CLE FOR IN-HOUSE COUNSEL

ST. LOUIS I JUNE 2019

Law & Economics:

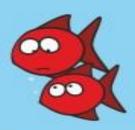
This is Water, Too

Three?

Stephen J. O'Brien, Ph.D. Partner, St. Louis +1 314 259 5904 stephen.obrien@dentons.com



WHAT THE HELL IS WATER??





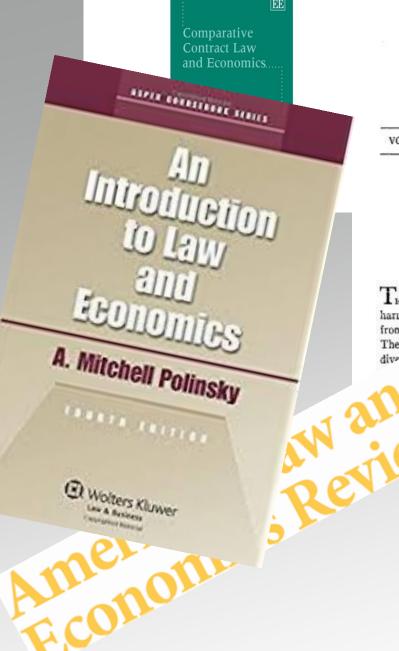
"...the most obvious,

important realities are often
the ones that are

hardest to see and talk about."



Practical Law & Economics



LAW 2> ECONOMIC

VOLUME III

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THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL COST

R. H. COASE University of Virginia

I. THE PROBLEM TO BE EXAMINED!

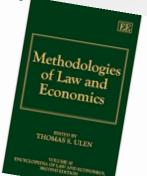
This planting the from whe The econodive

