Economic Benefits of Tort Reform: 2025 Update

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

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CALA

CITIZENS AGAINST LAWSUIT ABUSE

THE PERRYMAN GROUP

Contents

Introduction

The excessive costs of the US tort system continue to rise. While the civil justice system is clearly a crucial institutional framework in America, it is possible for it become imbalanced, leading to excessive tort costs. When functioning 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.

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

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 benefits, and states which have implemented reforms have seen improved judicial efficiency and measurable enhancements to economic performance.

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

- **$397.2 billion** in annual direct costs,
- **$602.3 billion** in annual output (gross product) and
- **Over 5.05 million** jobs when dynamic effects are considered, and
- **$111.4 billion** in annual federal revenues,
- **$31.1 billion** in annual State revenues, and
- **$26.0 billion** in annual local government revenues.

Excess torts result in a "tort tax" of $1,771 per person (or $5,579 per family).

Tort litigation can be highly beneficial to society in terms of promoting equal

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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 which reduces imbalances and therefore reduces excess costs can lead to significant benefits.

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

Background

A tort is either an act or an omission that harms or injures another person.[1] Tort lawsuits make up the majority of civil litigation, and there are a wide variety of cases that fall within 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, among others, 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 incentives and activity in undesirable ways. The level of tort reform measures varies from state to state. For example, approximately 25 states currently have laws capping the amount of damages

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[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.

that can be awarded in medical malpractice lawsuits, with values ranging from $250,000 to $2.650 million.[7]

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.

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

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:

- 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

[7] Malpractice Damage Caps in All 50 States 2024 Update, Miller & Zois, (n.d.), https://www.millerandzois.com/medical-malpractice/maryland-medical-malpractice-cap/malpractice-damage-caps/ and Damage Caps by State (2025) Personal Injury and Medical Malpractice Claims, Thompson Law, (n.d.), https://1800lionlaw.com/damage-caps-by-state-personal-injury-med-mal/.

- diversion of activity to unproductive purposes.

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

The size of the tort system in the US has grown substantially over the years. There is also evidence that the US tort system is expensive by international standards. A 2013 study by the US Chamber Institute for Legal Reform found that the US had the highest liability costs as a percentage of GDP among the advanced western countries of the US, Canada, and the Eurozone.[8] These findings reflect both higher frequency of claims and higher claims cost in the US. [9] These findings suggest that the resources consumed by the tort system in the US are well above the level required to maintain an efficient and productive economy.

Excess expenditures reduce the competitiveness of American businesses. They also increase corporate incentives to locate factories elsewhere where there are more reasonable tort environments. Even variation among the litigation environments 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, as new products have more uncertain safety characteristics and can be more vulnerable to lawsuits.

[8] International Comparisons of Litigation Costs, US Chamber Institute for Legal Reform, June 2013, p. 2.
[9] International Comparisons of Litigation Costs, US Chamber Institute for Legal Reform, June 2013, pp. 4-5.
[10] 2019 Lawsuit Climate Survey-Ranking the States, A Survey of the Fairness and Reasonableness of State Liability Systems, US Chamber Institute for Legal Reform, September 2019, p. 3.

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 determined 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]

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, as identified in an early analysis, is defined as occurring 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] More recent investigations have reached similar conclusions. In one study, the authors found that in six of seven specialties "greater resource use was associated with statistically significantly lower subsequent rates of alleged malpractice incidents."[13]

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

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

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

[13] Jena, Anupam B., Lena Schoemaker, Jay Bhattacharya, and Seth Seabury, Physician Spending and Subsequent Risk of Malpractice Claims: Observational Study, BMJ, 351, November 4, 2015. See also Anupam B. Jena and Seth Seabury, Why Do So Many Doctors Practice Defensive Medicine? Maybe Because it Works, The Evidence Base, University of Southern California, May 16, 2016, https://healthpolicy.usc.edu/evidence-base/why-do-so-many-doctors-practice-defensive-medicine-maybe-because-it-works/.

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.[14]

Benefits of Tort Reform

Tort reform involves a number of benefits including, among others, enhancing product innovation, increasing productivity, reducing accidental deaths, and improving access to health care through lower costs. These effects, in turn, enhance the efficiency of the economy and the competitiveness of the state's businesses.

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

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

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.[15] 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.[16] A later 2009 report analyzing how state tort reform

[14] A Texas Turnaround: The Impact of Tort Reform on Business Activity in the Lone Star State, The Perryman Group, 2008.
[15] Rubin, Paul H. and Joanna M. Shepherd, Tort Reform and Accidental Deaths, Journal of Law and Economics Vol. 50, May 2007.
[16] US Tort Liability Index: 2006 Report, Pacific Research Institute, May 2006.

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 timeframe. 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.[17]

The Perryman Group has also reached a similar conclusion in numerous studies going back to 2003, including an annual update of excessive tort costs and the potential benefits of reform by state since 2019.[18] Economic benefits occur because tort reform enhances the efficiency, fairness, and predictability of the civil justice system.

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

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

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

[18] See, for example, Economic Benefits of Tort Reform: 2024 Update, An Assessment of Excessive US Tort Costs and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2024; Economic Benefits of Tort Reform, An Assessment of Excessive US Tort Costs and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2023; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in California and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; The Perryman Group, An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Florida and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Illinois and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Louisiana and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Missouri and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in West Virginia and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; and The Impact of the Proposed Judicial Reforms in House Bill 4 (HB4) on Business Activity in Texas: An Initial Assessment, The Perryman Group, 2003.

representation of the general population to serve as jurors.[19] 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 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.

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

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 2024 study sponsored by the US Chamber of Commerce Institute for Legal Reform, which included a detailed review of insurance claims and other data across a spectrum of categories.[20]

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.[21] 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 (2024) estimate of the magnitude of the US tort system of **$664.0 billion**, up significantly from The Perryman Group's 2023 estimate of $614.9 billion. This level was used as the starting point in defining the direct excess costs.

The Perryman Group estimates that the excessive burden of the US tort system totals **$397.2 billion** per year.

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 **$266.8 billion** of the US tort system outlays were necessary and, thus, the

[20] Tort Costs in America An Empirical Analysis of Costs and Compensation of the US Tort System, Third Edition, US Chamber of Commerce Institute for Legal Reform, November 2024.
[21] US Tort Cost Trends, 2011 Update, Towers Watson, 2012.

excessive burden was **$397.2 billion.** The excessive burden has risen significantly from the $367.8 billion estimate for 2023.

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

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

Measuring Economic Impacts

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

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

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

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

Business activity also generates incremental taxes to the State and local governments. Monetary values were quantified on a constant (2024) 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 **$602.3 billion** in output (gross product) each year and more than **5.05 million** jobs when dynamic effects are considered, up notably from last year's (2023) estimates of $557.8 billion in output and approximately 4.81 million jobs. The reduction in output on a per capita basis implies a "tort tax" of **$1,771** per person, notably higher than the 2023 estimate of $1,666. When measured on a per-family basis, the tort tax has also risen and is now estimated to be approximately **$5,579.** All major industry groups are negatively affected, with business services, retail trade, financial activities, and manufacturing experiencing the greatest losses.

The total current impact of excessive tort costs on the US economy includes losses of an estimated **$602.3 billion** in output (gross product) each year and some **5.05 million** jobs when dynamic effects are considered, up notably from 2023 levels.

Business activity generates tax revenue, and the business activity losses due to excessive tort costs reduce receipts to the federal, State, and local governments. Yearly fiscal losses (as of 2024) are estimated to be **$111.4 billion** in federal revenues, **$31.1 billion** in state revenues, and **$26.0 billion** to local governments across the nation. These reductions are significantly larger than they were last year. (Losses by state are included 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.

Yearly fiscal losses (as of 2024) are estimated to be **$111.4 billion** in federal revenues, **$31.1 billion** in state revenues and **$26.0 billion** to local governments across the nation.

The Current Annual Loss in US Business Activity Due to Excessive Tort Costs			
Total Expenditures (Billions of 2024 Dollars)	**Gross Product** (Billions of 2024 Dollars)	**Personal Income** (Billions of 2024 Dollars)	**Employment** (Jobs)
$1,185.352	**$602.349**	**$382.655**	**5,047,467**

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

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

Cost of Excessive Torts to State Economies

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

The District of Columbia has by far the highest tort tax at **$7,826**, followed by Washington, New York, Massachusetts, and California which are in the **$2,695 to $2,567** range.

States with the Highest "Tort Tax"	
Area	**Annual Tort Tax**
District of Columbia	-$7,826.36
Washington	-$2,694.89
New York	-$2,684.31
Massachusetts	-$2,638.34
California	-$2,566.70
Connecticut	-$2,135.75
Colorado	-$2,134.97
North Dakota	-$2,123.55
Delaware	-$2,064.79
Illinois	-$2,003.98

Note: Based on The Perryman Group's estimates of 2024 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

Tort reform which reduces imbalances and unpredictability in the tort system can reduce excess tort costs, leading to substantial economic and fiscal benefits. The judicial system is essential to resolving disputes, compensating those that have been harmed, and deterring undesirable behavior. However, if imbalanced or unpredictable, it can cause misallocation of resources and unreasonably constrain economic growth.

The Perryman Group estimates that excessive tort costs lead to a decrease in US business activity of an estimated **$602.3 billion** in output (gross product) each year and more than **5.05 million** jobs (including dynamic effects). In terms of gross product per capita, these losses amount to a "tort tax" of approximately **$1,771** for every resident (or **$5,579** per family). The tort tax is much higher in some areas including the District of Columbia, Washington, New York, Massachusetts, and California. In addition, these costs have risen considerably over 2023 levels.

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

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

Appendix A: Methods Used

US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System

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

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

Direct Effects

In order to measure the effects of excessive tort costs on the United States economy and its various states, it is initially necessary to estimate the current overall direct costs of the liability system. One key input to this analysis stems from a 2024 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 2022, the aggregate outlays were $528.9 billion, significantly higher than the $443.0 billion in 2020 from the study from 2022.[22]

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

[22] Tort Costs in America An Empirical Analysis of Costs and Compensation of the US Tort System, Third Edition, US Chamber of Commerce Institute for Legal Reform, November 2024.

level.[23] Consequently, it can be estimated and projected forward using models that are statistically significant and exhibit excellent empirical properties.

