financial Activities	-$4.053 b	-$1.436 b	-$0.528 b	-4,756
Business Services	-$2.739 b	-$1.978 b	-$1.614 b	-17,508
Health Services	-$0.767 b	-$0.530 b	-$0.448 b	-6,594
Other Services	-$1.356 b	-$0.702 b	-$0.554 b	-11,671
TOTAL	**-$19.558 b**	**-$9.829 b**	**-$6.211 b**	**-92,040**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.205 b	-$0.060 b	-$0.039 b	-535
Mining	-$0.294 b	-$0.071 b	-$0.039 b	-204
Construction	-$0.616 b	-$0.139 b	-$0.061 b	-232
Utilities	-$0.831 b	-$0.397 b	-$0.327 b	-4,097
Total Manufacturing	-$2.360 b	-$0.759 b	-$0.422 b	-5,169
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.502 b	-$0.340 b	-$0.196 b	-1,976
Information	-$1.682 b	-$1.270 b	-$0.740 b	-20,031
Wholesale Trade	-$0.533 b	-$0.346 b	-$0.229 b	-2,772
Retail Trade	-$0.429 b	-$0.265 b	-$0.113 b	-899
Financial Activities	-$2.715 b	-$0.975 b	-$0.365 b	-3,280
Business Services	-$1.957 b	-$1.413 b	-$1.153 b	-12,507
Health Services	-$0.544 b	-$0.376 b	-$0.318 b	-4,681
Other Services	-$0.972 b	-$0.502 b	-$0.397 b	-8,259
TOTAL	**-$13.640 b**	**-$6.913 b**	**-$4.397 b**	**-64,643**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.042 b	-$0.012 b	-$0.008 b	-108
Mining	-$0.065 b	-$0.016 b	-$0.009 b	-46
Construction	-$0.146 b	-$0.033 b	-$0.014 b	-55
Utilities	-$0.182 b	-$0.087 b	-$0.072 b	-898
Total Manufacturing	-$0.514 b	-$0.166 b	-$0.092 b	-1,148
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.113 b	-$0.077 b	-$0.044 b	-445
Information	-$0.384 b	-$0.289 b	-$0.168 b	-4,579
Wholesale Trade	-$0.116 b	-$0.075 b	-$0.050 b	-605
Retail Trade	-$0.094 b	-$0.058 b	-$0.025 b	-197
Financial Activities	-$0.622 b	-$0.222 b	-$0.082 b	-741
Business Services	-$0.430 b	-$0.311 b	-$0.254 b	-2,751
Health Services	-$0.120 b	-$0.083 b	-$0.070 b	-1,035
Other Services	-$0.217 b	-$0.112 b	-$0.089 b	-1,861
TOTAL	**-$3.047 b**	**-$1.541 b**	**-$0.977 b**	**-14,470**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.043 b	-$0.013 b	-$0.008 b	-111
Mining	-$0.060 b	-$0.014 b	-$0.007 b	-37
Construction	-$0.145 b	-$0.033 b	-$0.014 b	-55
Utilities	-$0.194 b	-$0.092 b	-$0.076 b	-953
Total Manufacturing	-$0.518 b	-$0.162 b	-$0.090 b	-1,086
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.112 b	-$0.075 b	-$0.044 b	-439
Information	-$0.366 b	-$0.277 b	-$0.161 b	-4,356
Wholesale Trade	-$0.117 b	-$0.076 b	-$0.050 b	-610
Retail Trade	-$0.094 b	-$0.058 b	-$0.025 b	-197
Financial Activities	-$0.596 b	-$0.213 b	-$0.079 b	-710
Business Services	-$0.468 b	-$0.338 b	-$0.276 b	-2,993
Health Services	-$0.123 b	-$0.085 b	-$0.072 b	-1,057
Other Services	-$0.210 b	-$0.109 b	-$0.086 b	-1,775
TOTAL	**-$3.047 b**	**-$1.545 b**	**-$0.988 b**	**-14,378**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.722 b	-$0.212 b	-$0.137 b	-1,891
Mining	-$0.806 b	-$0.193 b	-$0.105 b	-550
Construction	-$1.705 b	-$0.385 b	-$0.168 b	-643
Utilities	-$2.305 b	-$1.101 b	-$0.907 b	-11,354
Total Manufacturing	-$6.069 b	-$1.963 b	-$1.093 b	-13,548
Transportation and Utilities	-$1.431 b	-$0.968 b	-$0.558 b	-5,633
Information	-$4.876 b	-$3.668 b	-$2.134 b	-58,102
Wholesale Trade	-$1.410 b	-$0.915 b	-$0.605 b	-7,342
Retail Trade	-$1.199 b	-$0.739 b	-$0.316 b	-2,511
Financial Activities	-$8.095 b	-$2.896 b	-$1.077 b	-9,764
Business Services	-$5.515 b	-$3.983 b	-$3.249 b	-35,246
Health Services	-$1.539 b	-$1.063 b	-$0.899 b	-13,231
Other Services	-$2.629 b	-$1.363 b	-$1.075 b	-22,585
TOTAL	**-$38.301 b**	**-$19.449 b**	**-$12.324 b**	**-182,401**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.412 b	-$0.121 b	-$0.078 b	-1,079
Mining	-$0.546 b	-$0.131 b	-$0.072 b	-377
Construction	-$1.124 b	-$0.254 b	-$0.111 b	-424
Utilities	-$1.542 b	-$0.738 b	-$0.608 b	-7,617
Total Manufacturing	-$4.467 b	-$1.448 b	-$0.802 b	-10,194
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.970 b	-$0.656 b	-$0.378 b	-3,816
Information	-$3.339 b	-$2.505 b	-$1.456 b	-39,812
Wholesale Trade	-$0.930 b	-$0.604 b	-$0.399 b	-4,840
Retail Trade	-$0.789 b	-$0.487 b	-$0.208 b	-1,653
Financial Activities	-$5.321 b	-$1.903 b	-$0.708 b	-6,401
Business Services	-$3.611 b	-$2.608 b	-$2.127 b	-23,078
Health Services	-$1.027 b	-$0.710 b	-$0.600 b	-8,834
Other Services	-$1.825 b	-$0.945 b	-$0.746 b	-15,775
TOTAL	**-$25.902 b**	**-$13.108 b**	**-$8.294 b**	**-123,900**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.064 b	-$0.019 b	-$0.012 b	-166
Mining	-$0.070 b	-$0.017 b	-$0.008 b	-44
Construction	-$0.166 b	-$0.037 b	-$0.016 b	-63
Utilities	-$0.220 b	-$0.104 b	-$0.086 b	-1,078
Total Manufacturing	-$0.471 b	-$0.158 b	-$0.090 b	-1,173
