

CASE INFORMATION & PREDICTION RESULTS

INCIDENT DETAILS		DEFENDANT		PLAINTIFF	
Allegation	Behavioral Health Related	State	Pennsylvania	Age Group	50-59 years
Specific	Behavioral health related	License Group	Aides and Clinical Assistants	Sex	Male
Severity	8 - Grave injury leading to death	License Type	Other Aide Occupation	Smoker	Yes
Year	2023	Practitioners	1	Drug Abuser	No
Setting	Outpatient	Age Group	30-39	Obese	No
Anesthesia	Local	Graduated	2000-2009	Criminal Record	No
Procedure Urgency	Urgent	Prior Reports	0	Human Factors	Applied
Procedure Duration	Moderate (1-3 hrs)				

PREDICTION RESULTS

PAYMENT PROBABILITY

16.2%
Moderate Likelihood
Below baseline

0% Case 22% Baseline 100%
Typical Range 3%-65%

Analysis

At 16%, this case sits in a middle-risk tier — meaningful but far from certain. Both sides face genuine uncertainty, which typically creates pressure toward negotiated settlement rather than the risk of trial.

PREDICTED PAYOUT

\$1,033,113
BASE MODEL

>

\$1,410,509
HUMAN ADJUSTED
1.37x multiplier

>

\$228,502
RISK-WEIGHTED
16% probability

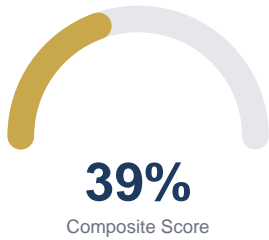
LOW \$633,782 HIGH \$3,139,149

Analysis

Combining the 16% payment probability with the \$1,410,509 predicted payment yields an expected case value of approximately \$228,503, a risk-weighted benchmark that accounts for both the likelihood and magnitude of a payment. The prediction interval (\$633,782-\$3,139,149) reflects the inherent variability in malpractice outcomes; defendants may anchor near the lower bound while plaintiffs point to the upper end to frame trial risk.

HUMAN FACTORS ANALYSIS

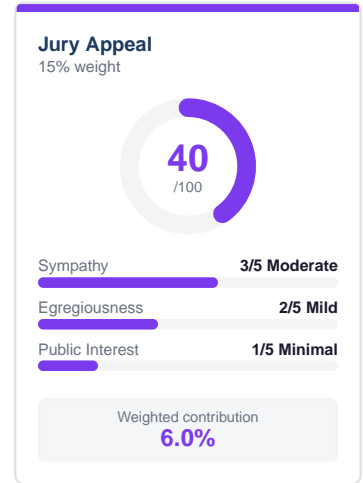
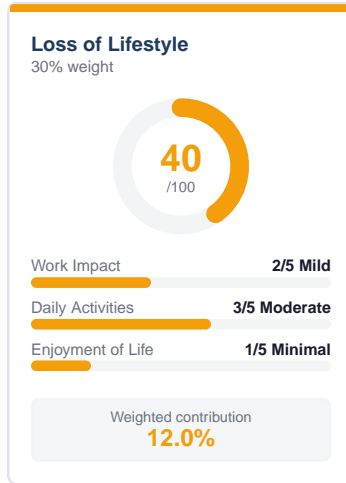
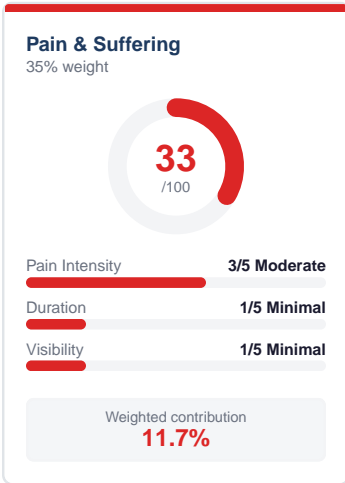
HUMAN FACTORS ADJUSTMENT



BASE PREDICTION
\$1,033,113

v

ADJUSTED PREDICTION
\$1,410,509



Human Factors Analysis

The combination of the indicated human factors suggests a moderate 36% upward adjustment (a 1.37x multiplier) to the base model prediction of \$1,033,113, yielding an adjusted estimate of \$1,410,509. This reflects the likely impact of emotional and sympathy-driven elements on jury deliberations that go beyond what historical statistical patterns can capture.

Each of the four human factor categories (Pain & Suffering, Loss of Lifestyle, Family Impact, Jury Appeal) is scored across three sub-fields on a 0-5 scale. Category scores are the mean of their sub-fields normalized to 0.0-1.0, then combined using weights (Pain & Suffering: 35%, Loss of Lifestyle: 30%, Family Impact: 20%, Jury Appeal: 15%) into a composite score (0.0-1.0). The composite maps to a 1.0x-2.5x multiplier via a curved formula ($multiplier = 1.0 + 1.5 \times composite^{1.5}$) that reflects the non-linear reality where mild emotional factors add little, but severe factors compound significantly.