The Towers Watson values are based on insurance industry data related to benefit payments and legal and administrative expenses with appropriate adjustments. They capture several aspects of the overall cost of the litigation system but fail to fully incorporate efficiency losses and administrative costs because excessive tort costs typically represent a tax on economic activity. As a result, it may be estimated using well-established methods analogous to the "welfare triangle" approach to taxation effects.[24] The approach has been widely used in numerous contexts, including prior studies of this issue.[25]

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.[26] TPG implemented these various modifications to the Towers Watson approach and estimated the overall cost of the system to be $478.214 billion as of 2016. This value is highly comparable to (modestly above) the estimate from the Institute for Legal Reform. For purposes of conservatism in the analysis, the lower value was adopted. It was then projected forward using the econometric model described below to generate a current estimate of **$664.0 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

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[23] US Tort Cost Trends, 2011 Update, Towers Watson, 2012.

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

[25] See, for example, President's Council of Economic Advisers, Who Pays for Tort Liability Claims? An Economic Analysis of the US Tort Liability System (April 2002), p. 12; Economic Benefits of Tort Reform, An Assessment of Excessive US Tort Costs and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2022; Economic Benefits of Tort Reform, An Assessment of Excessive US Tort Costs and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2023; Economic Benefits of Tort Reform: 2024 Update, An Assessment of Excessive US Tort Costs and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2024; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in California and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Florida and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Illinois and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Louisiana and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in Missouri and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; An Assessment of Excessive Tort Costs in West Virginia and Potential Economic Benefits of Reform, The Perryman Group, 2019; and The Impact of the Proposed Judicial Reforms in House Bill 4 (HB4) on Business Activity in Texas: An Initial Assessment, The Perryman Group, 2003.

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

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.[27] By comparing the costs (as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product) in other developed areas with similar standards of living and well-developed judicial systems (such as the European Union), it is possible to determine a reasonable estimate of the level of resources required to support an efficient and well-functioning tort resolution process. TPG integrated this information into the computation process and found that **$266.8 billion** of the outlays were necessary and, thus, the excessive burden was **$397.2 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.

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

Model Simulation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impacts were measured in constant 2024 dollars to eliminate the effects of inflation.

Measures of Business Activity

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

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

A second measure of business activity frequently employed in this analysis is that of **Gross Product**. This indicator represents the regional equivalent of Gross Domestic Product, the most commonly reported statistic regarding national economic performance. In other words, the Gross Product of Texas is the amount of US output that is produced in that state; it is defined as the value of all final goods produced in a given region for a specific period of time. Stated differently, it captures the amount of value-added (gross area product) over intermediate goods and services at each stage of the production process, that is, it eliminates the double counting in the Total Expenditures concept. Using the example above, the Gross Product is $1.25 (the value of the bread) rather than $2.50. Alternatively, it may be viewed as the sum of the value-added by the farmer, $0.50; the miller, $0.25 ($0.75 - $0.50); and the baker, $0.50 ($1.25 - $0.75). The total value-added is, therefore, $1.25, which is equivalent to the final value of the bread. In many industries, the primary component of value-added is the wage and salary payments to employees.

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

The final aggregates used, **Jobs and Job-Years,** reflect the full-time equivalent jobs generated by an activity. For an economic stimulus expected to endure (such as the ongoing operations of a facility), the Jobs measure is used. It should be noted that, unlike the dollar values described above, Jobs is a "stock" rather than a "flow." In other words, if an area produces $1 million in output in 2023 and $1 million in 2024, it is appropriate to say that $2 million was achieved in the 2023-24 period. If the same area has 100 people working in 2023 and 100 in 2024, it only has 100 Jobs. When a flow of jobs is measured, such as in a construction project or a cumulative assessment over multiple years, it is appropriate to measure employment in Job-Years (one person working for one year, though it could be multiple individuals working partial years). This concept is distinct from Jobs, which anticipates that the relevant positions will be maintained on a continuing basis.

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

US Multi-Regional Econometric Model

Overview

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

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

Model Logic and Structure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Model Simulation and Multi-Regional Structure

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

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

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

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

The Final Forecast

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B: Detailed Results

Tort Tax by State

Tort Tax by State:
Estimated 2024 Reduction in Output (Gross Product) on a Per-Capita Basis

State	Annual Tort Tax
Alabama	-$947.64
Alaska	-$1,821.65
Arizona	-$1,365.62
Arkansas	-$861.99
California	-$2,566.70
Colorado	-$2,134.97
Connecticut	-$2,135.75
Delaware	-$2,064.79
District of Columbia	-$7,826.36
Florida	-$1,306.47
Georgia	-$1,543.84
Hawaii	-$1,459.71
Idaho	-$916.04
Illinois	-$2,003.98
Indiana	-$1,367.89
Iowa	-$1,516.26
Kansas	-$1,419.02
Kentucky	-$970.16
Louisiana	-$1,179.53
Maine	-$1,141.21
Maryland	-$1,812.84
Massachusetts	-$2,638.34
Michigan	-$1,147.75
Minnesota	-$1,809.40
Mississippi	-$596.21
Missouri	-$1,266.34
Montana	-$1,037.19
Nebraska	-$1,916.00
Nevada	-$1,397.48

State	Annual Tort Tax
New Hampshire	-$1,661.02
New Jersey	-$1,940.18
New Mexico	-$1,147.31
New York	-$2,684.31
North Carolina	-$1,400.33
North Dakota	-$2,123.55
Ohio	-$1,447.17
Oklahoma	-$979.63
Oregon	-$1,425.14
Pennsylvania	-$1,484.66
Rhode Island	-$1,214.94
South Carolina	-$984.33
South Dakota	-$1,438.41
Tennessee	-$1,496.67
Texas	-$1,943.41
Utah	-$1,684.22
Vermont	-$1,137.01
Virginia	-$1,848.82
Washington	-$2,694.89
West Virginia	-$747.59
Wisconsin	-$1,355.25
Wyoming	-$1,536.76

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 2024 dollars)

Area	Federal	State	Local
Alabama	-$904.22	-$247.54	-$210.71
Alaska	-$249.43	-$67.15	-$58.31
Arizona	-$1,915.61	-$515.58	-$441.43
Arkansas	-$492.50	-$136.08	-$115.08
California	-$18,723.53	-$5,289.99	-$4,382.49
Colorado	-$2,353.03	-$655.79	-$547.69
Connecticut	-$1,452.07	-$398.88	-$338.46
Delaware	-$401.82	-$107.97	-$93.49
District of Columbia	-$1,016.77	-$282.25	-$236.92
Florida	-$5,649.01	-$1,578.16	-$1,318.47
Georgia	-$3,193.37	-$895.93	-$745.31
Hawaii	-$390.53	-$109.70	-$91.57
Idaho	-$339.21	-$93.89	-$79.52
Illinois	-$4,712.12	-$1,322.72	-$1,101.07
Indiana	-$1,752.25	-$485.19	-$410.46
Iowa	-$909.26	-$252.89	-$213.72
Kansas	-$779.84	-$219.46	-$182.86
Kentucky	-$823.52	-$230.10	-$193.61
Louisiana	-$1,003.28	-$281.77	-$235.20
Maine	-$296.63	-$81.90	-$69.45
Maryland	-$2,100.53	-$583.59	-$489.62
Massachusetts	-$3,483.11	-$964.73	-$813.82
Michigan	-$2,153.16	-$595.44	-$507.84
Minnesota	-$1,939.20	-$545.57	-$454.64
Mississippi	-$324.62	-$90.04	-$76.09
Missouri	-$1,463.14	-$403.42	-$340.63
Montana	-$218.21	-$60.63	-$51.24
Nebraska	-$710.86	-$196.28	-$166.10
Nevada	-$844.75	-$232.46	-$197.80
New Hampshire	-$432.98	-$119.50	-$101.27
New Jersey	-$3,410.17	-$953.77	-$797.14
New Mexico	-$452.15	-$126.24	-$106.17
New York	-$9,866.03	-$2,726.06	-$2,308.76
North Carolina	-$2,861.59	-$787.50	-$667.69
North Dakota	-$312.94	-$86.62	-$73.35

Area	Federal	State	Local
Ohio	-$3,181.48	-$882.98	-$745.77
Oklahoma	-$742.21	-$209.29	-$174.37
Oregon	-$1,126.41	-$312.89	-$264.26
Pennsylvania	-$3,592.24	-$999.57	-$841.25
Rhode Island	-$250.01	-$69.04	-$58.65
South Carolina	-$997.70	-$271.15	-$231.57
South Dakota	-$246.06	-$68.66	-$57.93
Tennessee	-$2,001.24	-$549.49	-$464.17
Texas	-$11,250.03	-$3,158.67	-$2,622.91
Utah	-$1,091.66	-$304.33	-$255.46
Vermont	-$136.41	-$37.36	-$31.99
Virginia	-$3,013.70	-$835.88	-$701.98
Washington	-$3,967.59	-$1,108.58	-$927.42
West Virginia	-$244.80	-$66.89	-$57.48
Wisconsin	-$1,494.55	-$415.95	-$351.62
Wyoming	-$167.06	-$46.26	-$39.31
United States	-$111,434.58	-$31,061.79	-$26,044.11