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.136 b	-$0.092 b	-$0.053 b	-536
Information	-$0.457 b	-$0.345 b	-$0.201 b	-5,442
Wholesale Trade	-$0.132 b	-$0.086 b	-$0.057 b	-687
Retail Trade	-$0.115 b	-$0.071 b	-$0.030 b	-240
Financial Activities	-$0.774 b	-$0.274 b	-$0.101 b	-909
Business Services	-$0.542 b	-$0.392 b	-$0.319 b	-3,466
Health Services	-$0.147 b	-$0.102 b	-$0.086 b	-1,266
Other Services	-$0.255 b	-$0.132 b	-$0.104 b	-2,173
TOTAL	**-$3.549 b**	**-$1.828 b**	**-$1.163 b**	**-17,244**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.142 b	-$0.042 b	-$0.027 b	-372
Mining	-$0.170 b	-$0.041 b	-$0.023 b	-121
Construction	-$0.359 b	-$0.081 b	-$0.035 b	-136
Utilities	-$0.508 b	-$0.243 b	-$0.200 b	-2,506
Total Manufacturing	-$1.413 b	-$0.447 b	-$0.248 b	-3,107
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.305 b	-$0.206 b	-$0.119 b	-1,201
Information	-$1.054 b	-$0.789 b	-$0.459 b	-12,567
Wholesale Trade	-$0.337 b	-$0.219 b	-$0.145 b	-1,756
Retail Trade	-$0.250 b	-$0.154 b	-$0.066 b	-523
Financial Activities	-$1.516 b	-$0.561 b	-$0.218 b	-1,984
Business Services	-$1.186 b	-$0.856 b	-$0.699 b	-7,579
Health Services	-$0.326 b	-$0.225 b	-$0.190 b	-2,802
Other Services	-$0.600 b	-$0.309 b	-$0.245 b	-5,131
TOTAL	**-$8.165 b**	**-$4.175 b**	**-$2.674 b**	**-39,784**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.042 b	-$0.012 b	-$0.008 b	-109
Mining	-$0.051 b	-$0.012 b	-$0.006 b	-32
Construction	-$0.116 b	-$0.026 b	-$0.011 b	-44
Utilities	-$0.167 b	-$0.079 b	-$0.065 b	-819
Total Manufacturing	-$0.453 b	-$0.144 b	-$0.080 b	-995
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.100 b	-$0.068 b	-$0.039 b	-395
Information	-$0.338 b	-$0.254 b	-$0.148 b	-4,033
Wholesale Trade	-$0.109 b	-$0.070 b	-$0.047 b	-565
Retail Trade	-$0.084 b	-$0.052 b	-$0.022 b	-175
Financial Activities	-$0.522 b	-$0.196 b	-$0.077 b	-706
Business Services	-$0.399 b	-$0.288 b	-$0.235 b	-2,549
Health Services	-$0.108 b	-$0.075 b	-$0.063 b	-927
Other Services	-$0.189 b	-$0.097 b	-$0.077 b	-1,600
TOTAL	**-$2.676 b**	**-$1.374 b**	**-$0.879 b**	**-12,947**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.708 b	-$0.207 b	-$0.134 b	-1,861
Mining	-$0.927 b	-$0.224 b	-$0.125 b	-658
Construction	-$2.290 b	-$0.517 b	-$0.226 b	-864
Utilities	-$2.477 b	-$1.189 b	-$0.980 b	-12,266
Total Manufacturing	-$7.260 b	-$2.344 b	-$1.316 b	-16,545
Transportation and Utilities	-$1.570 b	-$1.062 b	-$0.612 b	-6,176
Information	-$5.468 b	-$4.096 b	-$2.380 b	-65,232
Wholesale Trade	-$1.663 b	-$1.079 b	-$0.714 b	-8,657
Retail Trade	-$1.304 b	-$0.804 b	-$0.343 b	-2,730
Financial Activities	-$8.376 b	-$3.025 b	-$1.140 b	-10,317
Business Services	-$5.736 b	-$4.142 b	-$3.379 b	-36,658
Health Services	-$1.642 b	-$1.135 b	-$0.959 b	-14,115
Other Services	-$3.053 b	-$1.577 b	-$1.251 b	-26,482
TOTAL	**-$42.474 b**	**-$21.401 b**	**-$13.560 b**	**-202,563**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.253 b	-$0.075 b	-$0.048 b	-660
Mining	-$0.326 b	-$0.079 b	-$0.044 b	-234
Construction	-$0.741 b	-$0.167 b	-$0.073 b	-279
Utilities	-$0.935 b	-$0.448 b	-$0.369 b	-4,625
Total Manufacturing	-$2.596 b	-$0.839 b	-$0.472 b	-5,921
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.554 b	-$0.375 b	-$0.216 b	-2,182
Information	-$1.913 b	-$1.434 b	-$0.833 b	-22,817
Wholesale Trade	-$0.610 b	-$0.396 b	-$0.262 b	-3,178
Retail Trade	-$0.464 b	-$0.286 b	-$0.122 b	-972
Financial Activities	-$2.785 b	-$1.005 b	-$0.378 b	-3,400
Business Services	-$2.113 b	-$1.526 b	-$1.245 b	-13,502
Health Services	-$0.596 b	-$0.412 b	-$0.348 b	-5,121
Other Services	-$1.086 b	-$0.560 b	-$0.444 b	-9,322
TOTAL	**-$14.973 b**	**-$7.602 b**	**-$4.855 b**	**-72,214**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.130 b	-$0.038 b	-$0.025 b	-341
Mining	-$0.167 b	-$0.040 b	-$0.022 b	-117
Construction	-$0.392 b	-$0.089 b	-$0.039 b	-148
Utilities	-$0.465 b	-$0.222 b	-$0.183 b	-2,294
Total Manufacturing	-$1.229 b	-$0.395 b	-$0.221 b	-2,794
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.287 b	-$0.194 b	-$0.112 b	-1,130
Information	-$0.988 b	-$0.741 b	-$0.431 b	-11,785
Wholesale Trade	-$0.288 b	-$0.187 b	-$0.124 b	-1,498
Retail Trade	-$0.235 b	-$0.145 b	-$0.062 b	-491
Financial Activities	-$1.520 b	-$0.553 b	-$0.211 b	-1,912
Business Services	-$1.082 b	-$0.781 b	-$0.637 b	-6,916
Health Services	-$0.306 b	-$0.211 b	-$0.179 b	-2,628
Other Services	-$0.545 b	-$0.282 b	-$0.222 b	-4,685
TOTAL	**-$7.634 b**	**-$3.879 b**	**-$2.467 b**	**-36,739**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.123 b	-$0.036 b	-$0.023 b	-322
