

Appraisal of the Economic Losses  
to  
**Mary and Thomas Smith**  
as result of the death of their son  
**Joseph Smith**  
by  
John O. Ward & Associates

### **General Characteristics of Decedent**

Date of Birth: 6/1/1983  
Race and Sex: White, male  
Parents: Mary Smith (birthday 6/1/1961), Thomas Smith (birthday 6/1/1961)  
Siblings: None  
Date of Death: 6/1/2001  
Date of Report: 7/6/2001

### **Nature of Report**

The Smith's attorney, J.B. Attorney, retained John O. Ward & Associates to provide an analysis of the economic losses to the Smith's as result of the death of their son, Joseph Smith. The firm's economists—John O. Ward, Ph.D., Kurt V. Krueger, M.A., and Michael P. Kelsay, Ph.D.—reviewed the information provided by Mr. Attorney and Mr. and Mrs. Smith to them in this case and then prepared this report using generally accepted economic principles and methodologies.

The total economic-related benefits that a child could produce for his parents are much greater than we can calculate as economists observing average behavior in economic-related events. Persons considering information about Mr. and Mrs. Smith that is unavailable for us to observe as economists (e.g dependence, filial relationship, values assigned to a complete family, etc.) can only determine a complete estimate of economic loss.

### **Summary of Information Provided**

Joseph Smith, the son of Mary and Thomas Smith, died in a motor vehicle collision on June 1, 2001. Joseph turned 18 on the date of his death and had just graduated from high school. He was scheduled to begin working on June 4, 2001 as an apprentice carpenter.

Mary and Thomas Smith had each graduated from high school and they each received technical school training in their employment. Mary had worked as an office clerk until two months prior to Joseph's birth. Mary and Thomas had agreed that Mary would be absent from the labor force until Joseph finished high school so that she could provide added care and instruction to Joseph. Mary and Thomas have no other children. Mary had started applying for various jobs in May 2001 but due to the recent death of her son, she has postponed her plans to return to work.

## Nature of Economic Loss

Three models of economic loss are offered in this report. The first model provides an estimate of the costs of raising Joseph to the date of his death. Costs considered are direct expenditures by Mary and Thomas in raising Joseph and marginal time costs evident by time diverted from other activities while performing direct care of Joseph. Direct childcare is a small fraction of the time commitment to raise a child. We ignore time spent in supervising a child and the value of diverted activities occurring within the same time space of child-based activities. For example, losses are not considered because of time spent attending a child's soccer match as opposed to Smith's foregone work or non-work opportunities.

The second model of economic loss is similar to the first because it estimates the cost of raising Joseph to the date of his death and provides an estimate of the value of parental childcare. However in model two, we estimate of the value of childcare by the economic opportunity cost of Mary's withdrawal from the labor force for 18 years while raising Joseph. We give a credit against past, lost earnings capacity by the additional direct economic services performed in the home as result of Mary not working. This estimate moves toward adding consideration of the additional time elements of childcare and instruction held valuable by the Smith's through foregone labor market earnings. Ignored in this estimate are any foregone opportunities of Mr. Smith due to time commitments in raising Joseph.

The third model of loss only considers the permanent loss of potential economic benefits that Mary and Thomas could receive from Joseph after his death. Those losses would include a portion of Joseph's earning capacity after his own personal consumption and the value of services Joseph could provide to his parents. While we regularly see children providing services to parents and various levels of financial support to aged parents, the probability and the extent of the occurrence of these events is unknown to us and they should be determined by others. These elements of economic losses are usually most apparent when parents rely upon services performed by their child or require income and support from a child in the advent of future potential illness, injury, bankruptcy, or some other type of dependence.

## Lost Expenditures on the Child

Because of Joseph's death, we consider the expenditures made by Mary and Thomas Smith in raising him until the date of his death as an element of economic loss. The costs of raising a child include expenditures for housing, food, transportation, clothing, healthcare, childcare and education, and other miscellaneous expenses (personal care items, entertainment, reading materials, and so on). Estimated costs Mr. and Mrs. Smith incurred from raising Joseph from birth to the date of his death are presented in Table 1 of this report.

Estimates of the costs of raising Joseph through his death are based on information provided in *Expenditures on Children by Families, 1999 Annual Report*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Miscellaneous Publication No. 1528-1999; Table ES-1, page ii. Estimated expenditures are reported in 1999 dollars. Annual child expenditure estimates are based on husband and wife families in the overall United States, with before-tax income ranging from \$36,800 to \$61,900. Costs reported in the Table ES-1 of the USDA report

are adjusted for a single-child family by multiplying total expenses by 1.24 (per Table ES-1 footnote information).

The estimates in the USDA report are stated in 1999 dollars. In order to deflate expenditure estimates to previous years by Joseph's age, we use the urban Consumer Price Index for All Item as reported in the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics' LABSTAT database under the code CUUR0000SA0.

We bring the inflation-adjusted past expenditures to present value using the historical average annual Municipal Bond rate following the corresponding year of the expenditure, to reflect alternative tax-free market investment return on the expenditures. We found Municipal Bond rates for 1983-1999 in the *Economic Report of the President*, 2001, Table B-73. Bond rates for 2000 and 2001 are from the Bloomberg financial database.

### **Loss of Joseph's Earnings Capacity**

We calculate Joseph's earnings capacity during the reference period of June 4, 2001 to his age 67. Age 67 is the unreduced Social Security benefit retirement age of persons born after 1960. We found this retirement age at the Social Security Administration's Internet site at [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov). Within this reference period, we incorporate the annual joint probability of Joseph's and Mary's deaths, the probability of Joseph being unable to work because of physical or mental limitations or discouragement, and the probability of unemployment. We report these probability adjustments below.

We calculate Joseph's earning capacity beginning June 4, 2001 using an age earnings profile constructed from earnings data for non-Hispanic white male wage and salary workers with a high school degree at the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile, by age, 1997 through 1999 (1999 dollars). We found this information in *Full-time Earnings in the United States, Current Population Survey Analysis*, 1999 Edition: Volume 1 (Expectancy Data), Table 103, page 117.

Base 1999 earning capacity is adjusted to 2000 and beginning-year 2001 equivalents using the Employment Cost Index for the wages and salaries of all private workers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), a division of the U.S. Department of Labor, reports this index. Using the LABSTAT database, accessible on the Internet through [www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov), we extracted this Employment Cost Index series, ECU20002I.

Any benefits earned in employment that could possible benefit Joseph's parents are not calculated in this report.

### **Mary Smith's Foregone Earnings Capacity**

We calculate Mary's earnings capacity during the reference period of April 1, 1983 to her age 67. Age 67 is the unreduced Social Security benefit retirement age of persons born after 1960. We found this retirement age at the Social Security Administration's Internet site at [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov). During this reference period, we incorporate the annual probability of Mary's death, the probability of Mary being unable to work because of physical or mental limitations or

discouragement, and the probability of unemployment. We report these probability adjustments below.

We calculate Mary's foregone earning capacity beginning April 1, 1983 (her age 22) using an age earnings profile constructed from earnings data for non-Hispanic white female wage and salary workers with a high school degree at the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile, by age, 1997 through 1999 (1999 dollars). We found this information in *Full-time Earnings in the United States, Current Population Survey Analysis*, 1999 Edition: Volume 1 (Expectancy Data), Table 158, page 172.

We calculate Mary's current earning capacity beginning June 2, 2001 using an age earnings profile constructed from earnings data for non-Hispanic white male wage and salary workers with a high school degree at the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile, beginning for females age 22 and continuing by single year of age, 1997 through 1999 (1999 dollars). We found this information in *Full-time Earnings in the United States, Current Population Survey Analysis*, 1999 Edition: Volume 1 (Expectancy Data), Table 158, page 172. Essentially, this calculation restores Mary to the same earning capacity position she was in at age 22 when she left the labor force to care for Joseph.

Base 1999 earning capacity is adjusted to 2000 and beginning-year 2001 equivalents using the Employment Cost Index for the wages and salaries of all private workers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), a division of the U.S. Department of Labor, reports this index. Using the LABSTAT database, accessible on the Internet through [www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov), we extracted this Employment Cost Index series, ECU20002I.

Lost benefits from employment are based on the average contributions as a percentage of wages that employers of all full-time workers in private industry pay for health insurance and retirement benefits plus employer contributions for Social Security old age retirement benefits. All full-time workers in private industry employer's health insurance benefits are 7.26 percent of earnings and their contributions for their workers' retirement benefits are 3.88 percent of earnings. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, a division of the U.S. Department of Labor, reports these benefit amounts. The benefit information is from *Employer Costs for Employee Compensation*, USDL: March 2001, Table 9. The report can be accessed at [stats.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.t09.htm](http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/ecec.t09.htm) on the Internet. Employer-paid Social Security contributions for Old Age and Survivor insurance of 5.30 percent are calculated. This employer contribution information can be found at the Social Security Internet site accessed at [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov).

## **Risk Adjustments to Attainment of Earnings Capacity**

We applied risk probability adjustments to the attainment of earning capacity to account for involuntary reasons why an earning capacity is not attainable. We based the risk of death on mortality data concerning white males and females living in the United States. We assigned the risks of being unable to work due to disability or wanting to work but not being able to either find work or take a job and the risk of loss of earnings due to unemployment using data regarding the U.S. population of males and females that have completed a high school diploma education.

We calculated the risk probability of death during a given year of life using government mortality statistics. We rely on the life table data in *United States Life Tables, 1998, National Vital Statistics Reports* (Vol. 48, No. 18), as published by the National Center for Health Statistics (a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services).

We assigned a risk probability of being out of the labor force due to disability or some other involuntary reason preventing work based on average U.S. population activity from January 1994 through December 2000 by age and education group. We show the average population counts by main activity of the population in Exhibits A and B. The data in Exhibits A and B are from the *Current Population Survey* (CPS). The U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics collects the CPS data and we obtained the micro-data to build the table in Exhibits A and B from the Census' FERRET Internet site accessible through [www.bls.census.gov](http://www.bls.census.gov). In calculating the risk of being unable to work due to disability, we used the data concerning the portion of the population that reports that they are disabled and unable to work. We calculated the risk percentage based on the progressive number of persons that incur disability after the current year age at the time of death. A characteristic of the CPS data is that after the age of 60, disabled people who are not in the labor force are more likely to report themselves as "retired" as opposed to "disabled and unable to work". To capture the growing number of disabled persons after age 60, we forecast disability incidence to the end of the earning capacity calculation using a second-order polynomial trend in the rate of growth of the disabled and unable to work population. The probability of involuntarily not being in the labor force for some other reason is also calculated from the CPS data using the category of persons who are not in the labor force but want a job. We calculated this risk by age and education level as the simple portion of the population consisting of those persons that are not in the labor force because they "think no work is available", "could not find work", "lack schooling or training", "employers think them to be too young or old", "are subject to others types of discrimination", or "have child-care or transportation problems". Included in this group are those persons classified by the CPS as discouraged workers or those persons that the CPS could not determine the reason for nonparticipation in the labor force.

We assigned the risk probability of unemployment by gender, age and education group as reported in the CPS (see above). Unemployment is calculated as the number of persons by education level that are unemployed because of losing or leaving a job divided by the number of employed and unemployed because of losing or leaving a job (civilian labor force minus unemployed new entrants and re-entrants) persons by age.

### **Personal Consumption by Joseph of his Earnings**

Personal consumption is the amount of expenditures on goods and services, such as food, clothing or transportation, used for personal usage and not available to other household members. When calculating the economic losses to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, we subtract a portion of Joseph's earning capacity to account for his own personal consumption.

We base the personal consumption rate on data that is reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a division of the U.S. Department of Labor, in *Consumer Expenditures in 1999*, Table 5. Using the BLS Internet site at [www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov), we accessed this expenditure report. We show the data that we used from this expenditure report in Exhibit C of our report along with others compar-

tive household types from Tables 5 and 6 of *Consumer Expenditures in 1999*. In our report, personal consumption by Joseph of his own earnings is set to 54.2 percent based on the expenditures made by households consisting of single persons that are earners.