The Future of Law Economics

Essays in Reform and Recollection

GUIDO CALABRESI

Cass R. Suns





Ph.D'S in top law schools 27%

Economic Ph.D's

7%

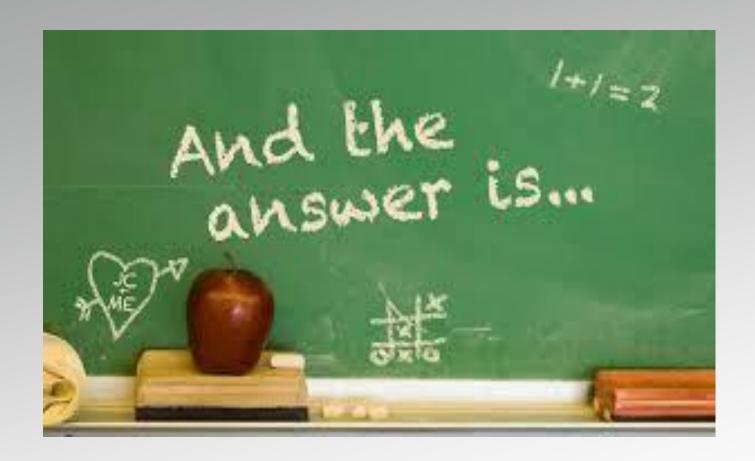
Ph.D's in private practice

2.6%

Economic

Ph.D's

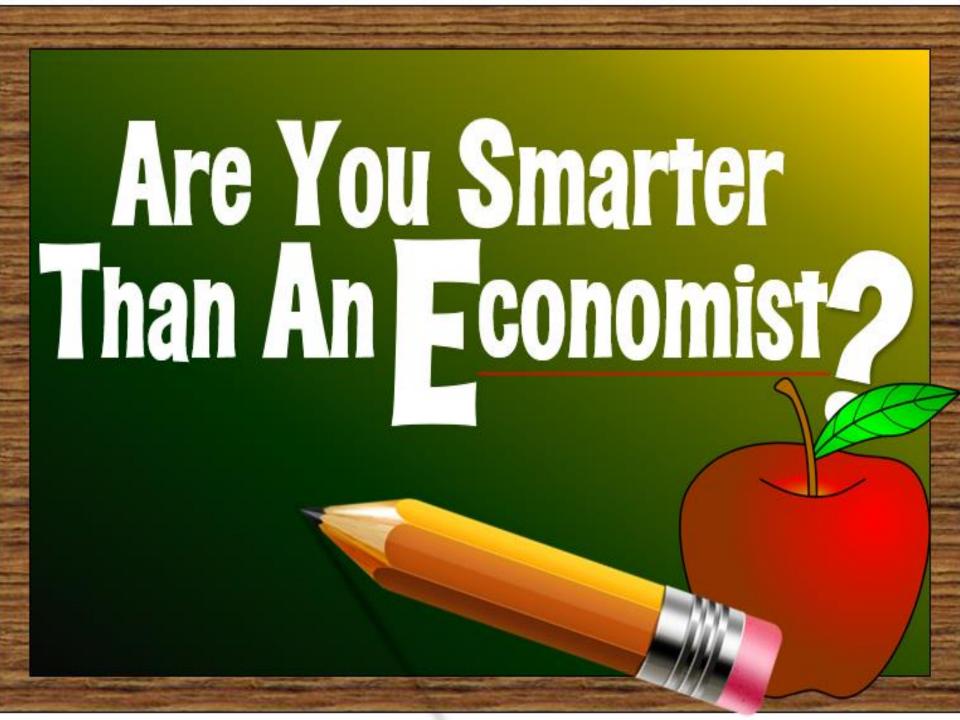
0.026%



1S

everywhere

So let's play!



Damages

Statistics

Supreme Court

Expert Witnesses

Supreme Court

Within the current term through May 30, 2019, the two justices who have voted together the most (majority/concurring, or dissent) are:

- A. Thomas and Gorsuch
- B. Ginsberg and Sotomayor
- C. Kavanaugh and Gorsuch
- D. Thomas and Alito

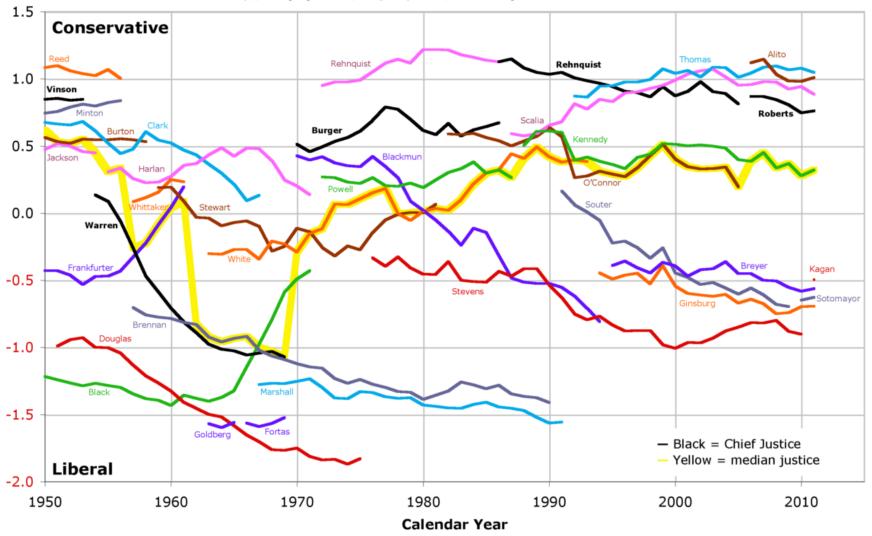
	Thomas	Ginsberg	Breyer	Alito	Sotomayor	Kagan	Gorsuch	Kavanaug
Roberts	75.00%	73.33%	74.42%	86.36%	74.42%	79.07%	71.11%	91.43%
	Thomas	60.00%	63.64%	88.64%	59.09%	63.64%	84.09%	82.86%
		Ginsberg	88.89%	66.67%	97.78%	93.33%	68.89%	74.29%
			Breyer	72.09%	90.70%	95.35%	67.44%	80.00%
				Alito	65.91%	70.45%	86.36%	82.86%
Kagan	80.	22%			Sotomayor	95.35%	69.77%	71.43%
Kavanaug	h 79.	64%				Kagan	67.44%	77.14%
Breyer		07%					Gorsuch	77.14%
Roberts		14%						Kavanaug
Sotomayor		78%						
Ginsberg	77.	62%						
Alito	77.	42%						
Gorsuch	74.	.03%						
		1001						

72.12%

Thomas

Ideological Leanings of Supreme Court Justices

Source Data: Michael A. Bailey, Georgetown University, June 2012 http://www9.georgetown.edu/faculty/baileyma/Data/Data_Measuring1950to2011_June2012.htm