Mining	-$0.154 b	-$0.037 b	-$0.021 b	-110
Construction	-$0.403 b	-$0.091 b	-$0.040 b	-152
Utilities	-$0.439 b	-$0.210 b	-$0.173 b	-2,168
Total Manufacturing	-$1.099 b	-$0.363 b	-$0.205 b	-2,603
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.263 b	-$0.178 b	-$0.103 b	-1,036
Information	-$0.894 b	-$0.673 b	-$0.392 b	-10,653
Wholesale Trade	-$0.280 b	-$0.182 b	-$0.120 b	-1,460
Retail Trade	-$0.215 b	-$0.133 b	-$0.057 b	-451
Financial Activities	-$1.330 b	-$0.487 b	-$0.187 b	-1,692
Business Services	-$1.015 b	-$0.733 b	-$0.598 b	-6,487
Health Services	-$0.281 b	-$0.194 b	-$0.164 b	-2,419
Other Services	-$0.505 b	-$0.261 b	-$0.207 b	-4,350
TOTAL	**-$7.002 b**	**-$3.579 b**	**-$2.290 b**	**-33,902**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.176 b	-$0.052 b	-$0.033 b	-459
Mining	-$0.223 b	-$0.053 b	-$0.029 b	-152
Construction	-$0.531 b	-$0.120 b	-$0.052 b	-200
Utilities	-$0.628 b	-$0.300 b	-$0.247 b	-3,091
Total Manufacturing	-$1.570 b	-$0.517 b	-$0.289 b	-3,659
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.385 b	-$0.260 b	-$0.150 b	-1,515
Information	-$1.295 b	-$0.975 b	-$0.568 b	-15,422
Wholesale Trade	-$0.371 b	-$0.241 b	-$0.159 b	-1,932
Retail Trade	-$0.320 b	-$0.197 b	-$0.084 b	-670
Financial Activities	-$2.049 b	-$0.746 b	-$0.284 b	-2,587
Business Services	-$1.462 b	-$1.056 b	-$0.861 b	-9,346
Health Services	-$0.409 b	-$0.283 b	-$0.239 b	-3,520
Other Services	-$0.716 b	-$0.369 b	-$0.292 b	-6,143
TOTAL	**-$10.135 b**	**-$5.170 b**	**-$3.289 b**	**-48,696**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.540 b	-$0.159 b	-$0.102 b	-1,411
Mining	-$0.571 b	-$0.136 b	-$0.068 b	-356
Construction	-$1.257 b	-$0.284 b	-$0.124 b	-474
Utilities	-$1.781 b	-$0.851 b	-$0.701 b	-8,782
Total Manufacturing	-$4.966 b	-$1.633 b	-$0.911 b	-11,545
Transportation and Utilities	-$1.104 b	-$0.747 b	-$0.430 b	-4,343
Information	-$3.696 b	-$2.788 b	-$1.624 b	-44,006
Wholesale Trade	-$1.136 b	-$0.737 b	-$0.488 b	-5,913
Retail Trade	-$0.931 b	-$0.574 b	-$0.245 b	-1,949
Financial Activities	-$5.896 b	-$2.146 b	-$0.817 b	-7,375
Business Services	-$4.240 b	-$3.062 b	-$2.498 b	-27,096
Health Services	-$1.161 b	-$0.802 b	-$0.678 b	-9,982
Other Services	-$2.138 b	-$1.103 b	-$0.874 b	-18,323
TOTAL	**-$29.415 b**	**-$15.022 b**	**-$9.560 b**	**-141,555**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.263 b	-$0.079 b	-$0.050 b	-679
Mining	-$0.421 b	-$0.102 b	-$0.056 b	-294
Construction	-$0.895 b	-$0.202 b	-$0.088 b	-338
Utilities	-$1.175 b	-$0.562 b	-$0.463 b	-5,793
Total Manufacturing	-$3.231 b	-$1.041 b	-$0.579 b	-7,132
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.733 b	-$0.496 b	-$0.286 b	-2,883
Information	-$2.481 b	-$1.866 b	-$1.086 b	-29,569
Wholesale Trade	-$0.777 b	-$0.504 b	-$0.333 b	-4,044
Retail Trade	-$0.603 b	-$0.372 b	-$0.159 b	-1,263
Financial Activities	-$4.074 b	-$1.455 b	-$0.540 b	-4,885
Business Services	-$2.776 b	-$2.005 b	-$1.635 b	-17,740
Health Services	-$0.777 b	-$0.537 b	-$0.454 b	-6,684
Other Services	-$1.396 b	-$0.720 b	-$0.570 b	-11,973
TOTAL	**-$19.602 b**	**-$9.938 b**	**-$6.298 b**	**-93,276**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.027 b	-$0.008 b	-$0.005 b	-70
Mining	-$0.041 b	-$0.010 b	-$0.005 b	-25
Construction	-$0.095 b	-$0.021 b	-$0.009 b	-36
Utilities	-$0.132 b	-$0.063 b	-$0.052 b	-648
Total Manufacturing	-$0.350 b	-$0.115 b	-$0.064 b	-811
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.079 b	-$0.053 b	-$0.031 b	-310
Information	-$0.264 b	-$0.199 b	-$0.116 b	-3,148
Wholesale Trade	-$0.084 b	-$0.055 b	-$0.036 b	-438
Retail Trade	-$0.066 b	-$0.041 b	-$0.017 b	-138
Financial Activities	-$0.412 b	-$0.151 b	-$0.058 b	-524
Business Services	-$0.317 b	-$0.229 b	-$0.187 b	-2,025
Health Services	-$0.084 b	-$0.058 b	-$0.049 b	-724
Other Services	-$0.147 b	-$0.076 b	-$0.060 b	-1,255
TOTAL	**-$2.099 b**	**-$1.079 b**	**-$0.689 b**	**-10,152**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.284 b	-$0.084 b	-$0.054 b	-743
Mining	-$0.374 b	-$0.091 b	-$0.050 b	-265
Construction	-$0.771 b	-$0.174 b	-$0.076 b	-291
Utilities	-$1.149 b	-$0.549 b	-$0.453 b	-5,665
Total Manufacturing	-$3.201 b	-$1.035 b	-$0.581 b	-7,236
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.678 b	-$0.459 b	-$0.265 b	-2,669
Information	-$2.283 b	-$1.718 b	-$1.000 b	-27,203
Wholesale Trade	-$0.727 b	-$0.472 b	-$0.312 b	-3,783
Retail Trade	-$0.556 b	-$0.343 b	-$0.146 b	-1,164
Financial Activities	-$3.142 b	-$1.178 b	-$0.465 b	-4,213
Business Services	-$2.685 b	-$1.939 b	-$1.582 b	-17,163