### **Economic Loss of Joseph’s Services to his Parents**

Allowable elements of economic lost services in this case include household work, care, protection, advice, counsel, guidance, and companionship. As mentioned before, as economists, we do not have access to a complete set of information to determine the value of time or amount of time spent by a child with their family performing services for their benefit. However, we do have access to time spent performing various activities that could benefit a family member. Additionally, we have access to the labor market wages paid to persons who perform similar activities as a part of their employment.

According to information contained within Table 27 of *The Dollar Value of a Day (DVD), 1999 Valuation* (Expectancy Data, 2001), males by age group spend the following percentages (and hence weekly hours of time when figuring 168 hours per week) of their time in “other’s homes”:

<u>Ages:</u>	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-44</u>	<u>45-54</u>	<u>55-64</u>	<u>65-74</u>	<u>75+</u>
<i>% of time</i>	7.6%	4.4%	3.6%	2.8%	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%
<i>times weekly</i>							
<i>hours</i>	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
<i>Equals</i>							
<i>potential hours of</i>	12.8	7.4	6.0	4.7	5.9	5.7	5.2
<i>loss per week</i>							

Mr. and Mrs. Smith report that they spent an extraordinary amount of time with Joseph even though he had just gotten his own apartment two weeks prior to his death. Joseph’s apartment was only 3 miles from the Smith’s home and Joseph had been over for to the house frequently and attended church with his parents weekly. Joseph had always mowed the yard since he was 12 years old because Mr. Smith has a leg disability that makes it difficult to mow the grass. Joseph had also helped out doing many of his parents’ household chores that they had difficulty performing such as climbing on ladders and lifting heavy objects. Before his death, Joseph had done many of these activities around the house to the point that he decided he wanted to become a carpenter. The Smith’s found it difficult to quantify the hours that their son spent at household work, care, protection, advice, counsel, guidance, and companionship with them. We showed them the estimates above and they felt the number of hours above were conservative representations of the time they spent with Joseph but they confirmed the hours as reasonable. In addition, we asked the Smith’s about the filial relations within the surviving family members. The Smith’s responded that their parents were all still alive and living in the immediate area. They described how the family members attended church and functions together in addition to spending nearly ever holiday together as it is an important part of their family life as enjoyed by all including Joseph. Given the entirety of this information, we feel that the loss estimates above by Joseph’s future age represent a reasonable method of assigning hours of economic loss for these elements of allowable loss. Although Joseph’s parents had only occasionally visited Joseph at his new apartment, the elements of economic loss would also correspond to time spent by Mr.

and Mrs. Smith in Joseph’s home in future dates. Therefore, the assumption of the entirety of loss time associated with all time that Joseph would spend in “other’s homes” is not required to an extreme level (loss would even exist outside of time spent in “other’s homes”).

To calculate the value of this lost service time, we use *The Dollar Value of a Day* information again pertaining to the dollar value in a day by males by age as reported in Table 24 of DVD.

Ages:	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
<i>DVD value of a day divided by hours in a day</i>	\$244	\$282	\$295	\$305	\$282	\$254	\$247
<i>equals hourly value</i>	\$10.17	\$11.75	\$12.29	\$12.71	\$11.75	\$10.58	\$10.29

Base 1999 hourly values are adjusted to 2000 and beginning-year 2001 equivalents using the Employment Cost Index for the total compensation paid to all private industry service occupation workers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), a division of the U.S. Department of Labor, reports this index. Using the LABSTAT database, accessible on the Internet through www.bls.gov, we extracted this Employment Cost Index series, ECU11302I.

The economic loss of household work services is calculated during the reference period of June 2, 2001 to Joseph’s age 80. During this reference period, we incorporate the annual joint probability of Joseph’s and Mary’s deaths and the probability of Joseph being unable to perform services because of physical or mental limitations. We report these probability adjustments below.

We applied risk probability adjustments to the capability of providing services using mortality data concerning white males and females living in the United States. We also assign a risk of disability or loss of function that would prevent service work, or naturally lead to a decline in ability to perform these services based on the health and functioning status of the U.S. population of white males. The joint combination of mortality and morbidity risk forms the expected risk-adjustment to services.

We calculated the joint risk probability of Joseph’s and Mary’s death during a given year of life using government mortality statistics. We rely on the life table data in *United States Life Tables, 1998, National Vital Statistics Reports* (Vol. 48, No. 18), as published by the National Center for Health Statistics (a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services).

We take the risk probability of decline in health status, disability, or loss of function from published morbidity statistics. The probability of loss of function, or a scaling of the health-related quality of life of the U.S. population by race and gender, is based on information in *Health Life Expectancy, 1998 Tables* in Table 3 (page 12) as published by Expectancy Data (2001).

## Value of Lost Direct Child Care Hours

As mentioned above, direct childcare hours are a small portion of the time commitments necessary to raise a child. To achieve an understanding of these direct childcare hours, we compare the hours of activities performed in a week by adult males and females with and without children as reported in *The Dollar Value of a Day (DVD), 1999 Valuation* (Expectancy Data, 2001).

We rely on the following demographic groups and time-use activities to derive an estimate of direct childcare hours:

**Hours per week spent by:**

Activity	Female home-makers with children	Female home-makers without children	Hours difference	Time cost because of children
Household work	32.7	36.3	-3.6	-3.6
Providing care	15.3	6.9	8.4	8.4
Eating	8.9	8.3	0.6	0.6
	Table 11 of <i>DVD</i> Table 11 of <i>DVD</i>			<b>5.4</b>

Activity	Male, working full-time, multiple adult household, with children	Male, working full-time, multiple adult household, without children	Hours difference	Time cost because of children
Household work	13.7	14.3	-0.6	-0.6
Providing care	5.6	3.8	1.8	1.8
	Table 1 of <i>DVD</i> Table 1 of <i>DVD</i>			<b>1.2</b>

We directly observe female homemakers with children performing less household work but more care giving and taking longer to eat with children. We directly observe males with children performing slightly less household work and performing more care giving. The sum of male and female direct net care providing time is 6.6 hours per week or less than one hour per day. Again, this is a marginal time valuation only observing time that is diverted associated with activities directly related to raising a child. All of the supervisory elements and substitute time activities associated with raising a child are ignored in this report. Persons considering additional information that we as economists can measure should calculate and report those additional values of lost child-raising time.

To calculate the value of this lost service time, we use *The Dollar Value of a Day* information again pertaining to the hourly values of the activities reported above by table number. Hourly values for females for household work are \$9.77, for direct care \$9.85, and eating time \$9.67. For males, household work value is \$10.37 and providing care is valued at \$10.74. The weighted values across time by females and males are \$10.08 per hour.

Base 1999 hourly values are adjusted to 1983-1998, 2000 and beginning-year 2001 equivalents using the Employment Cost Index for the total compensation paid to all private industry service occupation workers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), a division of the U.S. Department of Labor, reports this index. Using the LABSTAT database, accessible on the Internet through www.bls.gov, we extracted this Employment Cost Index series, ECU11302I.

### Credit for Additional Housework Hours Performed

Corresponding with the estimates of loss incorporating foregone earning capacity, we provide a credit for the additional household work performed by Mrs. Smith during the time she was at home raising Joseph. Credit is given as a fair representation of the expected extra household work that Mrs. Smith was able to accomplish absent any time commitments necessary in raising Joseph.

Again to achieve an understanding of the difference in hours of services performed by females with children who are homemakers as compared to full-time workers, we compare the hours of activities performed in a week by adult females as reported in Tables 11 and 1 of *The Dollar Value of a Day (DVD), 1999 Valuation* (Expectancy Data, 2001).

***Hours per week spent by:***

Activity	Female homemaker with children (Table 11)	Female full- time worker with children (Table 1)	Time gained because homemaker
Household work	32.7	21.4	11.3
Providing care	15.3	8.7	6.6
	<b>48.0</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>

The service time gained within the household due to being a homemaker is 17.9 hours per week. We value these services using the *DVD* information on the daily value of household work and providing care of female homemakers with children. Household work value is \$9.77 per hour and providing care value is \$9.85 per hour. The weighted hourly value is \$9.80.

Base 1999 hourly values are adjusted to 1983-1998, 2000 and beginning-year 2001 equivalents using the Employment Cost Index for the total compensation paid to all private industry service occupation workers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), a division of the U.S. Department of Labor, reports this index. Using the LABSTAT database, accessible on the Internet through www.bls.gov, we extracted this Employment Cost Index series, ECU11302I.

### Future Growth and Discount Rates

When calculating the present value of future losses, economists must determine applicable future growth and discount rates. Growth rates pertain to cost of living factors. Discount rates are interests rates. The present value of economic loss is the amount of money that would allow the injured party using principal and accrued interest to annually replace the losses projected for each

year. At the end of the loss period, the investment would be equal to zero, or, all principal and accrued interest would be exhausted. Since we have adjusted economic losses for the risk that they would occur, the appropriate discount rate to apply to losses is an essentially risk-free rate. Any economic losses that are related to normal taxable events (e.g. lost earnings) are discounted to present value using a current United States Treasury Bond yield that generates taxable interest income. Any economic losses that are not related to a taxable event (e.g. performance of services) are discounted to present value using insured municipal bond yields that do not generate taxable interest income.

The United States Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), maintains historical time series on a variety of employment cost index (ECI), productivity, and Consumer Price Index (CPI) data. The BLS provides public access to the data through their Internet site. We used the BLS LABSTAT economic time series database to access the economic growth data. The LABSTAT database is accessible through [www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov) on the Internet.

By element of economic loss, our statistical analysis for determining the rates of future growth rely on the following economic time series:

Element of economic loss	BLS data code	Title of ECI occupation/industry or CPI
Earnings	ECU10002I	All private industry workers' total compensation
Services	ECU11302I	Private industry service occupation workers' total compensation

Our statistical analysis of the real (inflation free) historical annual growth rate data for these economic time series through June 2000 through March 2001 has the following results:

BLS data code	Date series begins	Average of all annual growth rates over last 12 quarters	Average of all annual growth rates to date	Median of all annual growth rates to date	First quartile of all annual growth rates to date	Third quartile of all annual growth rates to date
ECU10002I	Dec-79	1.06%	0.75%	<b>0.72%</b>	0.56%	0.82%
ECU11302I	Dec-79	0.58%	0.52%	<b>0.48%</b>	0.36%	0.59%

We calculated annual growth rates from each historical quarter to its matching ending quarter from June 2000 to March 2001. When choosing between the levels of historical growth, we picked the lower of the median and average growth rates for our long-term forecast. We begin future growth with the last 12 quarters of annual growth then decreasing the growth rate in a 50% declining balance fashion for three years until we reach the long-term growth in the series.

The *Wall Street Journal* publishes secondary market trading results of U.S. Treasury Bonds. Each edition of the *WSJ* prints the previous trading day results and at the close of the daily market, it publishes the same information on their Internet site, [www.wsj.com](http://www.wsj.com) (subscription based). *Bloomberg* publishes a daily average of available yields on triple-A rated, tax-exempt insured revenue bonds (abbreviated as municipals). We accessed the *Bloomberg* Internet site, [www.bloomberg.com](http://www.bloomberg.com) for municipal yields from the previous trading day. Interest rate yields used in discounting are:

<b>Market trading results for July 6, 2001</b>	<b>Current yield</b>	<b>Type of yield</b>
Treasury inflation indexed securities (TIIS)	3.20%	Real, inflation free
10-year U.S. Treasury Bond	5.20%	Nominal
10-year bond spread between real and nominal yields	1.94%	Nominal
10-year insured Aaa Rated municipal bond yield	4.60%	Nominal
Spread adjusted Aaa rated municipal bond yield	2.61%	Real, inflation free

The 10-year nominal inflation expectation equals the geometric subtraction of the current nominal 10-year U.S. Treasury Bond yield and the current real, inflation free TIIS yield. The inflation adjusted Aaa rated municipal yield equals the geometric subtraction of the current nominal 10-year Aaa rated insured municipal bond yield and the current 10-year nominal inflation expectation.