Impact of Excessive Torts: United States

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$19,495.3 m	-$5,745.0 m	-$3,694.3 m	-45,261
Mining	-$25,247.9 m	-$6,074.1 m	-$3,304.2 m	-15,446
Utilities	-$58,216.9 m	-$13,137.3 m	-$5,732.8 m	-19,494
Construction	-$71,684.4 m	-$34,286.4 m	-$28,254.1 m	-314,020
Manufacturing	-$193,360.5 m	-$63,100.8 m	-$35,310.3 m	-396,478
Wholesale Trade	-$44,294.1 m	-$29,964.1 m	-$17,277.6 m	-154,758
Retail Trade*	-$151,209.8 m	-$113,589.8 m	-$66,065.6 m	-1,600,301
Transportation & Warehousing	-$45,400.4 m	-$29,470.5 m	-$19,490.7 m	-209,857
Information	-$37,005.1 m	-$22,814.9 m	-$9,740.4 m	-68,788
Financial Activities*	-$239,053.7 m	-$86,154.5 m	-$32,375.1 m	-259,916
Business Services	-$168,424.7 m	-$121,638.1 m	-$99,225.6 m	-955,712
Health Services	-$47,068.9 m	-$32,528.6 m	-$27,503.2 m	-359,307
Other Services	-$84,890.7 m	-$43,845.1 m	-$34,680.7 m	-648,128
Total, All Industries	**-$1,185,352.4 m**	**-$602,349.1 m**	**-$382,654.5 m**	**-5,047,467**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$153.2 m	-$45.3 m	-$29.0 m	-355
Mining	-$206.1 m	-$49.9 m	-$27.8 m	-131
Utilities	-$570.6 m	-$128.8 m	-$56.2 m	-191
Construction	-$593.0 m	-$283.8 m	-$233.9 m	-2,600
Manufacturing	-$1,716.2 m	-$557.0 m	-$310.5 m	-3,519
Wholesale Trade	-$349.8 m	-$236.6 m	-$136.5 m	-1,222
Retail Trade*	-$1,202.6 m	-$902.8 m	-$525.0 m	-12,730
Transportation & Warehousing	-$379.4 m	-$246.3 m	-$162.9 m	-1,754
Information	-$294.0 m	-$181.3 m	-$77.4 m	-547
Financial Activities*	-$1,809.0 m	-$653.4 m	-$246.3 m	-1,972
Business Services	-$1,371.7 m	-$990.6 m	-$808.1 m	-7,783
Health Services	-$376.6 m	-$260.3 m	-$220.1 m	-2,875
Other Services	-$680.8 m	-$351.5 m	-$278.3 m	-5,171
Total, All Industries	**-$9,703.2 m**	**-$4,887.7 m**	**-$3,111.8 m**	**-40,849**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$52.8 m	-$15.6 m	-$10.0 m	-123
Mining	-$55.7 m	-$13.4 m	-$7.4 m	-34
Utilities	-$131.0 m	-$29.6 m	-$12.9 m	-44
Construction	-$170.7 m	-$80.8 m	-$66.6 m	-740
Manufacturing	-$371.8 m	-$121.5 m	-$68.3 m	-762
Wholesale Trade	-$98.2 m	-$66.4 m	-$38.3 m	-343
Retail Trade*	-$312.2 m	-$236.5 m	-$137.9 m	-3,297
Transportation & Warehousing	-$102.3 m	-$66.4 m	-$43.9 m	-473
Information	-$82.7 m	-$51.0 m	-$21.8 m	-154
Financial Activities*	-$530.7 m	-$195.1 m	-$75.2 m	-608
Business Services	-$415.9 m	-$300.4 m	-$245.0 m	-2,360
Health Services	-$105.5 m	-$72.9 m	-$61.6 m	-805
Other Services	-$192.5 m	-$98.7 m	-$77.9 m	-1,428
Total, All Industries	**-$2,622.0 m**	**-$1,348.3 m**	**-$866.8 m**	**-11,172**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$318.0 m	-$93.5 m	-$60.3 m	-740
Mining	-$423.1 m	-$102.4 m	-$56.4 m	-266
Utilities	-$989.4 m	-$223.3 m	-$97.4 m	-331
Construction	-$1,203.6 m	-$574.3 m	-$473.3 m	-5,260
Manufacturing	-$4,388.9 m	-$1,335.7 m	-$730.7 m	-8,387
Wholesale Trade	-$737.8 m	-$499.1 m	-$287.8 m	-2,578
Retail Trade*	-$2,453.6 m	-$1,853.6 m	-$1,079.9 m	-25,931
Transportation & Warehousing	-$762.6 m	-$495.0 m	-$327.4 m	-3,525
Information	-$617.7 m	-$380.8 m	-$162.6 m	-1,148
Financial Activities*	-$4,115.2 m	-$1,470.5 m	-$546.4 m	-4,382
Business Services	-$2,854.0 m	-$2,061.2 m	-$1,681.4 m	-16,195
Health Services	-$790.7 m	-$546.4 m	-$462.0 m	-6,036
Other Services	-$1,389.7 m	-$718.9 m	-$567.4 m	-10,528
Total, All Industries	**-$21,044.2 m**	**-$10,354.6 m**	**-$6,532.9 m**	**-85,307**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$86.8 m	-$25.5 m	-$16.5 m	-202
Mining	-$111.9 m	-$27.0 m	-$14.7 m	-69
Utilities	-$256.0 m	-$57.8 m	-$25.2 m	-86
Construction	-$322.4 m	-$154.2 m	-$127.1 m	-1,412
Manufacturing	-$892.9 m	-$287.8 m	-$160.3 m	-1,809
Wholesale Trade	-$192.2 m	-$130.0 m	-$75.0 m	-671
Retail Trade*	-$662.4 m	-$497.0 m	-$288.9 m	-7,013
Transportation & Warehousing	-$208.1 m	-$135.1 m	-$89.3 m	-962
Information	-$161.8 m	-$99.7 m	-$42.6 m	-301
Financial Activities*	-$1,020.9 m	-$373.7 m	-$143.2 m	-1,154
Business Services	-$748.8 m	-$540.8 m	-$441.1 m	-4,249
Health Services	-$206.0 m	-$142.4 m	-$120.4 m	-1,573
Other Services	-$370.4 m	-$191.2 m	-$151.4 m	-2,828
Total, All Industries	**-$5,240.6 m**	**-$2,662.1 m**	**-$1,695.8 m**	**-22,329**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$3,649.5 m	-$1,075.0 m	-$691.6 m	-8,475
Mining	-$4,343.3 m	-$1,042.1 m	-$567.4 m	-2,637
Utilities	-$9,637.5 m	-$2,174.8 m	-$949.0 m	-3,227
Construction	-$11,851.2 m	-$5,679.3 m	-$4,680.1 m	-52,014
Manufacturing	-$30,136.2 m	-$10,019.6 m	-$5,653.4 m	-64,114
Wholesale Trade	-$7,542.5 m	-$5,102.4 m	-$2,942.1 m	-26,353
Retail Trade*	-$25,907.1 m	-$19,438.9 m	-$11,302.0 m	-274,259
Transportation & Warehousing	-$7,584.1 m	-$4,923.0 m	-$3,255.9 m	-35,057
Information	-$6,326.5 m	-$3,900.5 m	-$1,665.2 m	-11,760
Financial Activities*	-$41,606.5 m	-$14,929.9 m	-$5,577.4 m	-44,876
Business Services	-$27,778.9 m	-$20,062.2 m	-$16,365.6 m	-157,629
Health Services	-$7,951.0 m	-$5,494.8 m	-$4,645.9 m	-60,695
Other Services	-$14,253.7 m	-$7,365.8 m	-$5,828.5 m	-109,819
Total, All Industries	**-$198,568.0 m**	**-$101,208.3 m**	**-$64,124.1 m**	**-850,915**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$397.5 m	-$116.7 m	-$75.4 m	-926
Mining	-$556.2 m	-$133.8 m	-$73.8 m	-344
Utilities	-$1,354.9 m	-$305.7 m	-$133.4 m	-454
Construction	-$1,475.0 m	-$704.9 m	-$580.9 m	-6,456
Manufacturing	-$4,144.8 m	-$1,324.9 m	-$737.9 m	-8,141
Wholesale Trade	-$936.0 m	-$633.2 m	-$365.1 m	-3,270
Retail Trade*	-$3,197.4 m	-$2,402.0 m	-$1,397.1 m	-33,838
Transportation & Warehousing	-$930.6 m	-$604.1 m	-$399.5 m	-4,301
Information	-$780.4 m	-$481.2 m	-$205.4 m	-1,451
Financial Activities*	-$5,244.7 m	-$1,858.3 m	-$682.7 m	-5,464
Business Services	-$3,544.8 m	-$2,560.1 m	-$2,088.4 m	-20,115
Health Services	-$992.5 m	-$685.9 m	-$579.9 m	-7,576
Other Services	-$1,754.2 m	-$908.3 m	-$717.2 m	-13,409
Total, All Industries	**-$25,309.0 m**	**-$12,719.1 m**	**-$8,036.8 m**	**-105,746**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$232.4 m	-$68.6 m	-$44.0 m	-539
Mining	-$333.3 m	-$80.3 m	-$43.9 m	-206
Utilities	-$699.6 m	-$157.9 m	-$68.9 m	-234
Construction	-$943.8 m	-$451.0 m	-$371.6 m	-4,131
Manufacturing	-$2,680.0 m	-$861.5 m	-$479.4 m	-5,211
Wholesale Trade	-$570.2 m	-$385.7 m	-$222.4 m	-1,992
Retail Trade*	-$1,910.3 m	-$1,442.2 m	-$840.1 m	-20,193
Transportation & Warehousing	-$604.6 m	-$392.5 m	-$259.6 m	-2,795
Information	-$487.4 m	-$300.5 m	-$128.3 m	-906
Financial Activities*	-$3,082.3 m	-$1,106.9 m	-$414.2 m	-3,307
Business Services	-$2,222.0 m	-$1,604.8 m	-$1,309.1 m	-12,609
Health Services	-$618.2 m	-$427.2 m	-$361.2 m	-4,719
Other Services	-$1,103.7 m	-$569.9 m	-$450.3 m	-8,326
Total, All Industries	**-$15,487.7 m**	**-$7,849.0 m**	**-$4,993.1 m**	**-65,168**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$60.4 m	-$18.0 m	-$11.4 m	-139
Mining	-$83.9 m	-$19.9 m	-$9.9 m	-46
Utilities	-$203.7 m	-$46.0 m	-$20.1 m	-68
Construction	-$273.3 m	-$129.8 m	-$107.0 m	-1,189
Manufacturing	-$728.5 m	-$227.7 m	-$126.0 m	-1,355
Wholesale Trade	-$156.8 m	-$106.1 m	-$61.2 m	-548
Retail Trade*	-$514.4 m	-$388.8 m	-$226.5 m	-5,436
Transportation & Warehousing	-$164.7 m	-$106.9 m	-$70.7 m	-761
Information	-$132.4 m	-$81.6 m	-$34.8 m	-246
Financial Activities*	-$838.1 m	-$299.8 m	-$111.7 m	-886
Business Services	-$658.1 m	-$475.3 m	-$387.7 m	-3,735
Health Services	-$172.8 m	-$119.4 m	-$101.0 m	-1,319
Other Services	-$295.8 m	-$152.7 m	-$120.5 m	-2,215
Total, All Industries	**-$4,282.8 m**	**-$2,172.0 m**	**-$1,388.5 m**	**-17,942**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$148.2 m	-$44.0 m	-$28.0 m	-342
Mining	-$232.4 m	-$56.1 m	-$30.9 m	-145
Utilities	-$521.9 m	-$117.8 m	-$51.4 m	-175
Construction	-$649.4 m	-$310.4 m	-$255.7 m	-2,842
Manufacturing	-$1,834.6 m	-$592.8 m	-$329.1 m	-3,636
Wholesale Trade	-$403.7 m	-$273.1 m	-$157.5 m	-1,410
Retail Trade*	-$1,370.3 m	-$1,030.8 m	-$599.8 m	-14,498
Transportation & Warehousing	-$414.6 m	-$269.1 m	-$178.0 m	-1,916
Information	-$336.0 m	-$207.2 m	-$88.4 m	-625
Financial Activities*	-$2,218.4 m	-$790.5 m	-$292.7 m	-2,345
Business Services	-$1,534.9 m	-$1,108.5 m	-$904.3 m	-8,709
Health Services	-$429.5 m	-$296.8 m	-$250.9 m	-3,278
Other Services	-$772.8 m	-$399.0 m	-$315.8 m	-5,892
Total, All Industries	**-$10,866.6 m**	**-$5,496.1 m**	**-$3,482.5 m**	**-45,814**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$1,133.7 m	-$333.3 m	-$214.9 m	-2,636