Health Services	-$0.734 b	-$0.507 b	-$0.429 b	-6,312
Other Services	-$1.310 b	-$0.674 b	-$0.534 b	-11,131
TOTAL	**-$17.896 b**	**-$9.224 b**	**-$5.946 b**	**-87,839**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.299 b	-$0.088 b	-$0.057 b	-786
Mining	-$0.376 b	-$0.090 b	-$0.049 b	-259
Construction	-$0.780 b	-$0.176 b	-$0.077 b	-294
Utilities	-$1.054 b	-$0.504 b	-$0.415 b	-5,201
Total Manufacturing	-$2.891 b	-$0.940 b	-$0.527 b	-6,716
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.658 b	-$0.445 b	-$0.257 b	-2,590
Information	-$2.288 b	-$1.713 b	-$0.995 b	-27,298
Wholesale Trade	-$0.654 b	-$0.425 b	-$0.281 b	-3,407
Retail Trade	-$0.540 b	-$0.333 b	-$0.142 b	-1,131
Financial Activities	-$3.502 b	-$1.269 b	-$0.480 b	-4,343
Business Services	-$2.483 b	-$1.793 b	-$1.463 b	-15,872
Health Services	-$0.700 b	-$0.484 b	-$0.409 b	-6,019
Other Services	-$1.251 b	-$0.648 b	-$0.511 b	-10,770
TOTAL	**-$17.476 b**	**-$8.908 b**	**-$5.665 b**	**-84,688**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.212 b	-$0.062 b	-$0.040 b	-556
Mining	-$0.259 b	-$0.062 b	-$0.034 b	-181
Construction	-$0.586 b	-$0.132 b	-$0.058 b	-221
Utilities	-$0.730 b	-$0.349 b	-$0.288 b	-3,604
Total Manufacturing	-$2.170 b	-$0.686 b	-$0.380 b	-4,699
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.444 b	-$0.301 b	-$0.173 b	-1,749
Information	-$1.543 b	-$1.153 b	-$0.670 b	-18,409
Wholesale Trade	-$0.458 b	-$0.297 b	-$0.196 b	-2,382
Retail Trade	-$0.373 b	-$0.230 b	-$0.098 b	-781
Financial Activities	-$2.397 b	-$0.862 b	-$0.323 b	-2,914
Business Services	-$1.701 b	-$1.229 b	-$1.002 b	-10,873
Health Services	-$0.474 b	-$0.328 b	-$0.277 b	-4,078
Other Services	-$0.860 b	-$0.445 b	-$0.352 b	-7,457
TOTAL	**-$12.206 b**	**-$6.136 b**	**-$3.892 b**	**-57,905**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.048 b	-$0.014 b	-$0.009 b	-127
Mining	-$0.056 b	-$0.013 b	-$0.007 b	-35
Construction	-$0.145 b	-$0.033 b	-$0.014 b	-55
Utilities	-$0.174 b	-$0.083 b	-$0.069 b	-861
Total Manufacturing	-$0.471 b	-$0.154 b	-$0.086 b	-1,104
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.105 b	-$0.071 b	-$0.041 b	-412
Information	-$0.360 b	-$0.270 b	-$0.157 b	-4,287
Wholesale Trade	-$0.115 b	-$0.074 b	-$0.049 b	-597
Retail Trade	-$0.087 b	-$0.054 b	-$0.023 b	-183
Financial Activities	-$0.530 b	-$0.195 b	-$0.075 b	-684
Business Services	-$0.408 b	-$0.295 b	-$0.240 b	-2,609
Health Services	-$0.112 b	-$0.078 b	-$0.066 b	-964
Other Services	-$0.204 b	-$0.105 b	-$0.083 b	-1,754
TOTAL	**-$2.815 b**	**-$1.439 b**	**-$0.919 b**	**-13,671**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.024 b	-$0.007 b	-$0.005 b	-64
Mining	-$0.038 b	-$0.009 b	-$0.005 b	-27
Construction	-$0.104 b	-$0.023 b	-$0.010 b	-39
Utilities	-$0.112 b	-$0.053 b	-$0.044 b	-549
Total Manufacturing	-$0.258 b	-$0.085 b	-$0.048 b	-610
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.067 b	-$0.045 b	-$0.026 b	-264
Information	-$0.223 b	-$0.168 b	-$0.098 b	-2,658
Wholesale Trade	-$0.072 b	-$0.047 b	-$0.031 b	-376
Retail Trade	-$0.056 b	-$0.034 b	-$0.015 b	-116
Financial Activities	-$0.349 b	-$0.130 b	-$0.051 b	-462
Business Services	-$0.266 b	-$0.192 b	-$0.157 b	-1,702
Health Services	-$0.071 b	-$0.049 b	-$0.042 b	-614
Other Services	-$0.126 b	-$0.065 b	-$0.051 b	-1,072
TOTAL	**-$1.767 b**	**-$0.910 b**	**-$0.582 b**	**-8,553**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.363 b	-$0.107 b	-$0.069 b	-952
Mining	-$0.469 b	-$0.113 b	-$0.062 b	-324
Construction	-$0.963 b	-$0.217 b	-$0.095 b	-363
Utilities	-$1.370 b	-$0.656 b	-$0.541 b	-6,766
Total Manufacturing	-$4.051 b	-$1.307 b	-$0.723 b	-9,085
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.828 b	-$0.560 b	-$0.323 b	-3,259
Information	-$2.810 b	-$2.111 b	-$1.228 b	-33,495
Wholesale Trade	-$0.872 b	-$0.566 b	-$0.374 b	-4,540
Retail Trade	-$0.694 b	-$0.428 b	-$0.183 b	-1,453
Financial Activities	-$4.282 b	-$1.543 b	-$0.580 b	-5,231
Business Services	-$3.170 b	-$2.289 b	-$1.867 b	-20,258
Health Services	-$0.892 b	-$0.617 b	-$0.521 b	-7,672
Other Services	-$1.600 b	-$0.826 b	-$0.654 b	-13,738
TOTAL	**-$22.365 b**	**-$11.340 b**	**-$7.219 b**	**-107,137**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.044 b	-$0.013 b	-$0.008 b	-115
Mining	-$0.059 b	-$0.014 b	-$0.008 b	-42
Construction	-$0.195 b	-$0.044 b	-$0.019 b	-73
Utilities	-$0.173 b	-$0.082 b	-$0.068 b	-847
Total Manufacturing	-$0.388 b	-$0.128 b	-$0.072 b	-917
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.103 b	-$0.070 b	-$0.040 b	-406