### **Summary of Economic Loss**

The loss computations presented in this report are limited to those purely economic in nature that are traditionally and generally accepted as measures of economic loss. The areas addressed in this report of economic loss cover the present value of expenditures to raise Joseph from birth to his death, earnings capacity, personal consumption, and services.

Many economic and non-economic elements of loss are not included in the loss figures reported below. Examples are: loss of enjoyment of life; bereavement, pain, suffering, mental anguish, or emotional distress; loss of society; loss of the value of a complete family; etc.

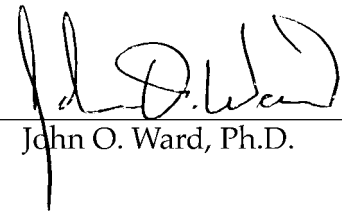
#### **Estimate 1**

<b>Expenditure cost to raise child plus value of direct time costs to raise child</b>	<b>Past Loss</b>
Parental expenditures to raise child to age 18	\$271,808
Parental direct time cost in raising child	\$50,024
	<b><u>\$321,832</u></b>

#### **Estimate 2**

<b>Lost possible future financial and service benefit from a child</b>	<b>Past Loss</b>	<b>Future Loss</b>	<b>Total Economic Loss</b>
Child's earning capacity	\$1,369	\$666,224	\$667,593
Child's personal consumption	(\$742)	(\$361,119)	(\$361,861)
Child's services for parents	\$669	\$119,340	\$120,010
	<b><u>\$1,296</u></b>	<b><u>\$424,446</u></b>	<b><u>\$425,742</u></b>

<b>Estimate 3</b>			
<b>Opportunity cost of mother's time plus expenditure cost to raise child</b>	Past Loss	Future Loss	Total Economic Loss
Mother's foregone earning capacity	\$336,482	\$527,053	\$863,535
Value of wife's extra household services	(\$132,681)		(\$132,681)
Mother's current earning capacity	(\$1,919)	(\$471,675)	(\$473,594)
Parental expenditures to raise child to age 18	\$271,808		\$271,808
	<u>\$473,691</u>	<u>\$55,378</u>	<u><b>\$529,069</b></u>




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John O. Ward, Ph.D.

**Table 1. Present value of costs to raise a child**

*Decedent name: Joseph Smith*

Costs to raise a child <i>times times equals</i>									
Year	Past inflation index: CUUR0000 SA0	Age at end of year	Costs to raise a child	Portion or year	Inflation adjustment	Anticipated historical dollar costs to raise a child	Historical municipal bond yields	Present value factor	Present value of anticipated historical dollar costs to raise a child
1983	99.9	0	\$10,478	58.3%	59.86%	\$3,659		314.0%	\$11,487
1984	104.2	1	\$10,478	100.0%	62.43%	\$6,542	10.15%	285.1%	\$18,647
1985	107.9	2	\$10,478	100.0%	64.65%	\$6,774	9.18%	261.1%	\$17,686
1986	109.8	3	\$10,630	100.0%	65.79%	\$6,993	7.38%	243.1%	\$17,003
1987	114.0	4	\$10,738	100.0%	68.30%	\$7,335	7.73%	225.7%	\$16,554
1988	118.7	5	\$10,738	100.0%	71.12%	\$7,637	7.76%	209.4%	\$15,995
1989	124.4	6	\$10,767	100.0%	74.54%	\$8,026	7.24%	195.3%	\$15,674
1990	131.3	7	\$10,788	100.0%	78.67%	\$8,487	7.25%	182.1%	\$15,455
1991	136.5	8	\$10,788	100.0%	81.79%	\$8,823	6.49%	171.0%	\$15,087
1992	140.7	9	\$10,752	100.0%	84.30%	\$9,064	6.41%	160.7%	\$14,566
1993	144.7	10	\$10,726	100.0%	86.70%	\$9,299	5.63%	152.1%	\$14,147
1994	148.6	11	\$10,726	100.0%	89.04%	\$9,550	6.19%	143.3%	\$13,682
1995	152.7	12	\$11,261	100.0%	91.49%	\$10,303	5.95%	135.2%	\$13,932
1996	157.2	13	\$11,644	100.0%	94.19%	\$10,967	5.75%	127.9%	\$14,023
1997	160.7	14	\$11,644	100.0%	96.29%	\$11,211	5.15%	121.6%	\$13,633
1998	163.2	15	\$11,745	100.0%	97.78%	\$11,484	5.12%	115.7%	\$13,286
1999	166.9	16	\$11,817	100.0%	100.00%	\$11,817	5.43%	109.7%	\$12,966
2000	172.8	17	\$11,817	100.0%	103.54%	\$12,235	5.00%	104.5%	\$12,786
2001	176.2	18	\$11,817	41.7%	105.57%	\$5,198	4.50%	100.0%	\$5,198
<b>Past period: birth to June 1, 2001</b>				<b>18.0 years</b>		<b>\$165,404</b>			<b>\$271,808</b>

**John O. Ward & Associates**

Economic Consultants

**Table 2. Parental marginally diverted time due to raising a child**

*Decedent name: Joseph Smith*

Year	Past compensati on index: ECU11302I	Age at end of year	Marginal child-raising time	Hourly value of marginal child care time	Annual value of marginal child raising time	Portion or year	Compensation adjustment for historical dollars	Anticipated historical dollar costs of diverted time
1983	78.8	0	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	58.3%	55.93%	\$1,129
1984	83.9	1	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	59.55%	\$2,060
1985	87.2	2	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	61.89%	\$2,141
1986	90.1	3	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	63.95%	\$2,212
1987	92.6	4	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	65.72%	\$2,274
1988	96.4	5	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	68.42%	\$2,367
1989	100.7	6	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	71.47%	\$2,473
1990	105.5	7	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	74.88%	\$2,590
1991	110.5	8	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	78.42%	\$2,713
1992	114.8	9	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	81.48%	\$2,819
1993	118.4	10	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	84.03%	\$2,907
1994	121.6	11	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	86.30%	\$2,986
1995	124.3	12	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	88.22%	\$3,052
1996	127.2	13	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	90.28%	\$3,123
1997	132.0	14	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	93.68%	\$3,241
1998	136.7	15	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	97.02%	\$3,357
1999	140.9	16	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	100.00%	\$3,460
2000	146.0	17	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	100.0%	103.62%	\$3,585
2001	150.0	18	6.6	\$10.08	\$3,460	41.7%	106.46%	\$1,535
<b>Past period: birth to June 1, 2001</b>						<b>18.0 years</b>		<b>\$50,024</b>

**John O. Ward & Associates**

Economic Consultants

**Table 3. Lost earning capacity net of personal consumption based upon median earnings of non-Hispanic white males with a high school education**