Mining	-$1,265.1 m	-$303.2 m	-$165.5 m	-767
Utilities	-$2,677.5 m	-$604.2 m	-$263.7 m	-897
Construction	-$3,618.5 m	-$1,728.0 m	-$1,424.0 m	-15,827
Manufacturing	-$9,528.3 m	-$3,082.1 m	-$1,716.6 m	-18,885
Wholesale Trade	-$2,247.1 m	-$1,520.1 m	-$876.5 m	-7,851
Retail Trade*	-$7,654.9 m	-$5,758.0 m	-$3,350.3 m	-80,988
Transportation & Warehousing	-$2,214.1 m	-$1,437.2 m	-$950.5 m	-10,234
Information	-$1,882.6 m	-$1,160.7 m	-$495.5 m	-3,500
Financial Activities*	-$12,709.1 m	-$4,546.1 m	-$1,691.1 m	-13,610
Business Services	-$8,658.1 m	-$6,252.9 m	-$5,100.8 m	-49,129
Health Services	-$2,415.9 m	-$1,669.6 m	-$1,411.7 m	-18,442
Other Services	-$4,127.7 m	-$2,139.7 m	-$1,687.3 m	-31,481
Total, All Industries	**-$60,132.4 m**	**-$30,535.2 m**	**-$19,348.4 m**	**-254,248**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$542.0 m	-$159.2 m	-$102.8 m	-1,261
Mining	-$719.5 m	-$173.1 m	-$94.5 m	-441
Utilities	-$1,480.3 m	-$334.1 m	-$145.8 m	-496
Construction	-$2,030.9 m	-$972.3 m	-$801.3 m	-8,905
Manufacturing	-$5,881.8 m	-$1,906.4 m	-$1,055.8 m	-11,917
Wholesale Trade	-$1,276.8 m	-$863.7 m	-$498.0 m	-4,461
Retail Trade*	-$4,396.6 m	-$3,298.5 m	-$1,917.7 m	-46,545
Transportation & Warehousing	-$1,224.3 m	-$794.7 m	-$525.6 m	-5,659
Information	-$1,039.6 m	-$640.9 m	-$273.6 m	-1,932
Financial Activities*	-$7,006.4 m	-$2,505.4 m	-$931.7 m	-7,484
Business Services	-$4,754.8 m	-$3,434.0 m	-$2,801.3 m	-26,981
Health Services	-$1,353.0 m	-$935.0 m	-$790.6 m	-10,328
Other Services	-$2,402.6 m	-$1,244.3 m	-$982.9 m	-18,443
Total, All Industries	**-$34,108.4 m**	**-$17,261.4 m**	**-$10,921.4 m**	**-144,854**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$73.6 m	-$21.8 m	-$13.9 m	-171
Mining	-$81.3 m	-$19.3 m	-$9.6 m	-45
Utilities	-$191.6 m	-$43.2 m	-$18.9 m	-64
Construction	-$253.6 m	-$120.6 m	-$99.4 m	-1,105
Manufacturing	-$543.7 m	-$182.5 m	-$103.6 m	-1,202
Wholesale Trade	-$157.4 m	-$106.5 m	-$61.4 m	-550
Retail Trade*	-$527.7 m	-$398.3 m	-$232.0 m	-5,578
Transportation & Warehousing	-$152.4 m	-$98.9 m	-$65.4 m	-704
Information	-$132.4 m	-$81.6 m	-$34.8 m	-246
Financial Activities*	-$894.0 m	-$316.5 m	-$116.1 m	-932
Business Services	-$626.1 m	-$452.2 m	-$368.9 m	-3,553
Health Services	-$170.0 m	-$117.5 m	-$99.3 m	-1,298
Other Services	-$294.1 m	-$152.0 m	-$119.8 m	-2,228
Total, All Industries	**-$4,097.9 m**	**-$2,111.0 m**	**-$1,343.2 m**	**-17,676**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$55.8 m	-$16.4 m	-$10.6 m	-129
Mining	-$68.2 m	-$16.2 m	-$8.1 m	-37
Utilities	-$154.3 m	-$34.8 m	-$15.2 m	-52
Construction	-$222.3 m	-$105.9 m	-$87.2 m	-970
Manufacturing	-$604.7 m	-$192.8 m	-$107.1 m	-1,179
Wholesale Trade	-$134.0 m	-$90.6 m	-$52.3 m	-468
Retail Trade*	-$451.5 m	-$339.5 m	-$197.5 m	-4,777
Transportation & Warehousing	-$144.8 m	-$94.0 m	-$62.2 m	-669
Information	-$111.5 m	-$68.8 m	-$29.4 m	-207
Financial Activities*	-$696.6 m	-$260.9 m	-$102.8 m	-836
Business Services	-$532.2 m	-$384.3 m	-$313.5 m	-3,020
Health Services	-$143.9 m	-$99.4 m	-$84.1 m	-1,098
Other Services	-$251.5 m	-$129.9 m	-$102.5 m	-1,895
Total, All Industries	**-$3,571.2 m**	**-$1,833.6 m**	**-$1,172.3 m**	**-15,338**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$842.4 m	-$246.3 m	-$159.9 m	-1,967
Mining	-$1,103.7 m	-$266.8 m	-$148.4 m	-696
Utilities	-$2,725.7 m	-$615.1 m	-$268.4 m	-913
Construction	-$2,948.2 m	-$1,415.3 m	-$1,166.3 m	-12,961
Manufacturing	-$8,640.3 m	-$2,789.7 m	-$1,566.8 m	-17,482
Wholesale Trade	-$1,867.9 m	-$1,263.6 m	-$728.6 m	-6,526
Retail Trade*	-$6,508.2 m	-$4,874.6 m	-$2,832.6 m	-68,927
Transportation & Warehousing	-$1,979.0 m	-$1,284.6 m	-$849.6 m	-9,147
Information	-$1,552.1 m	-$956.9 m	-$408.5 m	-2,885
Financial Activities*	-$9,969.0 m	-$3,600.4 m	-$1,356.6 m	-10,902
Business Services	-$6,826.3 m	-$4,930.0 m	-$4,021.6 m	-38,735
Health Services	-$1,953.9 m	-$1,350.3 m	-$1,141.7 m	-14,915
Other Services	-$3,633.7 m	-$1,877.5 m	-$1,488.9 m	-27,982
Total, All Industries	**-$50,550.4 m**	**-$25,470.9 m**	**-$16,137.8 m**	**-214,039**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$315.2 m	-$93.2 m	-$59.7 m	-730
Mining	-$406.6 m	-$98.6 m	-$54.9 m	-259
Utilities	-$922.8 m	-$208.2 m	-$90.9 m	-309
Construction	-$1,165.4 m	-$558.6 m	-$460.4 m	-5,116
Manufacturing	-$3,234.2 m	-$1,045.0 m	-$587.8 m	-6,550
Wholesale Trade	-$690.8 m	-$467.3 m	-$269.4 m	-2,413
Retail Trade*	-$2,383.5 m	-$1,786.2 m	-$1,038.1 m	-25,240
Transportation & Warehousing	-$760.6 m	-$493.7 m	-$326.5 m	-3,516
Information	-$578.6 m	-$356.7 m	-$152.3 m	-1,076
Financial Activities*	-$3,470.4 m	-$1,251.7 m	-$471.0 m	-3,761
Business Services	-$2,632.2 m	-$1,901.0 m	-$1,550.7 m	-14,936
Health Services	-$742.1 m	-$512.8 m	-$433.6 m	-5,665
Other Services	-$1,353.4 m	-$698.3 m	-$553.2 m	-10,312
Total, All Industries	**-$18,655.8 m**	**-$9,471.6 m**	**-$6,048.6 m**	**-79,883**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$167.1 m	-$49.0 m	-$31.7 m	-389
Mining	-$199.7 m	-$48.4 m	-$26.7 m	-127
Utilities	-$423.0 m	-$95.5 m	-$41.7 m	-142
Construction	-$598.6 m	-$286.0 m	-$235.7 m	-2,620
Manufacturing	-$1,663.9 m	-$526.3 m	-$292.2 m	-3,248
Wholesale Trade	-$359.2 m	-$243.0 m	-$140.1 m	-1,255
Retail Trade*	-$1,240.5 m	-$929.5 m	-$540.2 m	-13,137
Transportation & Warehousing	-$397.2 m	-$257.8 m	-$170.5 m	-1,836
Information	-$293.8 m	-$181.2 m	-$77.3 m	-546
Financial Activities*	-$1,784.5 m	-$660.9 m	-$257.1 m	-2,074
Business Services	-$1,396.2 m	-$1,008.3 m	-$822.6 m	-7,923
Health Services	-$383.7 m	-$265.1 m	-$224.2 m	-2,929
Other Services	-$706.2 m	-$363.9 m	-$288.2 m	-5,363
Total, All Industries	**-$9,613.6 m**	**-$4,914.9 m**	**-$3,148.1 m**	**-41,586**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$141.3 m	-$41.4 m	-$26.8 m	-329
Mining	-$181.4 m	-$43.8 m	-$24.1 m	-113
Utilities	-$426.2 m	-$96.2 m	-$42.0 m	-143
Construction	-$505.5 m	-$241.6 m	-$199.1 m	-2,213
Manufacturing	-$1,335.8 m	-$429.3 m	-$239.9 m	-2,696
Wholesale Trade	-$312.1 m	-$211.1 m	-$121.7 m	-1,090
Retail Trade*	-$1,074.0 m	-$805.7 m	-$468.4 m	-11,370
Transportation & Warehousing	-$312.7 m	-$203.0 m	-$134.2 m	-1,445
Information	-$254.9 m	-$157.1 m	-$67.1 m	-474
Financial Activities*	-$1,651.7 m	-$601.3 m	-$228.8 m	-1,845
Business Services	-$1,175.9 m	-$849.3 m	-$692.8 m	-6,673
Health Services	-$332.2 m	-$229.6 m	-$194.1 m	-2,536
Other Services	-$592.0 m	-$306.0 m	-$241.7 m	-4,520
Total, All Industries	**-$8,295.7 m**	**-$4,215.3 m**	**-$2,680.8 m**	**-35,447**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$152.4 m	-$44.7 m	-$28.9 m	-355
Mining	-$191.8 m	-$46.4 m	-$25.8 m	-122
Utilities	-$501.0 m	-$113.1 m	-$49.3 m	-168
Construction	-$546.0 m	-$261.4 m	-$215.4 m	-2,394
Manufacturing	-$1,366.9 m	-$451.8 m	-$255.3 m	-2,874
Wholesale Trade	-$327.5 m	-$221.6 m	-$127.7 m	-1,144
Retail Trade*	-$1,112.0 m	-$837.1 m	-$487.2 m	-11,763
Transportation & Warehousing	-$348.7 m	-$226.4 m	-$149.7 m	-1,612
Information	-$267.7 m	-$165.0 m	-$70.5 m	-498
Financial Activities*	-$1,654.1 m	-$605.5 m	-$232.1 m	-1,868
Business Services	-$1,262.2 m	-$911.6 m	-$743.6 m	-7,162
Health Services	-$349.9 m	-$241.8 m	-$204.5 m	-2,671
Other Services	-$628.5 m	-$325.2 m	-$257.6 m	-4,803
Total, All Industries	**-$8,708.7 m**	**-$4,451.4 m**	**-$2,847.7 m**	**-37,434**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$184.3 m	-$54.5 m	-$34.9 m	-427
Mining	-$233.8 m	-$56.1 m	-$30.6 m	-142
Utilities	-$557.0 m	-$125.7 m	-$54.8 m	-187
Construction	-$658.3 m	-$314.3 m	-$259.0 m	-2,878
Manufacturing	-$1,647.1 m	-$542.5 m	-$303.6 m	-3,407
Wholesale Trade	-$403.8 m	-$273.2 m	-$157.5 m	-1,411
Retail Trade*	-$1,357.9 m	-$1,022.8 m	-$595.4 m	-14,361
Transportation & Warehousing	-$389.3 m	-$252.7 m	-$167.1 m	-1,799
Information	-$335.7 m	-$207.0 m	-$88.4 m	-624
Financial Activities*	-$2,148.7 m	-$782.7 m	-$298.1 m	-2,409
Business Services	-$1,533.8 m	-$1,107.7 m	-$903.6 m	-8,703
Health Services	-$429.4 m	-$296.8 m	-$250.9 m	-3,278
Other Services	-$750.9 m	-$387.4 m	-$306.3 m	-5,721
Total, All Industries	**-$10,630.0 m**	**-$5,423.2 m**	**-$3,450.2 m**	**-45,348**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$40.3 m	-$12.0 m	-$7.6 m	-93
Mining	-$60.7 m	-$14.4 m	-$7.2 m	-34
Utilities	-$140.9 m	-$31.8 m	-$13.9 m	-47