Damages

Statistics

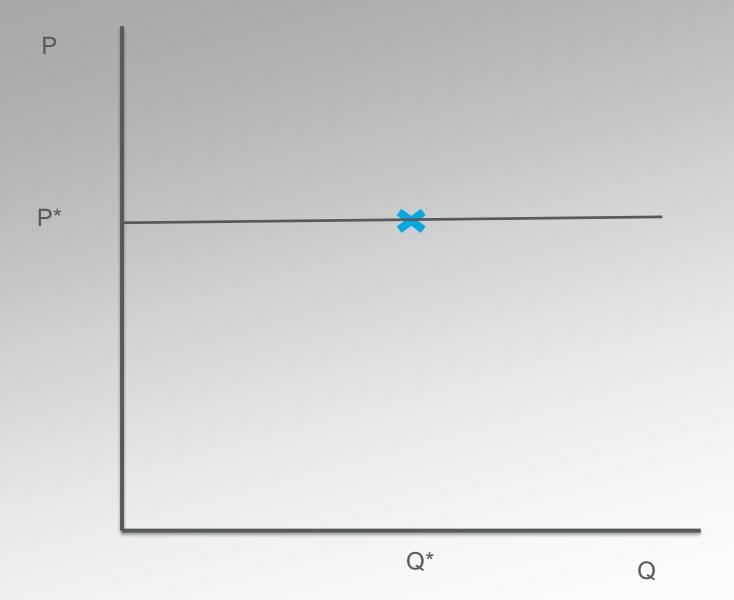
Supreme Court

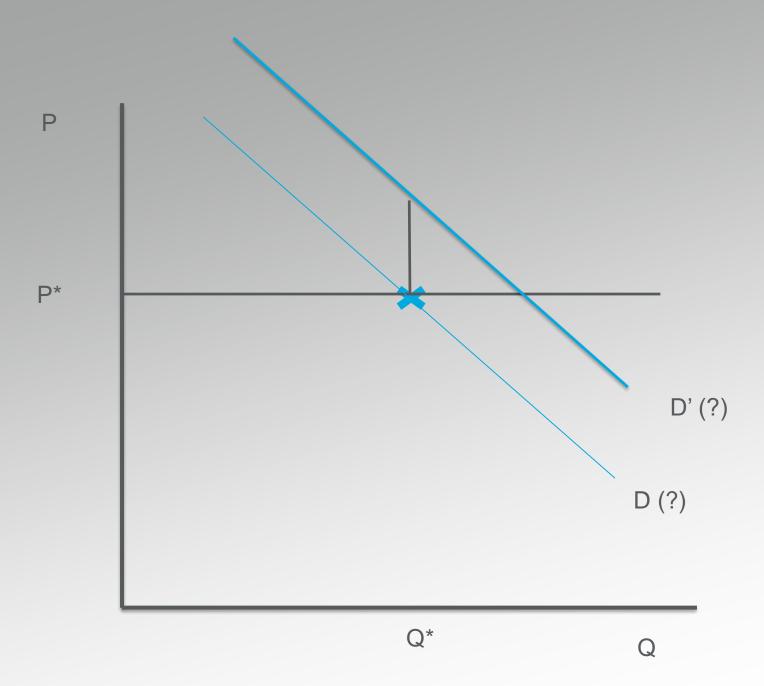
Expert Witnesses

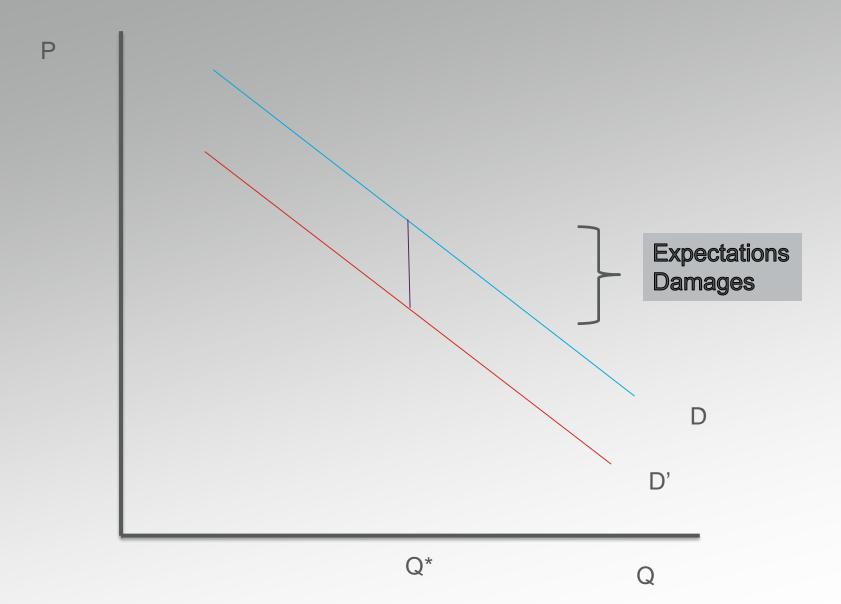
Damages

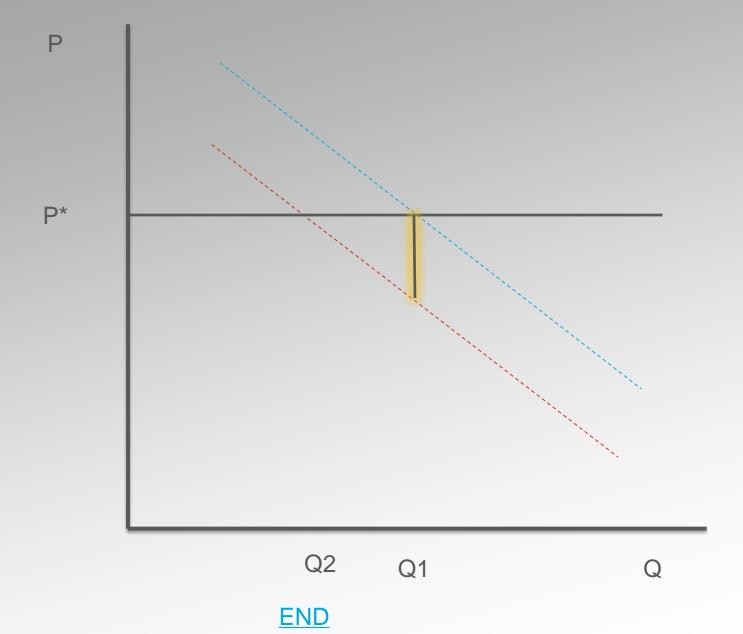
Alex values his Picasso at \$2M, but Barry offers him \$2.1M and they agree. Before Barry pays and takes possession, Carol offers \$2.5M and Alex sells it to her instead. Barry's expectation damages are:

- A. \$0
- B. \$400,000
- C. Barry's personal value less \$2.1M
- D. \$2.5M









Damages

Statistics

Supreme Court

Expert Witnesses

Statistics

In December 2018, BMJ published the first randomized controlled trial of parachute use and found that death and major trauma after jumping from an aircraft were

- A. no different between parachute use and the control
- B. statistically significant and lower than the control
- C. higher than the control but not statistically significant

Month Day, Year



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²David Geffen School of

⁴Michigan Integrated Center for Health Analytics and Medical Prediction, Department of Internal Medicine and Institute for Healthcare Policy and Innovation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

Correspondence to: R W Yeh rveh@bidmc.harvard.edu (or @rwyeh on Twitter) Additional material is published online only. To view please visit

Parachute use to prevent death and major trauma when jumping from aircraft: randomized controlled trial

Robert W Yeh, Linda R Valsdottir, Michael W Yeh, Changyu Shen, Daniel B Kramer, Jordan B Strom, 1 Eric A Secemsky, 1 Joanne L Healy, 1 Robert M Domeier, 3 Dhruv S Kazi, 1 Brahmajee K Nallamothu⁴ On behalf of the PARACHUTE Investigators

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE

To determine if using a parachute prevents death or major traumatic injury when jumping from an aircraft.

DESIGN

Randomized controlled trial.

SETTING

Private or commercial aircraft between September 2017 and August 2018.

PARTICIPANTS

92 aircraft passengers aged 18 and over were screened for participation. 23 agreed to be enrolled and were randomized.

INTERVENTION

Jumping from an aircraft (airplane or helicopter) with a parachute versus an empty backpack (unblinded).