*Decedent name: Joseph Smith*

Year	Past wage growth index: ECU2000Z1	Age at end of year	Base earnings	Portion or Wage growth	Wage growth	Anticipated base earnings	One minus the joint risk of death (Joseph and his mother)	One minus the risk of being unable to work	One minus the risk of unemployment	Expected base earnings	TIIIS present value factor	Present value of expected base earnings	Personal consumption percentage	Present value of personal consumption	Present value of expected base earnings & personal consumption	Cumulative present value of expected base earnings & personal consumption
2001	149.4	18	\$16,330	8.8%	106.49%	\$1,524	99.995%	94.39%	95.14%	\$1,369	100%	\$1,369	-54.20%	(\$742)	\$627	\$627
<b>Past period: until July 6, 2001</b>				0.1 years		\$1,524			0.1 years	\$1,369		\$1,369		(\$742)	\$627	
2001		18	\$16,330	49.0%	106.76%	\$8,550	99.92%	94.43%	95.14%	\$7,675	99.23%	\$7,616	-54.20%	(\$4,128)	\$3,488	\$4,115
2002		19	\$17,617	100.0%	107.69%	\$18,972	99.71%	95.04%	93.33%	\$16,779	96.93%	\$16,264	-54.20%	(\$8,816)	\$7,448	\$11,563
2003		20	\$18,864	100.0%	108.47%	\$20,462	99.40%	95.65%	92.92%	\$18,077	93.93%	\$16,979	-54.20%	(\$9,203)	\$7,776	\$19,339
2004		21	\$20,072	100.0%	109.07%	\$21,892	99.08%	95.79%	92.82%	\$19,284	91.02%	\$17,553	-54.20%	(\$9,514)	\$8,039	\$27,378
2005		22	\$21,240	100.0%	109.85%	\$23,333	98.73%	96.07%	93.26%	\$20,638	88.19%	\$18,201	-54.20%	(\$9,866)	\$8,336	\$35,713
2006		23	\$22,369	100.0%	110.64%	\$24,749	98.36%	96.25%	93.77%	\$21,969	85.46%	\$18,774	-54.20%	(\$10,176)	\$8,598	\$44,311
2007		24	\$23,457	100.0%	111.44%	\$26,140	97.97%	96.18%	93.62%	\$23,061	82.81%	\$19,096	-54.20%	(\$10,351)	\$8,745	\$53,056
2008		25	\$24,507	100.0%	112.24%	\$27,506	97.57%	96.40%	94.37%	\$24,415	80.25%	\$19,592	-54.20%	(\$10,620)	\$8,972	\$62,029
2009		26	\$25,516	100.0%	113.05%	\$28,845	97.15%	96.53%	94.80%	\$25,645	77.75%	\$19,940	-54.20%	(\$10,808)	\$9,132	\$71,160
2010		27	\$26,486	100.0%	113.86%	\$30,157	96.71%	96.24%	95.74%	\$26,870	75.34%	\$20,244	-54.20%	(\$10,973)	\$9,271	\$80,432
2011		28	\$27,416	100.0%	114.68%	\$31,440	96.24%	96.18%	95.46%	\$27,783	73.01%	\$20,283	-54.20%	(\$10,994)	\$9,289	\$89,720
2012		29	\$28,307	100.0%	115.50%	\$32,695	95.74%	96.03%	95.32%	\$28,654	70.75%	\$20,272	-54.20%	(\$10,988)	\$9,284	\$99,004
2013		30	\$29,158	100.0%	116.33%	\$33,920	95.21%	95.98%	95.73%	\$29,673	68.55%	\$20,340	-54.20%	(\$11,025)	\$9,315	\$108,319
2014		31	\$29,969	100.0%	117.17%	\$35,114	94.63%	95.75%	95.93%	\$30,523	66.42%	\$20,274	-54.20%	(\$10,989)	\$9,285	\$117,604
2015		32	\$30,741	100.0%	118.01%	\$36,277	94.02%	95.47%	95.84%	\$31,208	64.36%	\$20,086	-54.20%	(\$10,888)	\$9,199	\$126,803
2016		33	\$31,472	100.0%	118.86%	\$37,408	93.35%	95.36%	96.25%	\$32,050	62.37%	\$19,991	-54.20%	(\$10,836)	\$9,155	\$135,958
2017		34	\$32,165	100.0%	119.71%	\$38,506	92.63%	95.04%	95.85%	\$32,492	60.43%	\$19,636	-54.20%	(\$10,644)	\$8,993	\$144,950
2018		35	\$32,817	100.0%	120.58%	\$39,570	91.84%	94.88%	96.12%	\$33,143	58.56%	\$19,408	-54.20%	(\$10,529)	\$8,888	\$153,839
2019		36	\$33,430	100.0%	121.44%	\$40,599	90.99%	94.64%	96.27%	\$33,655	56.74%	\$19,097	-54.20%	(\$10,351)	\$8,746	\$162,584
2020		37	\$34,004	100.0%	122.32%	\$41,592	90.07%	94.45%	96.32%	\$34,082	54.99%	\$18,741	-54.20%	(\$10,158)	\$8,583	\$171,167
2021		38	\$34,537	100.0%	123.19%	\$42,548	89.07%	94.15%	96.51%	\$34,432	53.28%	\$18,345	-54.20%	(\$9,944)	\$8,401	\$179,568
2022		39	\$35,031	100.0%	124.08%	\$43,467	87.99%	94.15%	96.44%	\$34,724	51.63%	\$17,927	-54.20%	(\$9,717)	\$8,210	\$187,778
2023		40	\$35,486	100.0%	124.97%	\$44,348	86.81%	93.76%	96.45%	\$34,814	50.03%	\$17,416	-54.20%	(\$9,440)	\$7,976	\$195,754
2024		41	\$35,901	100.0%	125.87%	\$45,188	85.55%	93.82%	96.51%	\$34,999	48.48%	\$16,967	-54.20%	(\$9,197)	\$7,770	\$203,525
2025		42	\$36,276	100.0%	126.78%	\$45,989	84.17%	93.50%	96.70%	\$35,000	46.97%	\$16,440	-54.20%	(\$8,911)	\$7,529	\$211,053
2026		43	\$36,611	100.0%	127.69%	\$46,748	82.70%	93.24%	96.68%	\$34,850	45.52%	\$15,862	-54.20%	(\$8,598)	\$7,264	\$218,318
2027		44	\$36,907	100.0%	128.61%	\$47,464	81.13%	92.79%	96.78%	\$34,584	44.10%	\$15,253	-54.20%	(\$8,268)	\$6,985	\$225,303
2028		45	\$37,163	100.0%	129.53%	\$48,137	79.47%	92.82%	97.01%	\$34,444	42.74%	\$14,721	-54.20%	(\$7,980)	\$6,742	\$232,045
2029		46	\$37,379	100.0%	130.46%	\$48,766	77.68%	92.81%	96.95%	\$34,088	41.41%	\$14,116	-54.20%	(\$7,652)	\$6,465	\$238,510
2030		47	\$37,556	100.0%	131.40%	\$49,349	75.78%	92.52%	97.16%	\$33,615	40.13%	\$13,489	-54.20%	(\$7,311)	\$6,177	\$244,687
2031		48	\$37,693	100.0%	132.35%	\$49,885	73.74%	92.34%	97.11%	\$32,986	38.88%	\$12,826	-54.20%	(\$6,952)	\$5,874	\$250,561
2032		49	\$37,791	100.0%	133.30%	\$50,374	71.58%	92.01%	97.09%	\$32,215	37.68%	\$12,139	-54.20%	(\$6,580)	\$5,559	\$256,120
2033		50	\$37,849	100.0%	134.26%	\$50,814	69.30%	91.84%	96.96%	\$31,354	36.51%	\$11,447	-54.20%	(\$6,205)	\$5,242	\$261,362
2034		51	\$37,867	100.0%	135.22%	\$51,203	66.90%	91.58%	97.21%	\$30,497	35.38%	\$10,789	-54.20%	(\$5,848)	\$4,941	\$266,303
2035		52	\$37,845	100.0%	136.19%	\$51,542	64.40%	91.40%	96.95%	\$29,412	34.28%	\$10,082	-54.20%	(\$5,465)	\$4,617	\$270,920
2036		53	\$37,784	100.0%	137.17%	\$51,829	61.80%	91.12%	97.29%	\$28,395	33.22%	\$9,433	-54.20%	(\$5,113)	\$4,320	\$275,240
2037		54	\$37,683	100.0%	138.16%	\$52,063	59.08%	90.67%	97.53%	\$27,202	32.19%	\$8,755	-54.20%	(\$4,746)	\$4,010	\$279,250
2038		55	\$37,543	100.0%	139.15%	\$52,241	56.28%	90.56%	97.36%	\$25,922	31.19%	\$8,085	-54.20%	(\$4,382)	\$3,702	\$282,952
2039		56	\$37,363	100.0%	140.15%	\$52,365	53.37%	90.13%	97.33%	\$24,514	30.22%	\$7,409	-54.20%	(\$4,016)	\$3,393	\$286,345
2040		57	\$37,143	100.0%	141.16%	\$52,431	50.35%	90.04%	97.57%	\$23,190	29.29%	\$6,792	-54.20%	(\$3,681)	\$3,110	\$289,456
2041		58	\$36,884	100.0%	142.17%	\$52,439	47.19%	89.47%	97.32%	\$21,546	28.38%	\$6,114	-54.20%	(\$3,314)	\$2,800	\$292,256
2042		59	\$36,585	100.0%	143.20%	\$52,388	43.92%	89.26%	97.57%	\$20,037	27.50%	\$5,509	-54.20%	(\$2,986)	\$2,523	\$294,779
2043		60	\$36,246	100.0%	144.23%	\$52,276	40.55%	88.99%	97.19%	\$18,334	26.64%	\$4,885	-54.20%	(\$2,648)	\$2,237	\$297,016
2044		61	\$35,867	100.0%	145.26%	\$52,102	37.12%	88.73%	97.47%	\$16,727	25.82%	\$4,319	-54.20%	(\$2,341)	\$1,978	\$298,994
2045		62	\$35,449	100.0%	146.31%	\$51,865	33.64%	88.25%	97.82%	\$15,064	25.02%	\$3,769	-54.20%	(\$2,043)	\$1,726	\$300,720
2046		63	\$34,992	100.0%	147.36%	\$51,564	30.19%	87.91%	98.51%	\$13,478	24.24%	\$3,267	-54.20%	(\$1,771)	\$1,496	\$302,216
2047		64	\$34,494	100.0%	148.42%	\$51,196	26.78%	87.62%	98.25%	\$11,803	23.49%	\$2,773	-54.20%	(\$1,503)	\$1,270	\$303,486
2048		65	\$33,957	100.0%	149.49%	\$50,762	23.49%	87.24%	97.79%	\$10,171	22.76%	\$2,315	-54.20%	(\$1,255)	\$1,060	\$304,546
2049		66	\$33,381	100.0%	150.56%	\$50,259	20.31%	87.49%	98.00%	\$8,753	22.06%	\$1,931	-54.20%	(\$1,046)	\$884	\$305,430
2050		67	\$32,764	41.4%	151.33%	\$20,512	17.45%	87.10%	98.23%	\$3,062	21.57%	\$660	-54.20%	(\$358)	\$302	\$305,733
<b>Future period: Jul 6, 2001 to Age 67.00</b>				48.9 years		\$2,059,841			32.7 years	\$1,287,888		\$666,224		(\$361,119)	\$305,106	
<b>Total economic loss (sum of past and future)</b>				49.0 years		\$2,061,366			32.8 years	\$1,289,257		\$667,593		(\$361,861)	\$305,733	

**Table 4. Value of lost economic services performed by child for parents**

*Decedent name: Joseph Smith*

Year	Past wage growth index: ECU11302I	Age at end of year	Service hours in a week	Hourly value of services	Annual value of services	Portion or year	Wage growth	Anticipated annual value of services	One minus the risk of death and loss of function	Expected annual value of services	Real Aaa insured present value factor	Present value of expected annual value of services
2001	150.0	18	12.8	\$10.17	\$6,750	9.3%	106.46%	\$669	99.99%	\$669	100%	\$669
<b>Past period: until July 6, 2001</b>						0.1 years		\$669		\$669		\$669
2001		18	12.8	\$10.17	\$6,750	49.0%	106.61%	\$3,529	99.90%	\$3,525	99.37%	\$3,503
2002		19	12.8	\$10.17	\$6,750	100.0%	107.17%	\$7,234	99.64%	\$7,207	97.48%	\$7,026
2003		20	12.8	\$10.17	\$6,750	100.0%	107.68%	\$7,269	99.26%	\$7,214	95.00%	\$6,854
2004		21	12.8	\$10.17	\$6,750	100.0%	108.15%	\$7,300	98.83%	\$7,215	92.59%	\$6,681
2005		22	12.8	\$10.17	\$6,750	100.0%	108.68%	\$7,336	98.38%	\$7,217	90.23%	\$6,511
2006		23	12.8	\$10.17	\$6,750	100.0%	109.20%	\$7,371	97.90%	\$7,216	87.93%	\$6,346
2007		24	12.8	\$10.17	\$6,750	100.0%	109.73%	\$7,407	97.39%	\$7,214	85.69%	\$6,182
2008		25	7.4	\$11.75	\$4,517	100.0%	110.26%	\$4,980	96.88%	\$4,824	83.52%	\$4,029
2009		26	7.4	\$11.75	\$4,517	100.0%	110.79%	\$5,004	96.34%	\$4,821	81.39%	\$3,924
2010		27	7.4	\$11.75	\$4,517	100.0%	111.32%	\$5,028	95.78%	\$4,816	79.32%	\$3,820
2011		28	7.4	\$11.75	\$4,517	100.0%	111.86%	\$5,052	95.19%	\$4,809	77.30%	\$3,718
2012		29	7.4	\$11.75	\$4,517	100.0%	112.40%	\$5,077	94.57%	\$4,801	75.34%	\$3,617
2013		30	7.4	\$11.75	\$4,517	100.0%	112.95%	\$5,101	93.88%	\$4,789	73.41%	\$3,516
2014		31	7.4	\$11.75	\$4,517	100.0%	113.49%	\$5,126	93.16%	\$4,775	71.55%	\$3,416
2015		32	7.4	\$11.75	\$4,517	100.0%	114.04%	\$5,151	92.37%	\$4,758	69.72%	\$3,317
2016		33	7.4	\$11.75	\$4,517	100.0%	114.59%	\$5,175	91.53%	\$4,737	67.95%	\$3,219
2017		34	7.4	\$11.75	\$4,517	100.0%	115.14%	\$5,200	90.61%	\$4,712	66.22%	\$3,121
2018		35	6.0	\$12.29	\$3,866	100.0%	115.70%	\$4,473	89.63%	\$4,009	64.54%	\$2,587
2019		36	6.0	\$12.29	\$3,866	100.0%	116.26%	\$4,494	88.56%	\$3,980	62.89%	\$2,503
2020		37	6.0	\$12.29	\$3,866	100.0%	116.82%	\$4,516	87.43%	\$3,948	61.30%	\$2,420
2021		38	6.0	\$12.29	\$3,866	100.0%	117.38%	\$4,538	86.20%	\$3,911	59.73%	\$2,336
2022		39	6.0	\$12.29	\$3,866	100.0%	117.95%	\$4,560	84.89%	\$3,871	58.21%	\$2,253
2023		40	6.0	\$12.29	\$3,866	100.0%	118.52%	\$4,582	83.48%	\$3,825	56.73%	\$2,170
2024		41	6.0	\$12.29	\$3,866	100.0%	119.09%	\$4,604	81.98%	\$3,774	55.29%	\$2,087
2025		42	6.0	\$12.29	\$3,866	100.0%	119.67%	\$4,626	80.37%	\$3,718	53.88%	\$2,003
2026		43	6.0	\$12.29	\$3,866	100.0%	120.25%	\$4,648	78.66%	\$3,656	52.51%	\$1,920
2027		44	6.0	\$12.29	\$3,866	100.0%	120.83%	\$4,671	76.87%	\$3,590	51.17%	\$1,837
2028		45	4.7	\$12.71	\$3,109	100.0%	121.41%	\$3,774	74.99%	\$2,830	49.87%	\$1,411
2029		46	4.7	\$12.71	\$3,109	100.0%	122.00%	\$3,792	72.99%	\$2,768	48.60%	\$1,345
2030		47	4.7	\$12.71	\$3,109	100.0%	122.59%	\$3,811	70.89%	\$2,701	47.36%	\$1,279
2031		48	4.7	\$12.71	\$3,109	100.0%	123.18%	\$3,829	68.67%	\$2,629	46.16%	\$1,214
2032		49	4.7	\$12.71	\$3,109	100.0%	123.77%	\$3,848	66.36%	\$2,553	44.99%	\$1,149
2033		50	4.7	\$12.71	\$3,109	100.0%	124.37%	\$3,866	63.93%	\$2,472	43.84%	\$1,084
2034		51	4.7	\$12.71	\$3,109	100.0%	124.97%	\$3,885	61.44%	\$2,387	42.72%	\$1,020
2035		52	4.7	\$12.71	\$3,109	100.0%	125.57%	\$3,904	58.85%	\$2,297	41.64%	\$957
2036		53	4.7	\$12.71	\$3,109	100.0%	126.18%	\$3,922	56.20%	\$2,205	40.58%	\$895
2037		54	4.7	\$12.71	\$3,109	100.0%	126.79%	\$3,941	53.46%	\$2,107	39.54%	\$833
2038		55	5.9	\$11.75	\$3,593	100.0%	127.40%	\$4,577	50.66%	\$2,319	38.54%	\$894
2039		56	5.9	\$11.75	\$3,593	100.0%	128.02%	\$4,599	47.78%	\$2,198	37.56%	\$825
2040		57	5.9	\$11.75	\$3,593	100.0%	128.64%	\$4,621	44.83%	\$2,072	36.60%	\$758
2041		58	5.9	\$11.75	\$3,593	100.0%	129.26%	\$4,644	41.77%	\$1,940	35.67%	\$692
2042		59	5.9	\$11.75	\$3,593	100.0%	129.88%	\$4,666	38.63%	\$1,803	34.76%	\$627
2043		60	5.9	\$11.75	\$3,593	100.0%	130.51%	\$4,689	35.44%	\$1,662	33.88%	\$563
2044		61	5.9	\$11.75	\$3,593	100.0%	131.14%	\$4,711	32.23%	\$1,518	33.02%	\$501
2045		62	5.9	\$11.75	\$3,593	100.0%	131.77%	\$4,734	29.00%	\$1,373	32.17%	\$442
2046		63	5.9	\$11.75	\$3,593	100.0%	132.41%	\$4,757	25.82%	\$1,228	31.36%	\$385
2047		64	5.9	\$11.75	\$3,593	100.0%	133.05%	\$4,780	22.73%	\$1,086	30.56%	\$332
2048		65	5.7	\$10.58	\$3,144	100.0%	133.69%	\$4,203	19.78%	\$831	29.78%	\$248
2049		66	5.7	\$10.58	\$3,144	100.0%	134.34%	\$4,223	17.10%	\$722	29.02%	\$210
2050		67	5.7	\$10.58	\$3,144	100.0%	134.98%	\$4,243	14.56%	\$618	28.28%	\$175
2051		68	5.7	\$10.58	\$3,144	100.0%	135.64%	\$4,264	12.19%	\$520	27.56%	\$143
2052		69	5.7	\$10.58	\$3,144	100.0%	136.29%	\$4,284	10.03%	\$430	26.86%	\$115
2053		70	5.7	\$10.58	\$3,144	100.0%	136.95%	\$4,305	8.08%	\$348	26.18%	\$91
2054		71	5.7	\$10.58	\$3,144	100.0%	137.61%	\$4,326	6.38%	\$276	25.51%	\$70
2055		72	5.7	\$10.58	\$3,144	100.0%	138.28%	\$4,347	4.93%	\$214	24.86%	\$53
2056		73	5.7	\$10.58	\$3,144	100.0%	138.94%	\$4,368	3.72%	\$163	24.23%	\$39
2057		74	5.7	\$10.58	\$3,144	100.0%	139.61%	\$4,389	2.74%	\$120	23.61%	\$28
2058		75	5.2	\$10.29	\$2,787	100.0%	140.29%	\$3,910	1.97%	\$77	23.01%	\$18
2059		76	5.2	\$10.29	\$2,787	100.0%	140.97%	\$3,929	1.37%	\$54	22.43%	\$12
2060		77	5.2	\$10.29	\$2,787	100.0%	141.65%	\$3,948	0.93%	\$37	21.86%	\$8
2061		78	5.2	\$10.29	\$2,787	100.0%	142.33%	\$3,967	0.61%	\$24	21.30%	\$5
2062		79	5.2	\$10.29	\$2,787	100.0%	143.02%	\$3,986	0.38%	\$15	20.76%	\$3
2063		80	5.2	\$10.29	\$2,787	41.6%	143.51%	\$1,666	0.24%	\$4	20.38%	\$1
<b>Future period: July 6, 2001 to Age 80.00</b>						61.9 years		\$293,756	35.4 years	\$179,535		\$119,340
<b>Total economic loss (sum of past and future)</b>						62.0 years		\$294,426	35.4 years	\$180,204		\$120,010