Construction	-$195.9 m	-$93.4 m	-$77.0 m	-855
Manufacturing	-$521.0 m	-$170.5 m	-$94.9 m	-1,070
Wholesale Trade	-$116.9 m	-$79.1 m	-$45.6 m	-409
Retail Trade*	-$393.0 m	-$296.4 m	-$172.6 m	-4,155
Transportation & Warehousing	-$125.0 m	-$81.1 m	-$53.7 m	-578
Information	-$97.9 m	-$60.4 m	-$25.8 m	-182
Financial Activities*	-$613.0 m	-$224.3 m	-$86.0 m	-692
Business Services	-$471.0 m	-$340.1 m	-$277.5 m	-2,673
Health Services	-$125.1 m	-$86.5 m	-$73.1 m	-955
Other Services	-$219.1 m	-$113.4 m	-$89.4 m	-1,657
Total, All Industries	**-$3,119.9 m**	**-$1,603.4 m**	**-$1,024.2 m**	**-13,399**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$300.1 m	-$89.8 m	-$56.7 m	-689
Mining	-$481.3 m	-$116.1 m	-$63.6 m	-298
Utilities	-$1,022.7 m	-$230.8 m	-$100.7 m	-342
Construction	-$1,342.8 m	-$641.6 m	-$528.7 m	-5,876
Manufacturing	-$3,691.8 m	-$1,189.1 m	-$661.7 m	-7,234
Wholesale Trade	-$836.9 m	-$566.2 m	-$326.5 m	-2,924
Retail Trade*	-$2,834.7 m	-$2,131.8 m	-$1,240.3 m	-29,992
Transportation & Warehousing	-$887.4 m	-$576.0 m	-$381.0 m	-4,102
Information	-$689.0 m	-$424.8 m	-$181.4 m	-1,281
Financial Activities*	-$4,654.4 m	-$1,662.0 m	-$616.9 m	-4,955
Business Services	-$3,171.2 m	-$2,290.2 m	-$1,868.3 m	-17,994
Health Services	-$888.1 m	-$613.8 m	-$519.0 m	-6,780
Other Services	-$1,594.4 m	-$822.0 m	-$651.1 m	-12,144
Total, All Industries	**-$22,394.8 m**	**-$11,354.2 m**	**-$7,195.6 m**	**-94,612**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$676.6 m	-$199.6 m	-$128.2 m	-1,570
Mining	-$716.2 m	-$170.3 m	-$84.9 m	-396
Utilities	-$1,575.1 m	-$355.4 m	-$155.1 m	-527
Construction	-$2,232.6 m	-$1,066.9 m	-$879.2 m	-9,772
Manufacturing	-$6,223.8 m	-$2,046.1 m	-$1,141.6 m	-12,847
Wholesale Trade	-$1,383.2 m	-$935.7 m	-$539.6 m	-4,833
Retail Trade*	-$4,631.8 m	-$3,494.8 m	-$2,035.3 m	-48,967
Transportation & Warehousing	-$1,423.4 m	-$924.0 m	-$611.1 m	-6,580
Information	-$1,166.4 m	-$719.1 m	-$307.0 m	-2,168
Financial Activities*	-$7,389.5 m	-$2,689.5 m	-$1,023.8 m	-8,207
Business Services	-$5,313.5 m	-$3,837.5 m	-$3,130.4 m	-30,151
Health Services	-$1,455.1 m	-$1,005.6 m	-$850.3 m	-11,108
Other Services	-$2,680.2 m	-$1,383.0 m	-$1,095.2 m	-20,389
Total, All Industries	**-$36,867.5 m**	**-$18,827.6 m**	**-$11,981.7 m**	**-157,515**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$358.6 m	-$105.6 m	-$68.0 m	-833
Mining	-$472.3 m	-$114.3 m	-$63.0 m	-297
Utilities	-$973.4 m	-$219.6 m	-$95.8 m	-326
Construction	-$1,450.4 m	-$693.0 m	-$571.0 m	-6,347
Manufacturing	-$4,039.4 m	-$1,306.6 m	-$733.3 m	-8,106
Wholesale Trade	-$855.8 m	-$578.9 m	-$333.8 m	-2,990
Retail Trade*	-$2,880.9 m	-$2,168.4 m	-$1,261.9 m	-30,476
Transportation & Warehousing	-$916.7 m	-$595.1 m	-$393.6 m	-4,238
Information	-$701.6 m	-$432.6 m	-$184.7 m	-1,304
Financial Activities*	-$3,964.8 m	-$1,486.7 m	-$587.1 m	-4,719
Business Services	-$3,388.5 m	-$2,447.2 m	-$1,996.3 m	-19,228
Health Services	-$926.3 m	-$640.1 m	-$541.3 m	-7,071
Other Services	-$1,652.9 m	-$850.7 m	-$673.3 m	-12,470
Total, All Industries	**-$22,581.7 m**	**-$11,638.7 m**	**-$7,503.1 m**	**-98,404**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$352.0 m	-$103.1 m	-$66.8 m	-821
Mining	-$441.8 m	-$106.2 m	-$58.1 m	-271
Utilities	-$917.4 m	-$207.0 m	-$90.3 m	-307
Construction	-$1,239.8 m	-$593.3 m	-$488.9 m	-5,434
Manufacturing	-$3,401.2 m	-$1,106.0 m	-$620.5 m	-7,016
Wholesale Trade	-$774.5 m	-$523.9 m	-$302.1 m	-2,706
Retail Trade*	-$2,692.4 m	-$2,015.8 m	-$1,171.2 m	-28,517
Transportation & Warehousing	-$770.0 m	-$499.8 m	-$330.6 m	-3,559
Information	-$635.8 m	-$392.0 m	-$167.3 m	-1,182
Financial Activities*	-$4,121.0 m	-$1,493.4 m	-$565.2 m	-4,538
Business Services	-$2,922.0 m	-$2,110.3 m	-$1,721.5 m	-16,581
Health Services	-$823.8 m	-$569.3 m	-$481.3 m	-6,288
Other Services	-$1,471.6 m	-$762.0 m	-$601.7 m	-11,252
Total, All Industries	**-$20,563.2 m**	**-$10,482.1 m**	**-$6,665.6 m**	**-88,471**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$59.0 m	-$17.3 m	-$11.2 m	-137
Mining	-$68.4 m	-$16.3 m	-$8.1 m	-38
Utilities	-$177.1 m	-$40.0 m	-$17.4 m	-59
Construction	-$212.7 m	-$101.7 m	-$83.8 m	-932
Manufacturing	-$574.0 m	-$187.4 m	-$104.7 m	-1,196
Wholesale Trade	-$127.6 m	-$86.3 m	-$49.8 m	-446
Retail Trade*	-$438.5 m	-$329.0 m	-$191.3 m	-4,643
Transportation & Warehousing	-$139.8 m	-$90.7 m	-$60.0 m	-646
Information	-$106.3 m	-$65.6 m	-$28.0 m	-198
Financial Activities*	-$646.5 m	-$237.9 m	-$91.8 m	-741
Business Services	-$497.8 m	-$359.5 m	-$293.3 m	-2,825
Health Services	-$136.8 m	-$94.5 m	-$79.9 m	-1,044
Other Services	-$249.2 m	-$128.3 m	-$101.6 m	-1,899
Total, All Industries	**-$3,433.7 m**	**-$1,754.7 m**	**-$1,120.9 m**	**-14,803**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$272.9 m	-$79.9 m	-$51.8 m	-637
Mining	-$333.6 m	-$80.4 m	-$44.3 m	-207
Utilities	-$754.8 m	-$170.3 m	-$74.3 m	-253
Construction	-$941.1 m	-$450.4 m	-$371.1 m	-4,125
Manufacturing	-$2,796.5 m	-$884.0 m	-$490.1 m	-5,378
Wholesale Trade	-$572.8 m	-$387.5 m	-$223.4 m	-2,001
Retail Trade*	-$1,988.3 m	-$1,486.6 m	-$863.4 m	-21,067
Transportation & Warehousing	-$589.8 m	-$382.8 m	-$253.2 m	-2,726
Information	-$481.0 m	-$296.6 m	-$126.6 m	-894
Financial Activities*	-$3,090.0 m	-$1,111.0 m	-$416.2 m	-3,335
Business Services	-$2,192.8 m	-$1,583.7 m	-$1,291.9 m	-12,443
Health Services	-$611.3 m	-$422.5 m	-$357.2 m	-4,666
Other Services	-$1,108.4 m	-$573.4 m	-$453.4 m	-8,534
Total, All Industries	**-$15,733.4 m**	**-$7,908.9 m**	**-$5,016.9 m**	**-66,265**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$31.7 m	-$9.4 m	-$6.0 m	-73
Mining	-$49.7 m	-$12.0 m	-$6.7 m	-31
Utilities	-$134.4 m	-$30.3 m	-$13.2 m	-45
Construction	-$144.7 m	-$68.9 m	-$56.8 m	-631
Manufacturing	-$334.7 m	-$110.7 m	-$62.1 m	-703
Wholesale Trade	-$86.9 m	-$58.8 m	-$33.9 m	-304
Retail Trade*	-$289.3 m	-$218.1 m	-$127.0 m	-3,059
Transportation & Warehousing	-$93.7 m	-$60.8 m	-$40.2 m	-433
Information	-$72.0 m	-$44.4 m	-$18.9 m	-134
Financial Activities*	-$452.3 m	-$168.2 m	-$65.7 m	-532
Business Services	-$345.3 m	-$249.4 m	-$203.4 m	-1,959
Health Services	-$92.6 m	-$64.0 m	-$54.1 m	-707
Other Services	-$163.8 m	-$84.6 m	-$66.7 m	-1,233
Total, All Industries	**-$2,291.1 m**	**-$1,179.5 m**	**-$754.8 m**	**-9,844**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$125.7 m	-$36.9 m	-$23.8 m	-293
Mining	-$146.2 m	-$34.8 m	-$17.4 m	-82
Utilities	-$345.4 m	-$77.9 m	-$34.0 m	-116
Construction	-$466.5 m	-$222.5 m	-$183.4 m	-2,038
Manufacturing	-$1,285.0 m	-$407.6 m	-$225.9 m	-2,505
Wholesale Trade	-$283.0 m	-$191.4 m	-$110.4 m	-989
Retail Trade*	-$957.7 m	-$718.6 m	-$417.8 m	-10,139
Transportation & Warehousing	-$309.1 m	-$200.7 m	-$132.7 m	-1,429
Information	-$237.2 m	-$146.2 m	-$62.4 m	-441
Financial Activities*	-$1,464.0 m	-$534.4 m	-$204.2 m	-1,638
Business Services	-$1,099.7 m	-$794.2 m	-$647.8 m	-6,240
Health Services	-$303.1 m	-$209.4 m	-$177.1 m	-2,314
Other Services	-$516.5 m	-$267.7 m	-$211.0 m	-3,929
Total, All Industries	**-$7,539.0 m**	**-$3,842.5 m**	**-$2,448.1 m**	**-32,150**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$104.4 m	-$31.7 m	-$19.7 m	-237
Mining	-$189.1 m	-$45.5 m	-$24.8 m	-116
Utilities	-$387.4 m	-$87.4 m	-$38.2 m	-130
Construction	-$570.8 m	-$270.9 m	-$223.2 m	-2,481
Manufacturing	-$1,275.7 m	-$413.7 m	-$232.0 m	-2,533
Wholesale Trade	-$336.6 m	-$227.7 m	-$131.3 m	-1,176
Retail Trade*	-$1,088.3 m	-$824.9 m	-$481.1 m	-11,493
Transportation & Warehousing	-$343.0 m	-$222.6 m	-$147.2 m	-1,585
Information	-$287.4 m	-$177.2 m	-$75.6 m	-534
Financial Activities*	-$1,880.8 m	-$689.1 m	-$264.3 m	-2,143
Business Services	-$1,390.1 m	-$1,004.0 m	-$819.0 m	-7,888
Health Services	-$368.1 m	-$254.4 m	-$215.1 m	-2,810
Other Services	-$614.3 m	-$317.2 m	-$249.0 m	-4,574
Total, All Industries	**-$8,835.9 m**	**-$4,566.2 m**	**-$2,920.5 m**	**-37,701**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$65.8 m	-$19.5 m	-$12.5 m	-152
Mining	-$90.9 m	-$21.6 m	-$10.8 m	-50
Utilities	-$197.6 m	-$44.6 m	-$19.5 m	-66
Construction	-$285.2 m	-$136.2 m	-$112.2 m	-1,247
Manufacturing	-$728.6 m	-$241.2 m	-$135.3 m	-1,509
Wholesale Trade	-$170.8 m	-$115.6 m	-$66.6 m	-597
Retail Trade*	-$571.5 m	-$431.6 m	-$251.4 m	-6,041
Transportation & Warehousing	-$187.7 m	-$121.8 m	-$80.6 m	-867
Information	-$143.0 m	-$88.2 m	-$37.6 m	-266