Information	-$0.348 b	-$0.262 b	-$0.152 b	-4,150
Wholesale Trade	-$0.111 b	-$0.072 b	-$0.048 b	-580
Retail Trade	-$0.085 b	-$0.053 b	-$0.022 b	-179
Financial Activities	-$0.532 b	-$0.196 b	-$0.075 b	-683
Business Services	-$0.415 b	-$0.300 b	-$0.244 b	-2,652
Health Services	-$0.111 b	-$0.077 b	-$0.065 b	-954
Other Services	-$0.197 b	-$0.102 b	-$0.080 b	-1,677
TOTAL	**-$2.762 b**	**-$1.412 b**	**-$0.903 b**	**-13,277**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.098 b	-$0.029 b	-$0.019 b	-256
Mining	-$0.114 b	-$0.027 b	-$0.014 b	-71
Construction	-$0.269 b	-$0.061 b	-$0.026 b	-101
Utilities	-$0.363 b	-$0.173 b	-$0.143 b	-1,785
Total Manufacturing	-$0.999 b	-$0.317 b	-$0.176 b	-2,193
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.220 b	-$0.149 b	-$0.086 b	-866
Information	-$0.745 b	-$0.559 b	-$0.325 b	-8,879
Wholesale Trade	-$0.240 b	-$0.156 b	-$0.103 b	-1,251
Retail Trade	-$0.184 b	-$0.114 b	-$0.049 b	-386
Financial Activities	-$1.138 b	-$0.416 b	-$0.159 b	-1,434
Business Services	-$0.855 b	-$0.618 b	-$0.504 b	-5,465
Health Services	-$0.236 b	-$0.163 b	-$0.138 b	-2,026
Other Services	-$0.402 b	-$0.208 b	-$0.164 b	-3,441
TOTAL	**-$5.862 b**	**-$2.988 b**	**-$1.904 b**	**-28,157**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.051 b	-$0.015 b	-$0.010 b	-132
Mining	-$0.070 b	-$0.017 b	-$0.008 b	-44
Construction	-$0.152 b	-$0.034 b	-$0.015 b	-58
Utilities	-$0.220 b	-$0.105 b	-$0.087 b	-1,084
Total Manufacturing	-$0.562 b	-$0.186 b	-$0.104 b	-1,312
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.132 b	-$0.089 b	-$0.051 b	-519
Information	-$0.441 b	-$0.333 b	-$0.194 b	-5,251
Wholesale Trade	-$0.145 b	-$0.094 b	-$0.062 b	-754
Retail Trade	-$0.110 b	-$0.068 b	-$0.029 b	-231
Financial Activities	-$0.714 b	-$0.258 b	-$0.097 b	-881
Business Services	-$0.523 b	-$0.378 b	-$0.308 b	-3,342
Health Services	-$0.142 b	-$0.098 b	-$0.083 b	-1,220
Other Services	-$0.252 b	-$0.131 b	-$0.103 b	-2,147
TOTAL	**-$3.514 b**	**-$1.806 b**	**-$1.152 b**	**-16,975**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.566 b	-$0.166 b	-$0.107 b	-1,484
Mining	-$0.580 b	-$0.138 b	-$0.069 b	-360
Construction	-$1.489 b	-$0.336 b	-$0.147 b	-562
Utilities	-$1.772 b	-$0.849 b	-$0.700 b	-8,757
Total Manufacturing	-$4.921 b	-$1.609 b	-$0.898 b	-11,298
Transportation and Utilities	-$1.104 b	-$0.747 b	-$0.431 b	-4,344
Information	-$3.748 b	-$2.821 b	-$1.641 b	-44,666
Wholesale Trade	-$1.146 b	-$0.744 b	-$0.492 b	-5,968
Retail Trade	-$0.919 b	-$0.567 b	-$0.242 b	-1,924
Financial Activities	-$5.819 b	-$2.108 b	-$0.798 b	-7,218
Business Services	-$4.102 b	-$2.962 b	-$2.416 b	-26,215
Health Services	-$1.178 b	-$0.814 b	-$0.689 b	-10,131
Other Services	-$2.095 b	-$1.084 b	-$0.857 b	-18,052
TOTAL	**-$29.439 b**	**-$14.945 b**	**-$9.485 b**	**-140,978**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.060 b	-$0.018 b	-$0.011 b	-157
Mining	-$0.086 b	-$0.021 b	-$0.011 b	-60
Construction	-$0.209 b	-$0.047 b	-$0.021 b	-79
Utilities	-$0.243 b	-$0.116 b	-$0.096 b	-1,196
Total Manufacturing	-$0.570 b	-$0.189 b	-$0.106 b	-1,356
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.150 b	-$0.101 b	-$0.058 b	-590
Information	-$0.496 b	-$0.375 b	-$0.218 b	-5,905
Wholesale Trade	-$0.151 b	-$0.098 b	-$0.065 b	-785
Retail Trade	-$0.127 b	-$0.078 b	-$0.033 b	-265
Financial Activities	-$0.789 b	-$0.287 b	-$0.109 b	-989
Business Services	-$0.586 b	-$0.423 b	-$0.345 b	-3,745
Health Services	-$0.159 b	-$0.110 b	-$0.093 b	-1,370
Other Services	-$0.289 b	-$0.148 b	-$0.118 b	-2,461
TOTAL	**-$3.914 b**	**-$2.012 b**	**-$1.285 b**	**-18,959**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.068 b	-$0.021 b	-$0.013 b	-174
Mining	-$0.123 b	-$0.030 b	-$0.016 b	-85
Construction	-$0.252 b	-$0.057 b	-$0.025 b	-95
Utilities	-$0.371 b	-$0.176 b	-$0.145 b	-1,815
Total Manufacturing	-$0.828 b	-$0.269 b	-$0.151 b	-1,852
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.219 b	-$0.148 b	-$0.085 b	-860
Information	-$0.707 b	-$0.536 b	-$0.312 b	-8,405
Wholesale Trade	-$0.223 b	-$0.145 b	-$0.096 b	-1,159
Retail Trade	-$0.187 b	-$0.115 b	-$0.049 b	-391
Financial Activities	-$1.221 b	-$0.447 b	-$0.172 b	-1,567
Business Services	-$0.903 b	-$0.652 b	-$0.532 b	-5,769
Health Services	-$0.239 b	-$0.165 b	-$0.140 b	-2,055
Other Services	-$0.399 b	-$0.206 b	-$0.162 b	-3,345
TOTAL	**-$5.737 b**	**-$2.965 b**	**-$1.896 b**	**-27,572**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$1.061 b	-$0.316 b	-$0.200 b	-2,751
Mining	-$1.622 b	-$0.391 b	-$0.214 b	-1,131
Construction	-$3.604 b	-$0.813 b	-$0.355 b	-1,359
