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

All major industry groups are negatively affected by excessive torts, with the retail trade, business services, health services, manufacturing, and miscellaneous services industries typically experiencing the greatest losses.

**EFFECT OF EXCESSIVE TORTS ON GOVERNMENT**

Business activity generates incremental taxes to State and local governments and reduced business activity due to excessive tort costs results in an estimated loss of -$0.159 billion in State revenue and -$0.135 billion in local government revenue.

**EXCESSIVE TORTS INDUCE A “TORT TAX”**

The reduction in business activity due to excessive tort costs leads to lower than expected gross product in the area. This per capita loss in gross product results in a “tort tax” of $505.21 per person due to tort issues in the state’s civil justice system.

**THE CURRENT ANNUAL IMPACT OF EXCESSIVE TORT COSTS ON BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN MISSOURI**

Every year excessive tort costs continue to take their toll on the state economy. Sensible tort reform can reduce or eliminate these costs, allowing them to be viewed as a measure of the benefits of reasonable reform measures.

- **-$6.1 BILLION PER YEAR IN EXPENDITURES**
- **-$3.1 BILLION PER YEAR IN GROSS PRODUCT**
- **-$2.0 BILLION PER YEAR IN PERSONAL INCOME**
- **-32,205 PERMANENT JOBS**

**Source:** All information summarized from Economic Benefits of Tort Reform: An assessment of actual and potential economic benefits in selected states published by The Perryman Group. The full study is available for free download at www.perrymangroup.com.

**Notes:** The economic effects of excessive tort costs take into consideration dynamic multiplier effects. The “tort tax” is defined as the per capita loss of gross product in the area. The Perryman Group compared Missouri’s tort costs to those in the benchmark state used in this study (Ohio), which has enacted notable reforms and exhibits a somewhat below average level of tort costs, to quantify the amount of excess costs as of 2019. Tort reform can reduce or eliminate these costs. Thus, these results may also be viewed as a measure of the benefits of reasonable reform measures.