Financial Activities*	-$924.6 m	-$334.5 m	-$126.3 m	-1,014
Business Services	-$677.7 m	-$489.4 m	-$399.2 m	-3,845
Health Services	-$183.9 m	-$127.1 m	-$107.5 m	-1,404
Other Services	-$326.9 m	-$169.2 m	-$133.7 m	-2,470
Total, All Industries	**-$4,554.3 m**	**-$2,340.4 m**	**-$1,493.2 m**	**-19,530**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$698.3 m	-$205.1 m	-$132.4 m	-1,625
Mining	-$715.2 m	-$170.0 m	-$84.6 m	-394
Utilities	-$1,836.7 m	-$414.5 m	-$180.9 m	-615
Construction	-$2,185.2 m	-$1,047.0 m	-$862.8 m	-9,589
Manufacturing	-$6,069.2 m	-$1,984.7 m	-$1,107.2 m	-12,372
Wholesale Trade	-$1,361.5 m	-$921.0 m	-$531.1 m	-4,757
Retail Trade*	-$4,623.4 m	-$3,478.9 m	-$2,024.4 m	-48,912
Transportation & Warehousing	-$1,413.7 m	-$917.7 m	-$606.9 m	-6,535
Information	-$1,133.6 m	-$698.9 m	-$298.4 m	-2,107
Financial Activities*	-$7,177.2 m	-$2,600.3 m	-$983.8 m	-7,904
Business Services	-$5,059.1 m	-$3,653.7 m	-$2,980.5 m	-28,707
Health Services	-$1,453.3 m	-$1,004.4 m	-$849.2 m	-11,094
Other Services	-$2,584.1 m	-$1,337.2 m	-$1,057.0 m	-19,768
Total, All Industries	**-$36,310.5 m**	**-$18,433.3 m**	**-$11,699.2 m**	**-154,379**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$73.0 m	-$21.5 m	-$13.8 m	-169
Mining	-$104.4 m	-$25.1 m	-$13.9 m	-65
Utilities	-$253.6 m	-$57.2 m	-$25.0 m	-85
Construction	-$295.8 m	-$140.9 m	-$116.1 m	-1,290
Manufacturing	-$692.1 m	-$230.0 m	-$129.3 m	-1,463
Wholesale Trade	-$182.2 m	-$123.2 m	-$71.1 m	-637
Retail Trade*	-$602.6 m	-$455.2 m	-$265.2 m	-6,370
Transportation & Warehousing	-$183.2 m	-$118.9 m	-$78.6 m	-847
Information	-$154.0 m	-$94.9 m	-$40.5 m	-286
Financial Activities*	-$958.6 m	-$348.6 m	-$132.5 m	-1,067
Business Services	-$711.9 m	-$514.1 m	-$419.4 m	-4,039
Health Services	-$193.6 m	-$133.8 m	-$113.2 m	-1,478
Other Services	-$350.6 m	-$180.4 m	-$142.9 m	-2,655
Total, All Industries	**-$4,755.6 m**	**-$2,444.1 m**	**-$1,561.4 m**	**-20,451**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$1,416.2 m	-$422.2 m	-$267.7 m	-3,261
Mining	-$2,165.7 m	-$522.2 m	-$286.0 m	-1,340
Utilities	-$4,812.0 m	-$1,085.9 m	-$473.9 m	-1,611
Construction	-$6,452.6 m	-$3,072.6 m	-$2,532.0 m	-28,143
Manufacturing	-$15,264.2 m	-$5,127.9 m	-$2,896.9 m	-33,050
Wholesale Trade	-$3,897.6 m	-$2,636.7 m	-$1,520.3 m	-13,618
Retail Trade*	-$13,076.4 m	-$9,851.4 m	-$5,734.7 m	-138,296
Transportation & Warehousing	-$3,925.5 m	-$2,548.1 m	-$1,685.2 m	-18,145
Information	-$3,378.9 m	-$2,083.2 m	-$889.4 m	-6,281
Financial Activities*	-$21,681.5 m	-$7,904.7 m	-$3,015.7 m	-24,164
Business Services	-$15,494.8 m	-$11,190.5 m	-$9,128.6 m	-87,924
Health Services	-$4,122.0 m	-$2,848.7 m	-$2,408.6 m	-31,466
Other Services	-$7,864.5 m	-$4,035.9 m	-$3,197.1 m	-59,317
Total, All Industries	**-$103,551.8 m**	**-$53,329.9 m**	**-$34,035.9 m**	**-446,616**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$495.4 m	-$145.4 m	-$94.0 m	-1,153
Mining	-$640.3 m	-$153.9 m	-$84.2 m	-392
Utilities	-$1,314.1 m	-$296.5 m	-$129.4 m	-440
Construction	-$1,869.1 m	-$894.7 m	-$737.3 m	-8,194
Manufacturing	-$5,525.1 m	-$1,782.9 m	-$986.0 m	-11,003
Wholesale Trade	-$1,129.5 m	-$764.1 m	-$440.6 m	-3,946
Retail Trade*	-$3,832.7 m	-$2,879.0 m	-$1,674.4 m	-40,564
Transportation & Warehousing	-$1,189.6 m	-$772.2 m	-$510.7 m	-5,499
Information	-$946.9 m	-$583.8 m	-$249.2 m	-1,760
Financial Activities*	-$5,841.3 m	-$2,104.9 m	-$791.0 m	-6,335
Business Services	-$4,323.5 m	-$3,122.5 m	-$2,547.2 m	-24,534
Health Services	-$1,217.1 m	-$841.1 m	-$711.2 m	-9,291
Other Services	-$2,182.3 m	-$1,127.1 m	-$892.1 m	-16,637
Total, All Industries	**-$30,506.9 m**	**-$15,468.1 m**	**-$9,847.2 m**	**-129,748**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$52.7 m	-$15.5 m	-$10.0 m	-122
Mining	-$71.2 m	-$17.3 m	-$9.6 m	-45
Utilities	-$233.2 m	-$52.6 m	-$23.0 m	-78
Construction	-$206.8 m	-$98.4 m	-$81.1 m	-901
Manufacturing	-$465.2 m	-$153.6 m	-$85.8 m	-976
Wholesale Trade	-$123.6 m	-$83.6 m	-$48.2 m	-432
Retail Trade*	-$417.1 m	-$313.6 m	-$182.4 m	-4,413
Transportation & Warehousing	-$133.5 m	-$86.6 m	-$57.3 m	-617
Information	-$102.4 m	-$63.1 m	-$26.9 m	-190
Financial Activities*	-$637.2 m	-$234.2 m	-$90.2 m	-726
Business Services	-$497.1 m	-$359.0 m	-$292.8 m	-2,821
Health Services	-$133.0 m	-$91.9 m	-$77.7 m	-1,015
Other Services	-$236.0 m	-$122.0 m	-$96.2 m	-1,784
Total, All Industries	**-$3,309.0 m**	**-$1,691.6 m**	**-$1,081.3 m**	**-14,121**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$560.9 m	-$165.0 m	-$106.3 m	-1,304
Mining	-$736.7 m	-$178.6 m	-$99.6 m	-469
Utilities	-$1,847.7 m	-$417.0 m	-$181.9 m	-619
Construction	-$2,085.5 m	-$999.8 m	-$823.9 m	-9,156
Manufacturing	-$5,904.7 m	-$1,914.9 m	-$1,076.7 m	-11,954
Wholesale Trade	-$1,256.8 m	-$850.2 m	-$490.2 m	-4,391
Retail Trade*	-$4,324.6 m	-$3,243.7 m	-$1,885.7 m	-45,786
Transportation & Warehousing	-$1,351.9 m	-$877.5 m	-$580.4 m	-6,249
Information	-$1,043.4 m	-$643.3 m	-$274.6 m	-1,939
Financial Activities*	-$6,211.0 m	-$2,249.4 m	-$850.9 m	-6,802
Business Services	-$4,789.6 m	-$3,459.1 m	-$2,821.8 m	-27,178
Health Services	-$1,337.7 m	-$924.5 m	-$781.7 m	-10,212
Other Services	-$2,469.8 m	-$1,274.4 m	-$1,010.0 m	-18,875
Total, All Industries	**-$33,920.4 m**	**-$17,197.2 m**	**-$10,983.8 m**	**-144,935**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$111.5 m	-$32.9 m	-$21.1 m	-258
Mining	-$176.7 m	-$42.6 m	-$23.4 m	-110
Utilities	-$419.6 m	-$94.7 m	-$41.3 m	-141
Construction	-$487.6 m	-$233.1 m	-$192.1 m	-2,135
Manufacturing	-$1,156.1 m	-$382.9 m	-$216.1 m	-2,453
Wholesale Trade	-$298.4 m	-$201.9 m	-$116.4 m	-1,043
Retail Trade*	-$1,014.3 m	-$762.7 m	-$443.7 m	-10,732
Transportation & Warehousing	-$297.0 m	-$192.8 m	-$127.5 m	-1,373
Information	-$248.7 m	-$153.4 m	-$65.5 m	-462
Financial Activities*	-$1,591.2 m	-$579.2 m	-$220.4 m	-1,779
Business Services	-$1,147.9 m	-$829.0 m	-$676.3 m	-6,514
Health Services	-$317.2 m	-$219.2 m	-$185.3 m	-2,421
Other Services	-$555.2 m	-$287.6 m	-$226.9 m	-4,236
Total, All Industries	**-$7,821.4 m**	**-$4,012.0 m**	**-$2,556.1 m**	**-33,656**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$194.6 m	-$57.2 m	-$36.9 m	-452
Mining	-$247.0 m	-$59.9 m	-$33.0 m	-156
Utilities	-$580.9 m	-$131.1 m	-$57.2 m	-195
Construction	-$741.3 m	-$354.0 m	-$291.7 m	-3,242
Manufacturing	-$2,009.4 m	-$647.6 m	-$360.7 m	-3,999
Wholesale Trade	-$448.3 m	-$303.3 m	-$174.9 m	-1,566
Retail Trade*	-$1,529.9 m	-$1,147.2 m	-$666.9 m	-16,199
Transportation & Warehousing	-$469.8 m	-$305.0 m	-$201.7 m	-2,172
Information	-$367.7 m	-$226.7 m	-$96.8 m	-683
Financial Activities*	-$2,256.8 m	-$828.4 m	-$318.7 m	-2,564
Business Services	-$1,741.9 m	-$1,258.0 m	-$1,026.2 m	-9,884
Health Services	-$478.4 m	-$330.6 m	-$279.5 m	-3,652
Other Services	-$852.5 m	-$439.8 m	-$347.7 m	-6,481
Total, All Industries	**-$11,918.5 m**	**-$6,088.7 m**	**-$3,892.0 m**	**-51,246**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$526.5 m	-$155.4 m	-$99.7 m	-1,221
Mining	-$840.3 m	-$203.6 m	-$113.3 m	-534
Utilities	-$2,129.3 m	-$480.5 m	-$209.7 m	-713
Construction	-$2,334.2 m	-$1,119.0 m	-$922.1 m	-10,248
Manufacturing	-$6,358.5 m	-$2,113.5 m	-$1,192.2 m	-13,641
Wholesale Trade	-$1,417.1 m	-$958.6 m	-$552.8 m	-4,951
Retail Trade*	-$4,883.7 m	-$3,666.8 m	-$2,132.3 m	-51,692
Transportation & Warehousing	-$1,514.2 m	-$982.9 m	-$650.1 m	-6,999
Information	-$1,169.2 m	-$720.8 m	-$307.7 m	-2,173
Financial Activities*	-$7,304.7 m	-$2,640.0 m	-$996.1 m	-7,958
Business Services	-$5,397.6 m	-$3,898.2 m	-$3,179.9 m	-30,628
Health Services	-$1,514.4 m	-$1,046.6 m	-$884.9 m	-11,560
Other Services	-$2,772.7 m	-$1,431.6 m	-$1,134.4 m	-21,205
Total, All Industries	**-$38,162.2 m**	**-$19,417.5 m**	**-$12,375.3 m**	**-163,525**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$50.8 m	-$15.0 m	-$9.6 m	-118
Mining	-$50.4 m	-$12.0 m	-$6.0 m	-28
Utilities	-$110.4 m	-$24.9 m	-$10.9 m	-37
Construction	-$164.8 m	-$78.6 m	-$64.8 m	-720
Manufacturing	-$447.8 m	-$145.4 m	-$81.0 m	-899
Wholesale Trade	-$98.6 m	-$66.7 m	-$38.4 m	-344
Retail Trade*	-$330.4 m	-$249.5 m	-$145.4 m	-3,492
Transportation & Warehousing	-$105.2 m	-$68.3 m	-$45.2 m	-486
Information	-$83.3 m	-$51.3 m	-$21.9 m	-155
Financial Activities*	-$502.2 m	-$185.3 m	-$71.7 m	-577
Business Services	-$391.1 m	-$282.4 m	-$230.4 m	-2,219