Utilities	-$4.832 b	-$2.301 b	-$1.896 b	-23,740
Total Manufacturing	-$11.432 b	-$3.840 b	-$2.170 b	-27,879
Transportation and Utilities	-$2.919 b	-$1.975 b	-$1.139 b	-11,487
Information	-$9.793 b	-$7.378 b	-$4.295 b	-116,658
Wholesale Trade	-$2.940 b	-$1.908 b	-$1.262 b	-15,306
Retail Trade	-$2.531 b	-$1.560 b	-$0.666 b	-5,298
Financial Activities	-$16.238 b	-$5.920 b	-$2.258 b	-20,383
Business Services	-$11.604 b	-$8.381 b	-$6.837 b	-74,167
Health Services	-$3.087 b	-$2.133 b	-$1.804 b	-26,543
Other Services	-$5.890 b	-$3.023 b	-$2.394 b	-50,036
TOTAL	**-$77.552 b**	**-$39.940 b**	**-$25.490 b**	**-376,738**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.471 b	-$0.138 b	-$0.089 b	-1,233
Mining	-$0.618 b	-$0.150 b	-$0.084 b	-444
Construction	-$1.551 b	-$0.350 b	-$0.153 b	-585
Utilities	-$1.750 b	-$0.839 b	-$0.691 b	-8,655
Total Manufacturing	-$4.955 b	-$1.607 b	-$0.904 b	-11,299
Transportation and Utilities	-$1.055 b	-$0.714 b	-$0.411 b	-4,151
Information	-$3.629 b	-$2.722 b	-$1.583 b	-43,279
Wholesale Trade	-$1.135 b	-$0.736 b	-$0.487 b	-5,907
Retail Trade	-$0.876 b	-$0.540 b	-$0.230 b	-1,833
Financial Activities	-$5.212 b	-$1.888 b	-$0.714 b	-6,429
Business Services	-$4.020 b	-$2.903 b	-$2.368 b	-25,690
Health Services	-$1.123 b	-$0.776 b	-$0.656 b	-9,653
Other Services	-$2.073 b	-$1.069 b	-$0.848 b	-17,842
TOTAL	**-$28.467 b**	**-$14.432 b**	**-$9.218 b**	**-136,999**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.115 b	-$0.034 b	-$0.022 b	-299
Mining	-$0.182 b	-$0.044 b	-$0.024 b	-127
Construction	-$0.431 b	-$0.097 b	-$0.042 b	-163
Utilities	-$0.501 b	-$0.240 b	-$0.197 b	-2,471
Total Manufacturing	-$1.188 b	-$0.393 b	-$0.222 b	-2,839
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.307 b	-$0.207 b	-$0.120 b	-1,207
Information	-$1.042 b	-$0.784 b	-$0.456 b	-12,421
Wholesale Trade	-$0.305 b	-$0.198 b	-$0.131 b	-1,589
Retail Trade	-$0.256 b	-$0.158 b	-$0.067 b	-535
Financial Activities	-$1.635 b	-$0.595 b	-$0.226 b	-2,059
Business Services	-$1.180 b	-$0.852 b	-$0.695 b	-7,539
Health Services	-$0.326 b	-$0.225 b	-$0.190 b	-2,802
Other Services	-$0.570 b	-$0.296 b	-$0.233 b	-4,903
TOTAL	**-$8.037 b**	**-$4.123 b**	**-$2.627 b**	**-38,954**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.167 b	-$0.049 b	-$0.032 b	-436
Mining	-$0.211 b	-$0.051 b	-$0.028 b	-151
Construction	-$0.497 b	-$0.112 b	-$0.049 b	-188
Utilities	-$0.635 b	-$0.303 b	-$0.250 b	-3,126
Total Manufacturing	-$1.720 b	-$0.554 b	-$0.309 b	-3,857
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.384 b	-$0.260 b	-$0.150 b	-1,511
Information	-$1.310 b	-$0.982 b	-$0.571 b	-15,621
Wholesale Trade	-$0.402 b	-$0.261 b	-$0.173 b	-2,094
Retail Trade	-$0.315 b	-$0.194 b	-$0.083 b	-659
Financial Activities	-$1.932 b	-$0.709 b	-$0.273 b	-2,472
Business Services	-$1.491 b	-$1.077 b	-$0.879 b	-9,532
Health Services	-$0.410 b	-$0.283 b	-$0.239 b	-3,522
Other Services	-$0.730 b	-$0.377 b	-$0.298 b	-6,250
TOTAL	**-$10.205 b**	**-$5.213 b**	**-$3.332 b**	**-49,420**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.489 b	-$0.144 b	-$0.093 b	-1,277
Mining	-$0.781 b	-$0.189 b	-$0.105 b	-559
Construction	-$1.978 b	-$0.446 b	-$0.195 b	-746
Utilities	-$2.168 b	-$1.039 b	-$0.857 b	-10,723
Total Manufacturing	-$5.907 b	-$1.963 b	-$1.107 b	-14,272
Transportation and Utilities	-$1.316 b	-$0.890 b	-$0.513 b	-5,180
Information	-$4.537 b	-$3.406 b	-$1.981 b	-54,084
Wholesale Trade	-$1.407 b	-$0.913 b	-$0.604 b	-7,323
Retail Trade	-$1.086 b	-$0.670 b	-$0.286 b	-2,274
Financial Activities	-$6.785 b	-$2.452 b	-$0.925 b	-8,326
Business Services	-$5.014 b	-$3.621 b	-$2.954 b	-32,045
Health Services	-$1.407 b	-$0.972 b	-$0.822 b	-12,095
Other Services	-$2.576 b	-$1.330 b	-$1.054 b	-22,187
TOTAL	**-$35.449 b**	**-$18.037 b**	**-$11.496 b**	**-171,091**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.043 b	-$0.013 b	-$0.008 b	-113
Mining	-$0.043 b	-$0.010 b	-$0.005 b	-27
Construction	-$0.094 b	-$0.021 b	-$0.009 b	-35
Utilities	-$0.140 b	-$0.067 b	-$0.055 b	-689
Total Manufacturing	-$0.380 b	-$0.123 b	-$0.069 b	-860
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.084 b	-$0.057 b	-$0.033 b	-329
Information	-$0.281 b	-$0.212 b	-$0.123 b	-3,340
Wholesale Trade	-$0.089 b	-$0.058 b	-$0.038 b	-465
Retail Trade	-$0.071 b	-$0.044 b	-$0.019 b	-148
Financial Activities	-$0.426 b	-$0.157 b	-$0.061 b	-551
Business Services	-$0.332 b	-$0.240 b	-$0.196 b	-2,123
Health Services	-$0.090 b	-$0.062 b	-$0.053 b	-775
Other Services	-$0.163 b	-$0.084 b	-$0.066 b	-1,385