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES

Composite of death or major traumatic injury (defined by an Injury Severity Score over 15) upon impact with the ground measured immediately after landing.

regarding the effectiveness of an intervention exist in the community, randomized trials might selectively enroll individuals with a lower perceived likelihood of benefit, thus diminishing the applicability of the results to clinical practice.

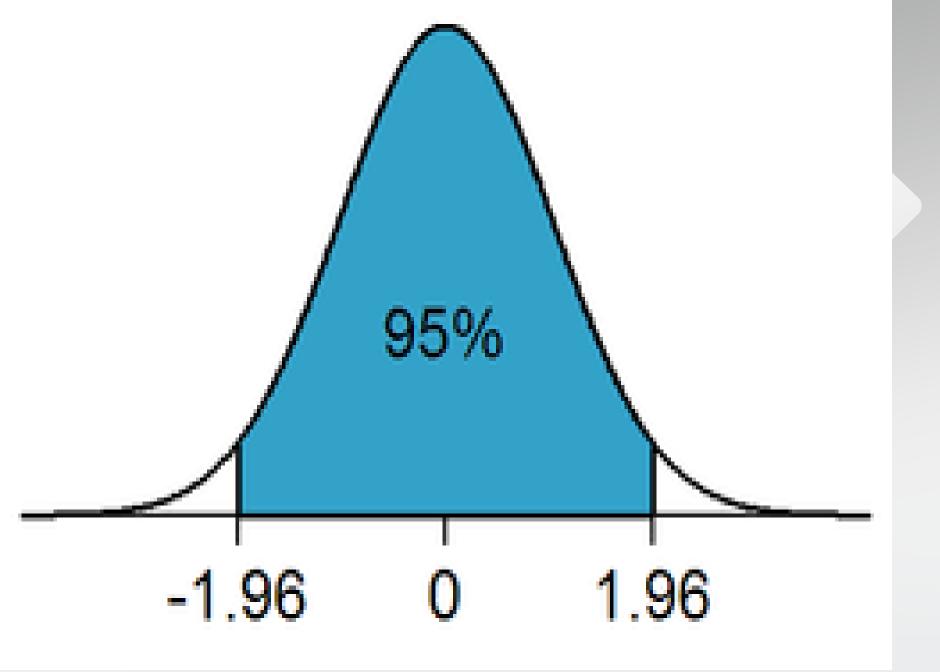
Introduction

Parachutes are routinely used to prevent death or major traumatic injury among individuals jumping from aircraft. However, evidence supporting the efficacy of parachutes is weak and guideline recommendations for their use are principally based on biological plausibility and expert opinion.12 Despite this widely held yet unsubstantiated belief of efficacy, many studies of parachutes have suggested injuries related to their use in both military and recreational settings, 34 and parachutist injuries are formally recognized in the World Health Organization's ICD-10 (international classification of diseases, 10th revision).5 This could raise concerns for supporters of evidence-based medicine, because numerous medical interventions

Matrixx Initiatives, Inc. v. Siracusano, 563 U.S. 27 (2011).

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission v. Mavis Discount Tires, Inc., 129 F. Supp. 3d 90 (S.D. N.Y. 2015).

In re Zoloft (Sertraline Hydrochloride) Products Liability Litigation, 26 F. Supp. 3d 449 (E.D. Pa. 2014).



Damages

Statistics

Supreme Court

Expert Witnesses

Expert Witnesses

According to a 2016 George Mason study of 1,017 federal lawsuits, defendants winning a *Daubert* motion

- A. makes settlement more likely
- B. makes settlement less likely
- C. has no effect on settlement

Recent study by James Cooper

(George Mason University)

2,127 rulings

from **1,017** cases

in 91 federal districts

from 2003-2014

71% of motions are filed by Defendants

29% by plaintiffs

Average of 2.1 motions per case

Defendants win 50% (at least in part)

full grant in 25% of cases

Plaintiffs win 40% of the time (18% fully)

Plaintiffs are most successful in P cases

Plaintiff's Daubert wins



Plaintiff's win rate

Defendant's win rate not affected by

Daubert results

Defendants' Daubert wins

entrench the parties,

discouraging settlement.

Reason: Defendants win on SJ

84% of time (regardless of success on

Daubert motion)

Damages

Statistics

Supreme Court

Expert Witnesses

Thanks for playing!