Health Services	-$106.2 m	-$73.4 m	-$62.0 m	-810
Other Services	-$191.4 m	-$98.6 m	-$78.1 m	-1,448
Total, All Industries	**-$2,632.5 m**	**-$1,351.4 m**	**-$865.4 m**	**-11,335**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$169.7 m	-$49.9 m	-$32.2 m	-395
Mining	-$226.3 m	-$54.6 m	-$29.9 m	-140
Utilities	-$477.4 m	-$107.7 m	-$47.0 m	-160
Construction	-$653.2 m	-$312.3 m	-$257.3 m	-2,860
Manufacturing	-$1,970.5 m	-$629.1 m	-$346.8 m	-3,854
Wholesale Trade	-$385.1 m	-$260.5 m	-$150.2 m	-1,346
Retail Trade*	-$1,307.0 m	-$983.9 m	-$572.6 m	-13,826
Transportation & Warehousing	-$419.3 m	-$272.2 m	-$180.0 m	-1,938
Information	-$321.4 m	-$198.1 m	-$84.6 m	-597
Financial Activities*	-$2,110.9 m	-$752.6 m	-$278.8 m	-2,235
Business Services	-$1,518.4 m	-$1,096.6 m	-$894.5 m	-8,616
Health Services	-$416.8 m	-$288.0 m	-$243.5 m	-3,181
Other Services	-$751.8 m	-$387.4 m	-$306.2 m	-5,689
Total, All Industries	**-$10,727.7 m**	**-$5,393.0 m**	**-$3,423.8 m**	**-44,838**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$43.1 m	-$12.7 m	-$8.2 m	-100
Mining	-$49.7 m	-$11.8 m	-$5.9 m	-28
Utilities	-$117.0 m	-$26.4 m	-$11.5 m	-39
Construction	-$162.5 m	-$77.5 m	-$63.8 m	-709
Manufacturing	-$424.9 m	-$134.9 m	-$75.0 m	-835
Wholesale Trade	-$98.1 m	-$66.4 m	-$38.3 m	-343
Retail Trade*	-$334.5 m	-$251.3 m	-$146.1 m	-3,540
Transportation & Warehousing	-$107.8 m	-$70.0 m	-$46.3 m	-498
Information	-$80.9 m	-$49.9 m	-$21.3 m	-150
Financial Activities*	-$485.7 m	-$179.3 m	-$69.5 m	-560
Business Services	-$384.9 m	-$278.0 m	-$226.8 m	-2,184
Health Services	-$105.6 m	-$73.0 m	-$61.7 m	-806
Other Services	-$192.0 m	-$99.0 m	-$78.4 m	-1,456
Total, All Industries	**-$2,586.6 m**	**-$1,330.1 m**	**-$852.7 m**	**-11,248**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$349.3 m	-$102.3 m	-$66.3 m	-814
Mining	-$451.5 m	-$108.9 m	-$60.1 m	-281
Utilities	-$1,373.8 m	-$310.0 m	-$135.3 m	-460
Construction	-$1,263.7 m	-$605.4 m	-$498.9 m	-5,545
Manufacturing	-$4,003.0 m	-$1,283.6 m	-$710.1 m	-7,979
Wholesale Trade	-$775.6 m	-$524.7 m	-$302.5 m	-2,710
Retail Trade*	-$2,690.5 m	-$2,013.8 m	-$1,170.0 m	-28,499
Transportation & Warehousing	-$812.3 m	-$527.3 m	-$348.7 m	-3,755
Information	-$651.0 m	-$401.4 m	-$171.4 m	-1,210
Financial Activities*	-$4,119.5 m	-$1,481.1 m	-$554.9 m	-4,449
Business Services	-$2,917.0 m	-$2,106.7 m	-$1,718.5 m	-16,552
Health Services	-$832.1 m	-$575.1 m	-$486.2 m	-6,352
Other Services	-$1,501.8 m	-$777.2 m	-$614.9 m	-11,568
Total, All Industries	**-$21,741.1 m**	**-$10,817.5 m**	**-$6,837.8 m**	**-90,174**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$1,998.0 m	-$586.9 m	-$378.9 m	-4,649
Mining	-$2,667.2 m	-$640.1 m	-$348.4 m	-1,621
Utilities	-$6,195.8 m	-$1,398.1 m	-$610.1 m	-2,075
Construction	-$7,133.9 m	-$3,418.3 m	-$2,816.9 m	-31,307
Manufacturing	-$19,017.2 m	-$6,231.2 m	-$3,486.0 m	-39,342
Wholesale Trade	-$4,493.9 m	-$3,040.0 m	-$1,752.9 m	-15,701
Retail Trade*	-$15,497.7 m	-$11,618.0 m	-$6,753.0 m	-164,098
Transportation & Warehousing	-$4,479.1 m	-$2,907.5 m	-$1,922.9 m	-20,704
Information	-$3,700.5 m	-$2,281.5 m	-$974.0 m	-6,879
Financial Activities*	-$25,307.2 m	-$8,980.5 m	-$3,305.3 m	-26,552
Business Services	-$16,634.5 m	-$12,013.6 m	-$9,800.1 m	-94,391
Health Services	-$4,748.2 m	-$3,281.4 m	-$2,774.4 m	-36,246
Other Services	-$8,526.2 m	-$4,413.8 m	-$3,488.7 m	-65,422
Total, All Industries	**-$120,399.4 m**	**-$60,811.0 m**	**-$38,411.6 m**	**-508,985**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$157.3 m	-$47.1 m	-$29.7 m	-361
Mining	-$261.3 m	-$63.2 m	-$34.9 m	-164
Utilities	-$628.2 m	-$141.8 m	-$61.9 m	-210
Construction	-$712.1 m	-$340.3 m	-$280.4 m	-3,117
Manufacturing	-$1,823.7 m	-$595.1 m	-$334.8 m	-3,750
Wholesale Trade	-$436.3 m	-$295.1 m	-$170.2 m	-1,524
Retail Trade*	-$1,476.5 m	-$1,110.7 m	-$646.3 m	-15,621
Transportation & Warehousing	-$456.3 m	-$296.2 m	-$195.9 m	-2,109
Information	-$367.2 m	-$226.4 m	-$96.6 m	-683
Financial Activities*	-$2,309.8 m	-$831.6 m	-$312.1 m	-2,499
Business Services	-$1,674.9 m	-$1,209.6 m	-$986.8 m	-9,504
Health Services	-$464.9 m	-$321.3 m	-$271.6 m	-3,549
Other Services	-$818.1 m	-$422.4 m	-$333.4 m	-6,210
Total, All Industries	**-$11,586.5 m**	**-$5,900.8 m**	**-$3,754.7 m**	**-49,301**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$18.0 m	-$5.4 m	-$3.4 m	-41
Mining	-$10.8 m	-$2.9 m	-$1.6 m	-9
Utilities	-$61.8 m	-$13.9 m	-$6.1 m	-21
Construction	-$91.5 m	-$43.5 m	-$35.9 m	-399
Manufacturing	-$234.9 m	-$76.3 m	-$42.6 m	-471
Wholesale Trade	-$53.8 m	-$36.4 m	-$21.0 m	-188
Retail Trade*	-$177.0 m	-$134.0 m	-$78.1 m	-1,870
Transportation & Warehousing	-$59.0 m	-$38.3 m	-$25.3 m	-273
Information	-$45.2 m	-$27.9 m	-$11.9 m	-84
Financial Activities*	-$285.0 m	-$104.6 m	-$40.2 m	-323
Business Services	-$221.2 m	-$159.8 m	-$130.3 m	-1,255
Health Services	-$57.6 m	-$39.8 m	-$33.7 m	-440
Other Services	-$106.2 m	-$54.6 m	-$43.2 m	-796
Total, All Industries	**-$1,422.1 m**	**-$737.3 m**	**-$473.3 m**	**-6,170**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$447.7 m	-$132.2 m	-$84.8 m	-1,038
Mining	-$687.4 m	-$166.1 m	-$92.1 m	-432
Utilities	-$1,625.6 m	-$366.8 m	-$160.1 m	-544
Construction	-$1,922.9 m	-$919.3 m	-$757.6 m	-8,420
Manufacturing	-$5,577.9 m	-$1,807.8 m	-$1,001.4 m	-11,170
Wholesale Trade	-$1,192.2 m	-$806.5 m	-$465.0 m	-4,165
Retail Trade*	-$4,056.5 m	-$3,051.9 m	-$1,775.9 m	-42,915
Transportation & Warehousing	-$1,184.7 m	-$769.0 m	-$508.6 m	-5,476
Information	-$1,003.3 m	-$618.6 m	-$264.1 m	-1,865
Financial Activities*	-$6,473.5 m	-$2,302.0 m	-$850.0 m	-6,794
Business Services	-$4,548.9 m	-$3,285.3 m	-$2,679.9 m	-25,812
Health Services	-$1,271.6 m	-$878.8 m	-$743.0 m	-9,707
Other Services	-$2,293.7 m	-$1,186.0 m	-$937.7 m	-17,501
Total, All Industries	**-$32,285.9 m**	**-$16,290.3 m**	**-$10,320.2 m**	**-135,840**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$709.8 m	-$209.6 m	-$134.4 m	-1,645
Mining	-$901.9 m	-$217.6 m	-$119.4 m	-560
Utilities	-$2,263.7 m	-$510.8 m	-$222.9 m	-758
Construction	-$2,539.8 m	-$1,214.0 m	-$1,000.4 m	-11,119
Manufacturing	-$6,689.6 m	-$2,194.7 m	-$1,228.0 m	-13,835
Wholesale Trade	-$1,581.1 m	-$1,069.6 m	-$616.7 m	-5,524
Retail Trade*	-$5,439.9 m	-$4,075.0 m	-$2,368.1 m	-57,610
Transportation & Warehousing	-$1,623.9 m	-$1,054.1 m	-$697.1 m	-7,506
Information	-$1,301.7 m	-$802.5 m	-$342.6 m	-2,420
Financial Activities*	-$8,497.5 m	-$3,064.4 m	-$1,152.5 m	-9,256
Business Services	-$6,002.3 m	-$4,335.0 m	-$3,536.2 m	-34,060
Health Services	-$1,657.2 m	-$1,145.3 m	-$968.3 m	-12,651
Other Services	-$3,007.1 m	-$1,553.9 m	-$1,229.1 m	-22,948
Total, All Industries	**-$42,215.5 m**	**-$21,446.5 m**	**-$13,615.8 m**	**-179,892**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$29.3 m	-$8.8 m	-$5.5 m	-67
Mining	-$55.7 m	-$13.5 m	-$7.5 m	-36
Utilities	-$130.5 m	-$29.4 m	-$12.8 m	-44
Construction	-$169.4 m	-$80.6 m	-$66.4 m	-738
Manufacturing	-$447.6 m	-$142.6 m	-$79.3 m	-867
Wholesale Trade	-$95.7 m	-$64.8 m	-$37.3 m	-334
Retail Trade*	-$317.6 m	-$240.1 m	-$139.9 m	-3,357
Transportation & Warehousing	-$104.3 m	-$67.7 m	-$44.8 m	-482
Information	-$80.8 m	-$49.8 m	-$21.3 m	-150
Financial Activities*	-$467.1 m	-$174.4 m	-$68.5 m	-551
Business Services	-$393.2 m	-$283.9 m	-$231.6 m	-2,231
Health Services	-$104.3 m	-$72.1 m	-$60.9 m	-796
Other Services	-$185.7 m	-$95.5 m	-$75.5 m	-1,383
Total, All Industries	**-$2,581.1 m**	**-$1,323.2 m**	**-$851.5 m**	**-11,036**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$280.4 m	-$82.2 m	-$53.2 m	-654
Mining	-$302.1 m	-$72.2 m	-$36.1 m	-170
Utilities	-$658.0 m	-$148.5 m	-$64.8 m	-220
Construction	-$984.9 m	-$471.0 m	-$388.1 m	-4,314
Manufacturing	-$2,817.2 m	-$899.7 m	-$501.2 m	-5,570
Wholesale Trade	-$592.6 m	-$400.9 m	-$231.2 m	-2,071
Retail Trade*	-$2,056.5 m	-$1,539.8 m	-$894.7 m	-21,781
Transportation & Warehousing	-$641.7 m	-$416.6 m	-$275.5 m	-2,966
Information	-$483.7 m	-$298.2 m	-$127.3 m	-899
Financial Activities*	-$2,841.1 m	-$1,041.2 m	-$400.0 m	-3,196
Business Services	-$2,307.9 m	-$1,666.8 m	-$1,359.7 m	-13,096
Health Services	-$635.0 m	-$438.8 m	-$371.0 m	-4,847
Other Services	-$1,168.3 m	-$602.8 m	-$477.1 m	-8,875
Total, All Industries	**-$15,769.5 m**	**-$8,078.6 m**	**-$5,179.9 m**	**-68,658**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.