TOTAL	**-$2.236 b**	**-$1.148 b**	**-$0.735 b**	**-10,842**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.121 b	-$0.035 b	-$0.023 b	-316
Mining	-$0.161 b	-$0.039 b	-$0.021 b	-112
Construction	-$0.339 b	-$0.077 b	-$0.033 b	-128
Utilities	-$0.464 b	-$0.222 b	-$0.183 b	-2,289
Total Manufacturing	-$1.400 b	-$0.447 b	-$0.246 b	-3,085
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.274 b	-$0.185 b	-$0.107 b	-1,077
Information	-$0.929 b	-$0.699 b	-$0.407 b	-11,064
Wholesale Trade	-$0.298 b	-$0.193 b	-$0.128 b	-1,551
Retail Trade	-$0.228 b	-$0.141 b	-$0.060 b	-478
Financial Activities	-$1.500 b	-$0.535 b	-$0.198 b	-1,788
Business Services	-$1.079 b	-$0.779 b	-$0.636 b	-6,895
Health Services	-$0.296 b	-$0.205 b	-$0.173 b	-2,546
Other Services	-$0.534 b	-$0.275 b	-$0.218 b	-4,553
TOTAL	**-$7.622 b**	**-$3.832 b**	**-$2.433 b**	**-35,882**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.036 b	-$0.011 b	-$0.007 b	-94
Mining	-$0.041 b	-$0.010 b	-$0.005 b	-26
Construction	-$0.097 b	-$0.022 b	-$0.010 b	-37
Utilities	-$0.135 b	-$0.064 b	-$0.053 b	-663
Total Manufacturing	-$0.352 b	-$0.112 b	-$0.062 b	-780
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.081 b	-$0.055 b	-$0.032 b	-320
Information	-$0.277 b	-$0.208 b	-$0.121 b	-3,307
Wholesale Trade	-$0.089 b	-$0.058 b	-$0.038 b	-465
Retail Trade	-$0.067 b	-$0.041 b	-$0.018 b	-140
Financial Activities	-$0.403 b	-$0.149 b	-$0.058 b	-523
Business Services	-$0.319 b	-$0.231 b	-$0.188 b	-2,040
Health Services	-$0.088 b	-$0.060 b	-$0.051 b	-753
Other Services	-$0.159 b	-$0.082 b	-$0.065 b	-1,360
TOTAL	**-$2.145 b**	**-$1.103 b**	**-$0.707 b**	**-10,507**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.231 b	-$0.068 b	-$0.044 b	-607
Mining	-$0.299 b	-$0.072 b	-$0.040 b	-210
Construction	-$0.909 b	-$0.205 b	-$0.090 b	-343
Utilities	-$0.836 b	-$0.401 b	-$0.330 b	-4,134
Total Manufacturing	-$2.650 b	-$0.850 b	-$0.470 b	-5,949
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.513 b	-$0.347 b	-$0.200 b	-2,020
Information	-$1.781 b	-$1.333 b	-$0.774 b	-21,247
Wholesale Trade	-$0.538 b	-$0.349 b	-$0.231 b	-2,799
Retail Trade	-$0.431 b	-$0.266 b	-$0.113 b	-902
Financial Activities	-$2.727 b	-$0.980 b	-$0.367 b	-3,317
Business Services	-$1.931 b	-$1.394 b	-$1.137 b	-12,340
Health Services	-$0.551 b	-$0.381 b	-$0.322 b	-4,736
Other Services	-$0.994 b	-$0.514 b	-$0.407 b	-8,624
TOTAL	**-$14.390 b**	**-$7.160 b**	**-$4.526 b**	**-67,227**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$1.548 b	-$0.455 b	-$0.294 b	-4,058
Mining	-$2.067 b	-$0.496 b	-$0.270 b	-1,415
Construction	-$4.801 b	-$1.083 b	-$0.473 b	-1,811
Utilities	-$5.528 b	-$2.649 b	-$2.183 b	-27,325
Total Manufacturing	-$14.737 b	-$4.829 b	-$2.701 b	-34,338
Transportation and Utilities	-$3.482 b	-$2.356 b	-$1.358 b	-13,704
Information	-$12.009 b	-$9.003 b	-$5.233 b	-143,227
Wholesale Trade	-$3.471 b	-$2.253 b	-$1.490 b	-18,071
Retail Trade	-$2.868 b	-$1.768 b	-$0.755 b	-6,004
Financial Activities	-$19.611 b	-$6.959 b	-$2.561 b	-23,175
Business Services	-$12.890 b	-$9.310 b	-$7.594 b	-82,386
Health Services	-$3.679 b	-$2.543 b	-$2.150 b	-31,636
Other Services	-$6.607 b	-$3.420 b	-$2.703 b	-57,101
TOTAL	**-$93.299 b**	**-$47.123 b**	**-$29.766 b**	**-444,248**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.109 b	-$0.033 b	-$0.021 b	-282
Mining	-$0.181 b	-$0.044 b	-$0.024 b	-128
Construction	-$0.436 b	-$0.098 b	-$0.043 b	-164
Utilities	-$0.494 b	-$0.236 b	-$0.195 b	-2,436
Total Manufacturing	-$1.266 b	-$0.413 b	-$0.232 b	-2,932
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.303 b	-$0.205 b	-$0.118 b	-1,192
Information	-$1.025 b	-$0.771 b	-$0.449 b	-12,211
Wholesale Trade	-$0.317 b	-$0.206 b	-$0.136 b	-1,649
Retail Trade	-$0.255 b	-$0.157 b	-$0.067 b	-534
Financial Activities	-$1.603 b	-$0.577 b	-$0.217 b	-1,953
Business Services	-$1.162 b	-$0.840 b	-$0.685 b	-7,429
Health Services	-$0.323 b	-$0.223 b	-$0.189 b	-2,774
Other Services	-$0.568 b	-$0.293 b	-$0.231 b	-4,854
TOTAL	**-$8.041 b**	**-$4.095 b**	**-$2.606 b**	**-38,539**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.343 b	-$0.101 b	-$0.065 b	-895
Mining	-$0.527 b	-$0.127 b	-$0.071 b	-373
Construction	-$1.245 b	-$0.281 b	-$0.123 b	-470
Utilities	-$1.473 b	-$0.704 b	-$0.580 b	-7,264
Total Manufacturing	-$4.273 b	-$1.385 b	-$0.767 b	-9,638
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.913 b	-$0.618 b	-$0.356 b	-3,594
Information	-$3.107 b	-$2.338 b	-$1.360 b	-37,027
Wholesale Trade	-$0.907 b	-$0.589 b	-$0.390 b	-4,725