**Table 5. Mary's earning capacity without the birth of Joseph**

*Plaintiff name: Mary Smith*

Year	Past wage growth index: ECU200021	Age at end of year	Base earnings	Portion or year	Wage growth	Anticipated base earnings	One minus the risk of death	One minus the risk of being unable to work	One minus the risk of unemployment	Expected base earnings	TIIS present value factor	Present value of expected base earnings	Prorated employment benefits	Present value of prorated employment benefits	Present value of expected base earnings & benefits	Cumulative present value of expected base earnings & benefits
1983	80.0	22	\$17,225	75.3%	57.02%	\$7,400	100.00%	94.81%	94.73%	\$6,646	100%	\$6,646	16.45%	\$1,093	\$7,739	\$7,739
1984	83.5	23	\$17,749	100.0%	59.52%	\$10,564	100.00%	95.02%	94.83%	\$9,518	100%	\$9,518	16.45%	\$1,565	\$11,083	\$18,822
1985	87.2	24	\$18,254	100.0%	62.15%	\$11,345	100.00%	95.00%	95.95%	\$10,341	100%	\$10,341	16.45%	\$1,701	\$12,042	\$30,864
1986	90.2	25	\$18,739	100.0%	64.29%	\$12,047	100.00%	95.05%	95.73%	\$10,962	100%	\$10,962	16.45%	\$1,803	\$12,765	\$43,629
1987	93.1	26	\$19,204	100.0%	66.36%	\$12,743	100.00%	95.37%	96.09%	\$11,679	100%	\$11,679	16.45%	\$1,921	\$13,600	\$57,229
1988	96.5	27	\$19,650	100.0%	68.78%	\$13,515	100.00%	95.86%	96.15%	\$12,457	100%	\$12,457	16.45%	\$2,049	\$14,506	\$71,734
1989	100.6	28	\$20,076	100.0%	71.70%	\$14,395	100.00%	95.71%	96.36%	\$13,276	100%	\$13,276	16.45%	\$2,183	\$15,459	\$87,193
1990	104.8	29	\$20,483	100.0%	74.70%	\$15,300	100.00%	95.98%	96.47%	\$14,167	100%	\$14,167	16.45%	\$2,330	\$16,497	\$103,690
1991	108.8	30	\$20,870	100.0%	77.55%	\$16,184	100.00%	95.67%	96.39%	\$14,924	100%	\$14,924	16.45%	\$2,454	\$17,379	\$121,069
1992	111.9	31	\$21,238	100.0%	79.76%	\$16,939	100.00%	96.25%	96.93%	\$15,804	100%	\$15,804	16.45%	\$2,599	\$18,403	\$139,472
1993	115.2	32	\$21,586	100.0%	82.11%	\$17,724	100.00%	96.54%	96.98%	\$16,595	100%	\$16,595	16.45%	\$2,729	\$19,324	\$158,795
1994	118.5	33	\$21,914	100.0%	84.46%	\$18,509	100.00%	96.60%	96.72%	\$17,293	100%	\$17,293	16.45%	\$2,844	\$20,138	\$178,933
1995	121.9	34	\$22,223	100.0%	86.89%	\$19,309	100.00%	96.81%	97.05%	\$18,142	100%	\$18,142	16.45%	\$2,984	\$21,125	\$200,058
1996	126.0	35	\$22,513	100.0%	89.81%	\$20,218	100.00%	96.89%	97.04%	\$19,009	100%	\$19,009	16.45%	\$3,126	\$22,135	\$222,193
1997	130.4	36	\$22,783	100.0%	92.94%	\$21,175	100.00%	96.91%	96.82%	\$19,869	100%	\$19,869	16.45%	\$3,268	\$23,136	\$245,330
1998	135.7	37	\$23,033	100.0%	96.72%	\$22,278	100.00%	97.17%	97.02%	\$21,003	100%	\$21,003	16.45%	\$3,454	\$24,457	\$269,787
1999	140.3	38	\$23,264	100.0%	100.00%	\$23,264	100.00%	97.22%	97.28%	\$22,002	100%	\$22,002	16.45%	\$3,618	\$25,620	\$295,407
2000	146.0	39	\$23,475	100.0%	104.06%	\$24,429	100.00%	97.23%	97.18%	\$23,084	100%	\$23,084	16.45%	\$3,796	\$26,881	\$322,288
2001	149.4	40	\$23,667	51.2%	106.49%	\$12,912	100.00%	97.22%	97.11%	\$12,190	100%	\$12,190	16.45%	\$2,005	\$14,195	\$336,482
<b>Past period: until July 6, 2001</b>				18.3 years		\$310,251			16.9 years	\$288,960		\$288,960		\$47,522	\$336,482	
2001		40	\$23,667	48.8%	106.76%	\$12,322	99.97%	97.17%	97.11%	\$11,624	99.23%	\$11,535	16.45%	\$1,897	\$13,432	\$349,914
2002		41	\$23,839	100.0%	107.69%	\$25,673	99.88%	97.41%	97.19%	\$24,274	96.93%	\$23,529	16.45%	\$3,870	\$27,399	\$377,313
2003		42	\$23,991	100.0%	108.47%	\$26,023	99.74%	97.14%	97.34%	\$24,542	93.93%	\$23,051	16.45%	\$3,791	\$26,842	\$404,155
2004		43	\$24,124	100.0%	109.07%	\$26,312	99.60%	97.02%	97.38%	\$24,760	91.02%	\$22,537	16.45%	\$3,706	\$26,243	\$430,399
2005		44	\$24,238	100.0%	109.85%	\$26,626	99.44%	97.08%	97.70%	\$25,112	88.19%	\$22,147	16.45%	\$3,642	\$25,789	\$456,187
2006		45	\$24,332	100.0%	110.64%	\$26,921	99.28%	96.84%	97.29%	\$25,181	85.46%	\$21,519	16.45%	\$3,539	\$25,058	\$481,245
2007		46	\$24,406	100.0%	111.44%	\$27,198	99.10%	96.60%	97.77%	\$25,456	82.81%	\$21,080	16.45%	\$3,467	\$24,546	\$505,792
2008		47	\$24,461	100.0%	112.24%	\$27,455	98.90%	96.51%	97.86%	\$25,643	80.25%	\$20,578	16.45%	\$3,384	\$23,962	\$529,754
2009		48	\$24,496	100.0%	113.05%	\$27,692	98.69%	96.25%	98.10%	\$25,805	77.75%	\$20,064	16.45%	\$3,300	\$23,363	\$553,118
2010		49	\$24,512	100.0%	113.86%	\$27,909	98.46%	96.13%	97.81%	\$25,837	75.34%	\$19,466	16.45%	\$3,201	\$22,668	\$575,785
2011		50	\$24,508	100.0%	114.68%	\$28,105	98.20%	95.93%	97.89%	\$25,915	73.01%	\$18,919	16.45%	\$3,111	\$22,031	\$597,816
2012		51	\$24,485	100.0%	115.50%	\$28,280	97.91%	95.51%	97.80%	\$25,866	70.75%	\$18,299	16.45%	\$3,010	\$21,309	\$619,125
2013		52	\$24,442	100.0%	116.33%	\$28,434	97.60%	95.23%	97.94%	\$25,881	68.55%	\$17,741	16.45%	\$2,918	\$20,659	\$639,784
2014		53	\$24,379	100.0%	117.17%	\$28,565	97.25%	94.94%	98.01%	\$25,850	66.42%	\$17,170	16.45%	\$2,824	\$19,994	\$659,777
2015		54	\$24,297	100.0%	118.01%	\$28,673	96.87%	94.75%	98.11%	\$25,820	64.36%	\$16,618	16.45%	\$2,733	\$19,351	\$679,129
2016		55	\$24,196	100.0%	118.86%	\$28,759	96.46%	94.46%	98.12%	\$25,712	62.37%	\$16,037	16.45%	\$2,637	\$18,674	\$697,803
2017		56	\$24,074	100.0%	119.71%	\$28,821	96.01%	94.26%	97.96%	\$25,551	60.43%	\$15,441	16.45%	\$2,539	\$17,980	\$715,784
2018		57	\$23,934	100.0%	120.58%	\$28,858	95.51%	93.87%	97.93%	\$25,336	58.56%	\$14,837	16.45%	\$2,440	\$17,277	\$733,060
2019		58	\$23,773	100.0%	121.44%	\$28,871	94.96%	93.61%	97.95%	\$25,136	56.74%	\$14,263	16.45%	\$2,346	\$16,609	\$749,669
2020		59	\$23,594	100.0%	122.32%	\$28,859	94.35%	93.44%	97.48%	\$24,802	54.99%	\$13,638	16.45%	\$2,243	\$15,881	\$765,550
2021		60	\$23,394	100.0%	123.19%	\$28,821	93.69%	93.34%	97.92%	\$24,679	53.28%	\$13,149	16.45%	\$2,162	\$15,311	\$780,861
2022		61	\$23,175	100.0%	124.08%	\$28,756	92.97%	92.89%	97.90%	\$24,313	51.63%	\$12,552	16.45%	\$2,064	\$14,616	\$795,478
2023		62	\$22,937	100.0%	124.97%	\$28,665	92.17%	92.82%	98.58%	\$24,175	50.03%	\$12,094	16.45%	\$1,989	\$14,083	\$809,560
2024		63	\$22,679	100.0%	125.87%	\$28,546	91.31%	92.56%	98.13%	\$23,673	48.48%	\$11,477	16.45%	\$1,887	\$13,364	\$822,925
2025		64	\$22,401	100.0%	126.78%	\$28,400	90.36%	92.12%	98.21%	\$23,217	46.97%	\$10,905	16.45%	\$1,794	\$12,699	\$835,624
2026		65	\$22,104	100.0%	127.69%	\$28,224	89.34%	91.65%	97.87%	\$22,618	45.52%	\$10,295	16.45%	\$1,693	\$11,988	\$847,611
2027		66	\$21,788	100.0%	128.61%	\$28,020	88.24%	91.23%	98.45%	\$22,207	44.10%	\$9,794	16.45%	\$1,611	\$11,405	\$859,016
2028		67	\$21,451	41.6%	129.26%	\$11,547	87.41%	90.83%	98.15%	\$8,998	43.13%	\$3,881	16.45%	\$638	\$4,520	\$863,535
<b>Future period: Jul 6, 2001 to Age 67.00</b>				26.9 years		\$751,333			23.9 years	\$667,981		\$452,616		\$74,437	\$527,053	
<b>Total economic loss (sum of past and future)</b>				45.2 years		\$1,061,584			40.9 years	\$956,941		\$741,576		\$121,960	\$863,535	