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

Results by Industry

Industry	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Jobs
Agriculture	-$19.2 m	-$5.8 m	-$3.6 m	-44
Mining	-$38.7 m	-$9.3 m	-$5.2 m	-24
Utilities	-$97.5 m	-$22.0 m	-$9.6 m	-33
Construction	-$115.4 m	-$54.8 m	-$45.2 m	-502
Manufacturing	-$249.3 m	-$82.5 m	-$46.5 m	-524
Wholesale Trade	-$67.1 m	-$45.4 m	-$26.2 m	-234
Retail Trade*	-$217.5 m	-$164.8 m	-$96.1 m	-2,297
Transportation & Warehousing	-$68.8 m	-$44.7 m	-$29.6 m	-318
Information	-$56.3 m	-$34.7 m	-$14.8 m	-105
Financial Activities*	-$343.6 m	-$127.4 m	-$49.7 m	-401
Business Services	-$270.6 m	-$195.4 m	-$159.4 m	-1,535
Health Services	-$71.9 m	-$49.7 m	-$42.0 m	-549
Other Services	-$129.4 m	-$66.5 m	-$52.4 m	-958
Total, All Industries	**-$1,745.4 m**	**-$903.0 m**	**-$580.2 m**	**-7,524**

Source: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group
Notes: Monetary values given in millions of 2024 US dollars per year. Components may not sum due to rounding. Retail Trade includes Restaurants, Financial Activities includes Real Estate.