Retail Trade	-$0.769 b	-$0.474 b	-$0.202 b	-1,609
Financial Activities	-$4.959 b	-$1.763 b	-$0.651 b	-5,862
Business Services	-$3.485 b	-$2.517 b	-$2.053 b	-22,271
Health Services	-$0.974 b	-$0.673 b	-$0.569 b	-8,375
Other Services	-$1.757 b	-$0.908 b	-$0.718 b	-15,100
TOTAL	**-$24.732 b**	**-$12.479 b**	**-$7.905 b**	**-117,203**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.014 b	-$0.004 b	-$0.003 b	-36
Mining	-$0.008 b	-$0.002 b	-$0.001 b	-8
Construction	-$0.048 b	-$0.011 b	-$0.005 b	-18
Utilities	-$0.071 b	-$0.034 b	-$0.028 b	-348
Total Manufacturing	-$0.182 b	-$0.059 b	-$0.033 b	-411
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.042 b	-$0.028 b	-$0.016 b	-164
Information	-$0.137 b	-$0.104 b	-$0.060 b	-1,632
Wholesale Trade	-$0.046 b	-$0.030 b	-$0.020 b	-238
Retail Trade	-$0.035 b	-$0.022 b	-$0.009 b	-73
Financial Activities	-$0.221 b	-$0.081 b	-$0.031 b	-282
Business Services	-$0.171 b	-$0.124 b	-$0.101 b	-1,095
Health Services	-$0.045 b	-$0.031 b	-$0.026 b	-384
Other Services	-$0.082 b	-$0.042 b	-$0.033 b	-694
TOTAL	**-$1.102 b**	**-$0.571 b**	**-$0.367 b**	**-5,384**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.537 b	-$0.159 b	-$0.102 b	-1,402
Mining	-$0.682 b	-$0.165 b	-$0.090 b	-477
Construction	-$1.712 b	-$0.386 b	-$0.169 b	-646
Utilities	-$1.921 b	-$0.918 b	-$0.757 b	-9,473
Total Manufacturing	-$5.060 b	-$1.660 b	-$0.929 b	-11,788
Transportation and Utilities	-$1.196 b	-$0.809 b	-$0.467 b	-4,707
Information	-$4.115 b	-$3.083 b	-$1.791 b	-49,086
Wholesale Trade	-$1.228 b	-$0.797 b	-$0.527 b	-6,395
Retail Trade	-$0.985 b	-$0.607 b	-$0.259 b	-2,062
Financial Activities	-$6.428 b	-$2.318 b	-$0.872 b	-7,886
Business Services	-$4.541 b	-$3.279 b	-$2.675 b	-29,020
Health Services	-$1.254 b	-$0.866 b	-$0.733 b	-10,779
Other Services	-$2.275 b	-$1.175 b	-$0.930 b	-19,552
TOTAL	**-$31.935 b**	**-$16.223 b**	**-$10.300 b**	**-153,274**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.242 b	-$0.071 b	-$0.046 b	-635
Mining	-$0.261 b	-$0.062 b	-$0.031 b	-165
Construction	-$0.568 b	-$0.128 b	-$0.056 b	-214
Utilities	-$0.850 b	-$0.406 b	-$0.335 b	-4,192
Total Manufacturing	-$2.430 b	-$0.776 b	-$0.432 b	-5,412
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.511 b	-$0.346 b	-$0.199 b	-2,012
Information	-$1.774 b	-$1.328 b	-$0.772 b	-21,165
Wholesale Trade	-$0.554 b	-$0.359 b	-$0.238 b	-2,882
Retail Trade	-$0.417 b	-$0.257 b	-$0.110 b	-874
Financial Activities	-$2.451 b	-$0.898 b	-$0.345 b	-3,105
Business Services	-$1.991 b	-$1.438 b	-$1.173 b	-12,725
Health Services	-$0.548 b	-$0.379 b	-$0.320 b	-4,710
Other Services	-$1.008 b	-$0.520 b	-$0.412 b	-8,624
TOTAL	**-$13.604 b**	**-$6.969 b**	**-$4.469 b**	**-66,715**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.025 b	-$0.007 b	-$0.005 b	-63
Mining	-$0.047 b	-$0.011 b	-$0.006 b	-34
Construction	-$0.109 b	-$0.025 b	-$0.011 b	-41
Utilities	-$0.142 b	-$0.067 b	-$0.056 b	-696
Total Manufacturing	-$0.375 b	-$0.119 b	-$0.066 b	-817
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.080 b	-$0.054 b	-$0.031 b	-315
Information	-$0.266 b	-$0.201 b	-$0.117 b	-3,165
Wholesale Trade	-$0.087 b	-$0.057 b	-$0.037 b	-455
Retail Trade	-$0.068 b	-$0.042 b	-$0.018 b	-142
Financial Activities	-$0.391 b	-$0.146 b	-$0.057 b	-519
Business Services	-$0.329 b	-$0.238 b	-$0.194 b	-2,104
Health Services	-$0.087 b	-$0.060 b	-$0.051 b	-751
Other Services	-$0.155 b	-$0.080 b	-$0.063 b	-1,304
TOTAL	**-$2.161 b**	**-$1.108 b**	**-$0.713 b**	**-10,407**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group

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

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment
Agriculture	-$0.019 b	-$0.006 b	-$0.004 b	-49
Mining	-$0.038 b	-$0.009 b	-$0.005 b	-27
Construction	-$0.097 b	-$0.022 b	-$0.010 b	-36
Utilities	-$0.115 b	-$0.054 b	-$0.045 b	-561
Total Manufacturing	-$0.247 b	-$0.082 b	-$0.046 b	-586
Transportation and Utilities	-$0.067 b	-$0.045 b	-$0.026 b	-262
Information	-$0.216 b	-$0.163 b	-$0.095 b	-2,567
Wholesale Trade	-$0.068 b	-$0.044 b	-$0.029 b	-356
Retail Trade	-$0.056 b	-$0.034 b	-$0.015 b	-117
Financial Activities	-$0.341 b	-$0.126 b	-$0.049 b	-448
Business Services	-$0.268 b	-$0.194 b	-$0.158 b	-1,716
Health Services	-$0.071 b	-$0.049 b	-$0.042 b	-613
Other Services	-$0.128 b	-$0.066 b	-$0.052 b	-1,070
TOTAL	**-$1.731 b**	**-$0.896 b**	**-$0.576 b**	**-8,406**

Units: Dollar amounts in billions of 2021 US dollars, employment in permanent jobs
Notes: Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate
Source: The Perryman Group