**Table 6. Mary's current earning capacity (anticipated post-Joseph's completion of high school)**

*Plaintiff name: Mary Smith*

Year	Past wage growth index: ECU20002I	Age at end of year	Base earnings	Portion or year	Wage growth	Anticipated base earnings	One minus the risk of death	One minus the risk of being unable to work	One minus the risk of unemployment	Expected base earnings	TIIS present value factor	Present value of expected base earnings	Prorated employment benefits	Present value of expected prorated employment benefits	Present value of expected base earnings & benefits	Cumulative present value of expected base earnings & benefits
2001	149.4	40	\$17,225	9.6%	106.49%	\$1,759	100.00%	97.22%	97.11%	\$1,661	100%	\$1,661	15.56%	\$258	\$1,919	<b>\$1,919</b>
<b>Past period: until July 6, 2001</b>				0.1 years		\$1,759			0.1 years	\$1,661		<b>\$1,661</b>		<b>\$258</b>	<b>\$1,919</b>	
2001		40	\$17,225	49.0%	106.76%	\$9,018	99.97%	97.18%	97.11%	\$8,508	99.23%	\$8,443	15.56%	\$1,314	\$9,757	\$11,676
2002		41	\$17,749	100.0%	107.69%	\$19,115	99.88%	97.41%	97.19%	\$18,073	96.93%	\$17,519	15.56%	\$2,726	\$20,245	\$31,921
2003		42	\$18,254	100.0%	108.47%	\$19,800	99.74%	97.14%	97.34%	\$18,673	93.93%	\$17,539	15.56%	\$2,729	\$20,268	\$52,189
2004		43	\$18,739	100.0%	109.07%	\$20,438	99.60%	97.02%	97.38%	\$19,232	91.02%	\$17,506	15.56%	\$2,724	\$20,230	\$72,419
2005		44	\$19,204	100.0%	109.85%	\$21,096	99.44%	97.08%	97.70%	\$19,896	88.19%	\$17,547	15.56%	\$2,731	\$20,278	\$92,697
2006		45	\$19,650	100.0%	110.64%	\$21,741	99.28%	96.84%	97.29%	\$20,336	85.46%	\$17,378	15.56%	\$2,705	\$20,083	\$112,780
2007		46	\$20,076	100.0%	111.44%	\$22,372	99.10%	96.60%	97.77%	\$20,940	82.81%	\$17,340	15.56%	\$2,699	\$20,038	\$132,818
2008		47	\$20,483	100.0%	112.24%	\$22,990	98.90%	96.51%	97.86%	\$21,473	80.25%	\$17,232	15.56%	\$2,682	\$19,913	\$152,731
2009		48	\$20,870	100.0%	113.05%	\$23,593	98.69%	96.25%	98.10%	\$21,985	77.75%	\$17,094	15.56%	\$2,660	\$19,754	\$172,485
2010		49	\$21,238	100.0%	113.86%	\$24,181	98.46%	96.13%	97.81%	\$22,386	75.34%	\$16,866	15.56%	\$2,625	\$19,491	\$191,976
2011		50	\$21,586	100.0%	114.68%	\$24,754	98.20%	95.93%	97.89%	\$22,825	73.01%	\$16,664	15.56%	\$2,593	\$19,257	\$211,233
2012		51	\$21,914	100.0%	115.50%	\$25,312	97.91%	95.51%	97.80%	\$23,150	70.75%	\$16,378	15.56%	\$2,549	\$18,927	\$230,160
2013		52	\$22,223	100.0%	116.33%	\$25,853	97.60%	95.23%	97.94%	\$23,532	68.55%	\$16,131	15.56%	\$2,510	\$18,641	\$248,802
2014		53	\$22,513	100.0%	117.17%	\$26,378	97.25%	94.94%	98.01%	\$23,871	66.42%	\$15,855	15.56%	\$2,468	\$18,323	\$267,125
2015		54	\$22,783	100.0%	118.01%	\$26,886	96.87%	94.75%	98.11%	\$24,210	64.36%	\$15,582	15.56%	\$2,425	\$18,007	\$285,132
2016		55	\$23,033	100.0%	118.86%	\$27,377	96.46%	94.46%	98.12%	\$24,476	62.37%	\$15,266	15.56%	\$2,376	\$17,642	\$302,774
2017		56	\$23,264	100.0%	119.71%	\$27,850	96.01%	94.26%	97.96%	\$24,690	60.43%	\$14,921	15.56%	\$2,322	\$17,243	\$320,018
2018		57	\$23,475	100.0%	120.58%	\$28,305	95.51%	93.87%	97.93%	\$24,851	58.56%	\$14,552	15.56%	\$2,265	\$16,817	\$336,835
2019		58	\$23,667	100.0%	121.44%	\$28,741	94.96%	93.61%	97.95%	\$25,023	56.74%	\$14,199	15.56%	\$2,210	\$16,409	\$353,243
2020		59	\$23,839	100.0%	122.32%	\$29,159	94.35%	93.44%	97.48%	\$25,060	54.99%	\$13,780	15.56%	\$2,145	\$15,925	\$369,168
2021		60	\$23,991	100.0%	123.19%	\$29,556	93.69%	93.34%	97.92%	\$25,309	53.28%	\$13,484	15.56%	\$2,098	\$15,583	\$384,751
2022		61	\$24,124	100.0%	124.08%	\$29,934	92.97%	92.89%	97.90%	\$25,309	51.63%	\$13,066	15.56%	\$2,033	\$15,100	\$399,850
2023		62	\$24,238	100.0%	124.97%	\$30,291	92.17%	92.82%	98.58%	\$25,546	50.03%	\$12,780	15.56%	\$1,989	\$14,769	\$414,619
2024		63	\$24,332	100.0%	125.87%	\$30,627	91.31%	92.56%	98.13%	\$25,399	48.48%	\$12,313	15.56%	\$1,916	\$14,229	\$428,848
2025		64	\$24,406	100.0%	126.78%	\$30,941	90.36%	92.12%	98.21%	\$25,295	46.97%	\$11,881	15.56%	\$1,849	\$13,730	\$442,579
2026		65	\$24,461	100.0%	127.69%	\$31,234	89.34%	91.65%	97.87%	\$25,029	45.52%	\$11,392	15.56%	\$1,773	\$13,165	\$455,744
2027		66	\$24,496	100.0%	128.61%	\$31,504	88.24%	91.23%	98.45%	\$24,967	44.10%	\$11,012	15.56%	\$1,714	\$12,725	\$468,469
2028		67	\$24,512	41.6%	129.26%	\$13,195	87.41%	90.83%	98.15%	\$10,282	43.13%	\$4,435	15.56%	\$690	\$5,125	\$473,594
<b>Future period: Jul 6, 2001 to Age 67.00</b>				26.9 years		\$702,240			23.9 years	\$620,327		<b>\$408,155</b>		<b>\$63,520</b>	<b>\$471,675</b>	
<b>Total economic loss (sum of past and future)</b>				27.0 years		\$703,999			24.0 years	\$621,988		<b>\$409,816</b>		<b>\$63,778</b>	<b>\$473,594</b>	

**John O. Ward & Associates**

Economic Consultants

**Table 7. Value of extra economic services performed because homemaker instead of worker**

*Plaintiff name: Mary Smith*

Year	Past compensati on growth index: ECU11302I	Age at end of year	Extra service hours in a week	Hourly value of services	Annual value of services	Portion or year	Compensati on growth	Anticipated annual value of servces	One minus the risk of death and loss of function	Expected annual value of services	Real Aaa insured muni present value factor	Present value of expected annual value of services	Cumulative present value of expected annual value of services
1983	78.8	22	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	75.3%	55.93%	\$3,841	100.00%	\$3,841	100%	\$3,841	\$3,841
1984	83.9	23	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	59.55%	\$5,428	100.00%	\$5,428	100%	\$5,428	\$9,270
1985	87.2	24	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	61.89%	\$5,642	100.00%	\$5,642	100%	\$5,642	\$14,912
1986	90.1	25	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	63.95%	\$5,830	100.00%	\$5,830	100%	\$5,830	\$20,741
1987	92.6	26	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	65.72%	\$5,991	100.00%	\$5,991	100%	\$5,991	\$26,733
1988	96.4	27	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	68.42%	\$6,237	100.00%	\$6,237	100%	\$6,237	\$32,970
1989	100.7	28	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	71.47%	\$6,515	100.00%	\$6,515	100%	\$6,515	\$39,485
1990	105.5	29	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	74.88%	\$6,826	100.00%	\$6,826	100%	\$6,826	\$46,311
1991	110.5	30	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	78.42%	\$7,149	100.00%	\$7,149	100%	\$7,149	\$53,461
1992	114.8	31	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	81.48%	\$7,428	100.00%	\$7,428	100%	\$7,428	\$60,888
1993	118.4	32	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	84.03%	\$7,661	100.00%	\$7,661	100%	\$7,661	\$68,549
1994	121.6	33	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	86.30%	\$7,868	100.00%	\$7,868	100%	\$7,868	\$76,417
1995	124.3	34	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	88.22%	\$8,042	100.00%	\$8,042	100%	\$8,042	\$84,459
1996	127.2	35	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	90.28%	\$8,230	100.00%	\$8,230	100%	\$8,230	\$92,689
1997	132.0	36	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	93.68%	\$8,541	100.00%	\$8,541	100%	\$8,541	\$101,230
1998	136.7	37	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	97.02%	\$8,845	100.00%	\$8,845	100%	\$8,845	\$110,074
1999	140.9	38	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	100.00%	\$9,116	100.00%	\$9,116	100%	\$9,116	\$119,191
2000	146.0	39	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	100.0%	103.62%	\$9,446	100.00%	\$9,446	100%	\$9,446	\$128,637
2001	150.0	40	17.9	\$9.79	\$9,116	41.7%	106.46%	\$4,044	100.00%	\$4,044	100%	\$4,044	<b>\$132,681</b>
<b>Past period: until June 1, 2001</b>						18.2 years		\$132,681	18.2 years	\$132,681		<b>\$132,681</b>	

**John O. Ward & Associates**

Economic Consultants

**Exhibit A: Main activity of males with a high school diploma (GED included)**

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Labor, January 1994 to December 2000

Age	Employed	Job losers (unemployed)	Job leavers (unemployed)	Re-entrants (unemployed)	New entrants (unemploy- ed)	Not in labor force, but wants a job	Disabled and unable to work	In school	Taking care of house or family	Retired	Something else/other	Population
16	3,496	306	62	347	361	804	60	2,923	177	0	635	9,171
17	44,245	1,170	776	4,138	3,030	6,150	500	17,388	511	34	4,529	82,472
18	348,507	12,025	5,770	26,387	13,482	32,718	4,717	126,763	3,606	99	20,580	594,654
19	493,971	23,741	11,574	29,543	10,579	34,535	8,863	88,854	4,075	254	21,853	727,841
20	456,073	22,869	11,887	20,236	4,760	23,720	10,810	33,597	3,295	166	15,489	602,903
21	474,403	27,245	9,447	17,349	2,987	21,591	11,101	20,443	4,974	294	10,779	600,615
22	472,969	24,468	9,722	12,691	1,575	17,947	11,713	12,997	3,605	620	9,008	577,315
23	489,061	23,744	8,752	10,602	1,410	15,909	13,000	9,526	3,747	252	7,419	583,422
24	516,173	27,674	7,493	8,964	1,266	15,885	16,191	7,402	3,619	929	7,796	613,393
25	510,506	24,689	5,791	7,824	861	12,773	13,829	4,667	3,462	635	6,586	591,622
26	517,389	22,769	5,602	7,806	453	10,802	14,120	4,336	3,498	836	5,532	593,144
27	528,871	19,211	4,345	6,618	332	11,368	13,902	2,505	3,183	706	4,684	595,727
28	539,447	22,477	3,158	5,806	657	10,722	15,354	3,543	4,183	834	4,377	610,558
29	553,671	23,675	3,520	6,013	461	10,661	19,885	2,694	4,016	1,014	4,002	629,611
30	599,810	22,662	4,114	6,536	146	10,428	25,442	2,664	3,806	685	4,123	680,418
31	602,788	22,196	3,351	4,600	453	10,563	23,302	2,028	4,493	646	3,951	678,369
32	612,019	23,176	3,393	5,541	106	11,182	23,190	1,997	4,551	1,139	4,925	691,219
33	625,121	21,137	3,239	4,893	0	10,647	24,495	1,777	3,983	1,202	4,199	700,693
34	650,831	24,631	3,520	4,463	77	11,946	29,792	2,194	4,330	888	3,823	736,496
35	684,920	24,590	3,092	6,157	185	12,191	35,619	1,704	5,717	1,066	5,000	780,238
36	673,212	22,831	3,268	5,286	209	12,182	35,957	1,509	5,380	1,106	4,575	765,515
37	689,779	22,850	3,476	5,231	413	12,188	34,551	1,543	5,252	1,240	5,291	781,815
38	693,376	22,477	2,604	6,107	276	12,948	35,471	1,821	4,480	1,108	4,973	785,642
39	670,625	21,080	3,696	5,306	161	10,832	36,104	1,483	3,526	1,313	4,832	758,958
40	653,571	20,789	3,277	4,606	100	11,871	37,519	2,173	4,410	1,382	4,312	744,009
41	617,044	19,590	2,754	4,096	143	9,224	38,155	894	3,937	1,669	3,810	701,315
42	589,666	17,600	2,531	2,924	228	9,431	37,094	1,087	4,160	2,270	3,765	670,756
43	573,222	17,227	2,448	3,347	46	9,522	39,877	1,481	4,120	2,105	4,186	657,583
44	531,117	15,600	2,050	3,344	164	10,229	39,942	1,396	4,436	1,916	3,453	613,648
45	486,622	13,227	1,771	3,559	58	8,014	41,088	1,027	3,838	2,066	3,313	564,583
46	465,764	13,499	1,161	2,882	0	6,481	41,959	784	3,854	2,761	3,560	542,705
47	444,411	11,881	1,113	2,290	0	6,568	43,635	884	3,101	2,677	3,360	519,921
48	418,912	10,985	1,494	2,953	93	5,950	41,856	829	3,248	3,663	2,323	492,307
49	395,187	10,492	1,336	2,902	52	6,078	38,203	359	2,551	4,058	3,277	464,495
50	389,504	10,556	1,673	2,369	34	5,854	37,833	573	2,929	11,962	3,445	466,733
51	367,111	9,288	1,267	2,336	59	5,649	36,734	468	2,027	14,499	2,514	441,953
52	352,026	10,012	1,081	1,539	4	5,258	36,682	90	2,137	15,883	1,935	426,646
53	335,666	8,508	854	1,419	0	5,209	35,213	271	1,633	18,915	1,665	409,352
54	314,796	7,319	659	1,397	0	5,795	34,101	239	1,816	21,860	1,586	389,569
55	317,163	8,079	532	1,953	43	5,519	37,266	5	1,739	30,940	2,089	405,328
56	302,726	7,711	600	2,093	24	6,091	34,517	427	1,189	34,206	1,865	391,449
57	268,155	6,157	534	1,785	0	5,058	34,004	98	1,128	39,677	2,142	358,737
58	259,171	6,278	863	1,571	28	6,294	33,986	94	1,495	50,358	1,720	361,858
59	235,980	5,425	457	1,644	96	5,861	32,746	73	1,168	56,941	1,098	341,488
60	208,778	5,427	613	1,229	0	5,591	29,764	30	898	67,500	1,332	321,161
61	189,456	4,574	340	1,192	44	5,447	26,533	122	730	79,310	878	308,626
62	153,041	2,662	746	1,144	0	6,313	25,640	43	437	125,422	736	316,185
63	125,930	1,630	278	1,563	37	6,431	22,922	0	349	145,879	784	305,803
64	106,536	1,807	87	1,633	0	6,257	17,784	46	269	156,185	647	291,253
65	86,717	1,749	207	1,506	0	6,588	11,644	0	304	179,551	506	288,771
66	78,209	1,234	363	912	0	4,997	10,156	0	138	183,788	553	280,349
67	63,737	1,089	57	1,022	0	4,945	9,115	33	120	185,979	337	266,433
68	61,828	1,372	0	740	0	5,086	8,809	0	379	192,305	152	270,673
69	50,646	895	74	656	0	4,713	7,774	5	233	181,483	175	246,654
70	42,713	660	53	668	0	4,073	6,857	38	78	181,049	354	236,542
71	37,066	540	22	628	0	3,933	6,482	35	162	184,747	417	234,032
72	34,867	337	225	333	0	3,267	6,507	0	126	180,631	301	226,595
73	29,277	325	50	232	0	2,568	5,571	0	225	176,476	168	214,893
74	26,091	262	6	585	0	3,260	4,298	87	87	177,023	177	211,876
75	24,275	200	96	684	0	2,790	5,435	0	91	173,138	119	206,829
76	18,052	460	0	173	0	1,934	5,313	0	23	152,667	167	178,790
77	13,334	172	13	273	0	1,808	4,671	46	187	147,818	62	168,385
78	12,057	75	0	187	0	1,420	5,645	0	120	137,957	132	157,593
79	9,887	75	0	125	0	729	4,147	0	0	125,494	68	140,524
80	8,256	84	0	30	0	758	3,857	0	18	112,784	79	125,867
81	6,409	68	17	97	0	589	2,195	0	36	94,172	160	103,744
82	4,028	65	0	60	0	451	3,113	0	65	85,108	32	92,921
83	2,946	72	23	98	0	447	2,503	0	35	68,359	46	74,529
84	2,607	0	0	0	0	187	1,867	0	66	52,960	30	57,716
85	1,714	37	0	0	0	225	2,081	32	49	46,737	42	50,917
86	1,472	71	0	0	0	198	1,022	0	0	37,741	18	40,521
87	1,036	0	0	0	0	140	1,168	0	0	29,204	26	31,574
88	756	22	0	0	0	27	1,197	0	32	19,854	43	21,930
89	387	40	0	0	0	67	623	0	0	15,212	0	16,329
90+	5,414	135	0	103	0	502	2,508	177	0	42,396	180	51,415
All	22,176,600	760,056	153,382	285,324	45,491	566,389	1,457,578	370,302	151,646	4,075,807	233,101	30,275,675

**Exhibit B: Main activity of females with a high school diploma (GED included)**

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Department of Labor, January 1994 to December 2000

Age	Employed	Job losers (unemployed)	Job leavers (unemployed)	Re-entrants (unemployed)	New entrants (unemploy- ed)	Not in labor force, but wants a job	Disabled and unable to work	In school	Taking care of house or family	Retired	Something else/other	Population
16	3,548	0	6	268	567	772	344	3,967	753	0	552	10,776
17	55,183	958	668	5,380	4,552	8,047	464	26,641	4,174	44	6,089	112,200
18	379,039	9,240	6,622	25,979	14,663	42,711	4,877	151,020	26,646	142	20,158	681,098
19	414,727	11,994	9,577	27,722	9,725	39,040	8,314	76,037	50,737	725	14,327	662,925
20	353,994	13,770	8,645	19,996	5,785	33,267	8,909	29,832	59,965	958	10,244	545,365
21	349,307	13,720	8,130	18,173	2,994	28,293	10,708	18,964	66,705	789	7,711	525,492
22	347,311	12,645	6,685	15,931	2,674	26,897	11,735	13,119	74,584	933	5,838	518,351
23	358,153	12,843	6,697	17,043	2,087	26,743	10,361	11,388	84,404	602	6,224	536,546
24	368,753	10,963	4,613	14,483	1,429	27,305	11,933	9,797	91,242	616	5,026	546,159
25	359,743	11,673	4,387	13,752	1,061	26,966	12,707	9,029	101,044	635	4,192	545,190
26	378,892	10,871	4,531	12,511	1,392	25,939	12,436	7,144	101,173	894	4,616	560,398
27	378,175	11,046	4,095	12,575	1,136	23,364	11,802	7,006	109,847	895	4,263	564,203
28	404,909	10,566	4,736	13,751	1,058	25,584	13,000	6,007	111,040	1,415	3,905	595,971
29	420,584	10,828	4,549	13,222	1,309	24,853	16,435	5,611	116,329	498	3,703	617,921
30	441,468	12,174	4,375	12,750	984	28,084	21,528	6,253	115,652	654	4,822	648,744
31	446,570	10,606	3,515	10,448	991	24,183	18,303	5,385	118,416	1,089	5,154	644,659
32	450,454	10,242	3,784	12,027	984	22,660	19,831	4,494	125,520	835	4,493	655,323
33	475,437	12,404	3,702	11,917	672	23,266	22,214	4,480	124,672	1,181	3,514	683,457
34	512,322	12,166	3,395	13,591	755	22,914	22,422	4,009	120,689	1,211	4,640	718,114
35	546,673	13,657	3,008	10,977	1,100	23,802	26,305	4,334	127,444	1,762	5,384	764,445
36	538,270	14,108	3,575	9,730	692	23,227	27,448	4,012	125,745	875	4,772	752,451
37	539,611	13,256	3,299	9,927	636	21,081	26,140	3,207	121,178	1,264	4,974	744,572
38	554,311	12,940	2,583	9,760	925	21,013	29,241	3,243	116,825	1,554	4,433	756,827
39	557,414	12,899	3,250	9,882	737	21,209	31,810	3,679	119,546	1,172	5,209	766,807
40	573,798	13,074	4,008	8,498	674	21,708	34,956	3,484	114,433	2,036	4,968	781,637
41	555,434	12,854	3,231	7,407	381	17,856	35,506	1,835	104,536	1,737	4,444	745,220
42	533,851	10,953	3,641	7,179	473	17,625	34,677	2,417	98,438	1,621	4,278	715,153
43	517,460	10,984	2,936	6,105	410	16,500	33,836	2,250	99,400	1,818	4,849	696,547
44	505,863	9,222	2,691	6,105	617	14,321	38,782	2,035	95,204	2,296	4,536	681,673
45	496,885	11,326	2,518	6,716	198	14,244	39,059	1,843	94,631	2,232	4,197	673,850
46	472,787	8,617	2,162	5,006	248	13,574	37,465	1,451	88,933	3,166	4,239	637,649
47	479,819	8,754	1,748	4,979	315	12,860	38,943	1,547	88,201	2,545	4,290	644,000
48	458,701	7,023	1,872	3,948	421	12,503	40,692	1,428	86,048	4,418	3,724	620,779
49	432,321	8,076	1,585	4,227	366	11,400	44,447	1,144	88,468	4,178	4,791	601,002
50	420,960	7,199	1,891	3,821	269	11,076	42,109	1,083	81,000	23,915	3,950	597,274
51	395,966	7,685	1,211	3,085	195	11,528	44,697	777	77,281	24,510	3,185	570,120
52	381,405	7,151	882	3,093	154	11,286	43,018	476	74,081	26,034	3,509	551,089
53	368,327	6,205	1,260	3,299	65	11,234	41,880	662	71,723	32,203	3,645	540,502
54	336,870	5,744	752	2,824	115	10,218	38,677	602	72,053	38,536	3,129	509,519
55	331,288	5,216	1,119	2,208	191	10,504	41,062	662	72,570	49,920	4,145	518,885
56	306,107	5,586	786	2,187	0	9,756	41,766	422	70,468	61,904	3,653	502,634
57	284,905	5,316	714	2,589	47	9,999	40,279	194	66,767	73,059	3,379	487,247
58	261,014	4,471	1,002	1,872	122	9,496	41,550	403	63,243	82,183	2,943	468,298
59	236,225	5,207	891	1,215	211	8,633	39,721	207	61,134	95,040	3,499	451,982
60	219,023	3,847	816	755	43	7,757	40,212	166	52,164	125,772	2,569	453,125
61	197,277	3,814	415	1,203	30	8,186	38,178	91	43,689	146,010	2,125	441,020
62	158,579	2,008	277	1,146	0	6,988	31,392	107	33,522	193,668	1,765	429,452
63	134,832	2,434	141	1,588	0	6,800	26,415	52	30,615	228,319	1,770	432,966
64	121,548	1,890	324	1,464	0	7,325	26,510	0	29,039	243,150	1,811	433,062
65	96,635	1,765	339	924	10	8,210	20,991	55	24,005	292,296	1,442	446,672
66	80,075	1,101	162	863	0	8,127	17,783	27	20,664	290,356	1,385	420,544
67	70,335	1,168	160	779	27	7,789	14,612	45	17,785	295,591	1,115	409,406
68	62,271	1,020	57	769	25	6,758	12,297	53	17,967	304,971	1,338	407,528
69	56,347	1,080	46	938	0	7,344	11,936	39	18,228	323,589	1,342	420,889
70	44,200	1,228	151	560	0	6,216	12,961	0	16,430	333,601	1,430	416,776
71	39,352	562	130	625	0	6,511	10,209	8	15,223	328,645	832	402,098
72	34,906	627	107	369	0	5,734	12,057	185	15,137	319,391	1,004	389,516
73	25,081	282	0	503	33	5,216	10,521	51	12,776	316,973	944	372,379
74	21,306	302	0	237	0	4,347	9,849	6	13,285	303,881	835	354,049
75	18,185	529	0	255	0	4,380	11,933	95	10,945	299,035	1,021	346,379
76	16,923	185	101	558	0	3,817	9,702	7	10,949	280,997	745	323,983
77	14,781	124	75	350	0	2,558	9,822	0	9,063	260,406	680	297,859
78	9,993	196	92	114	0	2,010	10,573	0	9,069	247,007	974	280,029
79	6,612	33	0	125	0	2,328	9,713	125	7,683	225,098	813	252,528
80	5,599	96	0	28	29	1,536	8,594	0	7,357	204,252	781	228,273
81	4,503	51	0	4	0	1,214	9,548	29	4,940	182,846	325	203,460
82	3,199	6	0	0	0	864	7,355	0	3,598	161,751	301	177,074
83	2,338	26	0	87	0	711	8,364	0	4,318	138,521	342	154,708
84	2,101	0	0	0	17	648	7,658	19	3,331	119,495	274	133,543
85	1,615	0	0	0	0	238	7,983	0	2,508	102,776	152	115,272
86	1,019	15	0	0	0	361	5,342	0	1,767	85,480	246	94,230
87	561	0	0	23	0	214	4,952	0	1,546	68,641	279	76,215
88	450	0	0	0	0	179	4,802	56	1,480	54,737	98	61,801
89	706	27	0	0	0	182	3,911	0	623	44,369	318	50,136
90+	5,375	22	38	26	10	629	15,834	218	2,561	135,062	905	160,681
All	19,440,558	450,664	148,760	422,449	64,605	972,718	1,604,402	445,015	4,325,207	7,210,778	253,554	35,338,710

**Exhibit C: Personal consumption rates by household composition**

Source: Consumer Expenditure Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, 1999

	Total husband and wife consumer units	Husband and wife with children					Other husband and wife consumer units	One parent, at least one child under 18	Single persons that are earners
		Husband and wife only	Total husband and wife with children	Oldest child under 6	Oldest child 6 to 17	Oldest child 18 or over			
Income before taxes	\$59,128	\$54,067	\$63,666	\$57,922	\$63,558	\$68,094	\$56,519	\$25,685	\$30,236
Income after taxes	54,099	49,859	57,653	53,865	58,849	58,027	53,493	24,776	27,190
Average number in consumer unit:	3.2	2.0	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.9	2.9	1.0
Children under 18	0.9		1.6	1.5	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.8	
<b>Average annual expenditures</b>	<b>\$47,188</b>	<b>\$42,185</b>	<b>\$51,186</b>	<b>\$46,091</b>	<b>\$51,493</b>	<b>\$54,248</b>	<b>\$47,948</b>	<b>\$27,918</b>	<b>\$25,539</b>
Food	6,372	5,380	7,034	5,379	7,472	7,415	7,419	4,526	3,056
Alcoholic beverages	337	388	299	261	322	276	309	144	389
Housing	14,790	12,965	16,348	17,170	16,408	15,739	14,381	10,103	8,928
Apparel and services	2,169	1,680	2,520	2,078	2,696	2,496	2,517	1,946	1,066
Transportation	9,289	8,067	10,214	9,368	9,585	12,029	9,785	4,694	4,370
Health care	2,522	2,908	2,200	1,705	2,154	2,630	2,553	1,003	974
Entertainment	2,519	2,276	2,784	2,111	3,141	2,549	2,095	1,367	1,247
Personal care products and services	506	471	541	450	552	597	460	362	277
Reading	201	215	197	160	201	214	150	71	131
Education	829	528	1,115	317	1,030	1,822	582	426	586
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	324	269	342	239	344	406	500	239	214
Miscellaneous	1,042	931	1,091	1,094	1,001	1,236	1,321	843	636
Cash contributions	1,477	1,816	1,201	808	1,206	1,458	1,462	368	1,015
Life and other personal insurance	602	548	644	398	703	693	616	170	148
Pensions and Social Security	4,210	3,743	4,658	4,553	4,679	4,687	3,798	1,657	2,501
<b>Personal taxes</b>	<b>\$5,029</b>	<b>\$4,207</b>	<b>\$6,013</b>	<b>\$4,057</b>	<b>\$4,709</b>	<b>\$10,067</b>	<b>\$3,026</b>	<b>\$909</b>	<b>\$3,046</b>
Federal income taxes	4,005	3,222	4,915	2,975	3,629	8,919	2,276	592	2,369
State and local income taxes	794	723	890	882	894	889	546	258	586
Other taxes	230	262	208	199	186	258	204	59	91
Income after taxes	54,099	49,859	57,653	53,865	58,849	58,027	53,493	24,776	27,190
<b>Gifts of goods and services</b>	<b>\$1,378</b>	<b>\$1,707</b>	<b>\$1,160</b>	<b>\$767</b>	<b>\$1,127</b>	<b>\$1,508</b>	<b>\$1,038</b>	<b>\$589</b>	<b>\$928</b>
Food	126	175	82	40	81	114	145	28	47
Housing	377	441	347	317	342	386	227	187	219
Apparel and services	249	286	221	199	193	300	225	163	201
Transportation	72	82	66	11	68	100	48	13	61
Health care	34	48	22	9	15	44	44	13	30
Entertainment	120	155	95	69	93	118	95	39	104
Education	259	337	219	49	239	293	104	50	122
All other gifts	142	182	107	73	96	152	150	95	144
<b>Household spending net of gifts</b>									
Food	6,246	5,205	6,952	5,339	7,391	7,301	7,274	4,498	3,009
Alcoholic beverages	337	388	299	261	322	276	309	144	389
Housing	14,413	12,524	16,001	16,853	16,066	15,353	14,154	9,916	8,709
Apparel and services	1,920	1,394	2,299	1,879	2,503	2,196	2,292	1,783	865
Transportation	9,217	7,985	10,148	9,357	9,517	11,929	9,737	4,681	4,309
Health care	2,488	2,860	2,178	1,696	2,139	2,586	2,509	990	944
Entertainment	2,399	2,121	2,689	2,042	3,048	2,431	2,000	1,328	1,143
Personal care products and services	506	471	541	450	552	597	460	362	277
Reading	201	215	197	160	201	214	150	71	131
Education	570	191	896	268	791	1,529	478	376	464
Tobacco products and smoking supplies	324	269	342	239	344	406	500	239	214
Miscellaneous	900	749	984	1,021	905	1,084	1,171	748	492
Cash contributions	1,477	1,816	1,201	808	1,206	1,458	1,462	368	1,015
Life and other personal insurance	602	548	644	398	703	693	616	170	148
Pensions and Social Security	4,210	3,743	4,658	4,553	4,679	4,687	3,798	1,657	2,501
<b>Consumption by One person /One Adult</b>									
Food	\$1,952	\$2,603	\$1,783	\$1,525	\$1,803	\$1,872	\$1,484	\$1,551	\$3,009
Alcoholic beverages (divided by all adult)	147	194	130	131	161	138	91	131	389
Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apparel and services	600	697	589	537	610	563	468	615	865
Transportation	2,880	3,993	2,602	2,673	2,321	3,059	1,987	2,341	4,309
Health care	778	1,430	558	485	522	663	512	341	944
Entertainment	750	1,061	689	583	743	623	408	458	1,143
Personal care products and services	158	236	139	129	135	153	94	125	277
Reading	63	108	51	46	49	55	31	24	131
Education	178	96	230	77	193	392	98	130	464
Tobacco products and smoking supplies (divided by all adults)	141	135	149	120	172	123	147	217	214
Miscellaneous	281	375	252	292	221	278	239	258	492
Cash contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Life and other personal insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensions and Social Security (divided by 2 adults or 1 if single)	2,105	1,872	2,329	2,277	2,340	2,344	1,899	1,657	2,501
One adult consumption	\$10,032	\$12,796	\$9,501	\$8,873	\$9,269	\$10,263	\$7,458	\$7,848	\$14,738
Household income after tax	\$54,099	\$49,859	\$57,653	\$53,865	\$58,849	\$58,027	\$53,493	\$24,776	\$27,190
One adult consumption %	18.5%	25.7%	16.5%	16.5%	15.8%	17.7%	13.9%	31.7%	54.2%
Household income before tax	\$59,128	\$54,067	\$63,666	\$57,922	\$63,558	\$68,094	\$56,519	\$25,685	\$30,236
One adult consumption %	17.0%	23.7%	14.9%	15.3%	14.6%	15.1%	13.2%	30.6%	48.7%