CONTEXTUAL INTELLIGENCE

SIMILAR CASE BENCHMARKS

Payment statistics drawn from historical cases with the same injury severity, license type, and state. Includes case count and payment percentile benchmarks.

Based on **1,613** historical cases matching on **state+outcome**

10th Percentile	\$496,349
25th Percentile	\$562,336
Median (50th)	\$687,186
75th Percentile	\$969,826
90th Percentile	\$1,505,873
Mean (Average)	\$1,029,349

Analysis

The predicted payment falls in the top quartile of the historical range. Defendants should note that only 25% of similar cases exceed this level; the \$969,826 third quartile may be a more defensible baseline. A plaintiff may cite this as evidence of a high-value case and press toward the \$1,505,873 90th-percentile benchmark. A moderate spread in outcomes reflects meaningful variability in how similar cases resolve.

RESOLUTION TIMELINE

Typical time in years from the act of malpractice to case resolution. Provides a benchmark for how long cases of this type typically remain open before settlement or verdict, based on historical data.

ALL CASES

4 yrs median

IQR: 3–6 years



THIS LICENSE TYPE

3 yrs median

IQR: 2–4 years



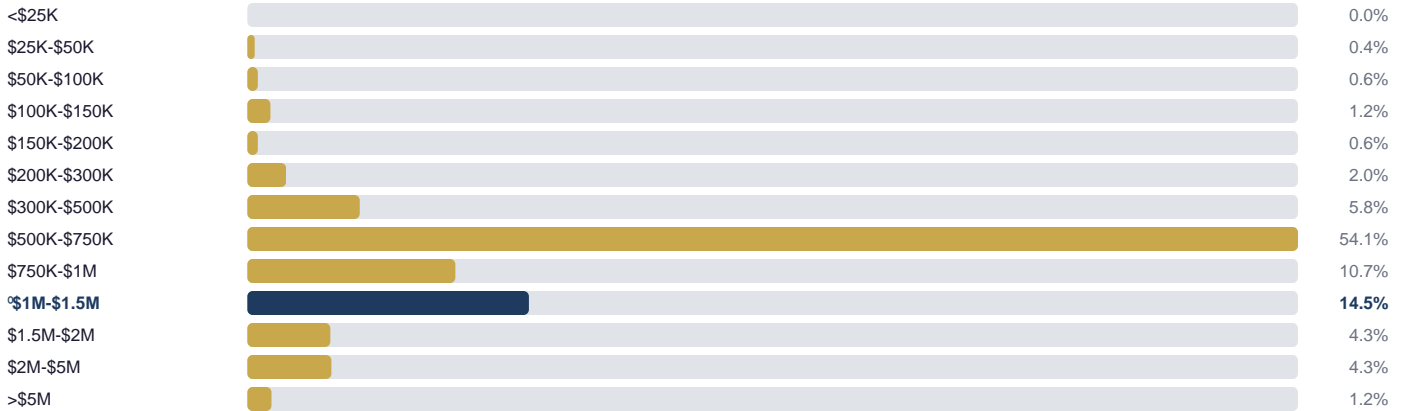
Analysis

Resolution time for this license type (median 3 years) is broadly in line with the overall median of 4 years. Most cases fall in the 2–4 year window from malpractice act to resolution.



PAYMENT DISTRIBUTION

Frequency distribution of historical payment amounts for cases with this injury severity and state. Shows how payments cluster across dollar ranges, with the predicted amount's bin highlighted.

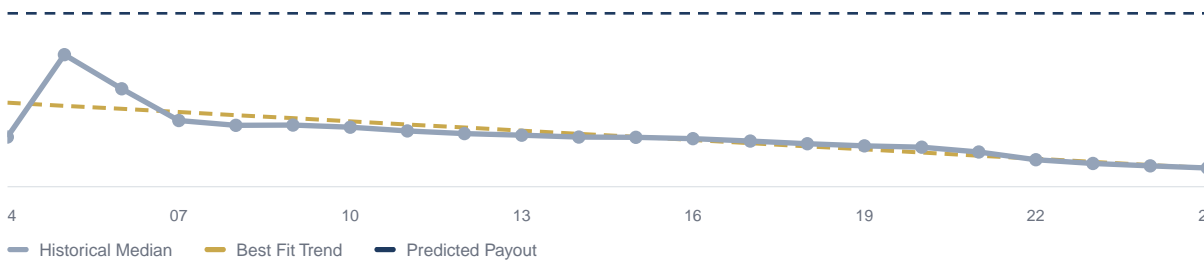


Analysis

The predicted payment lands in the \$1M-\$1.5M range. Approximately 76% of similar cases settled for less and 10% settled for more. The \$1M-\$1.5M range has moderate frequency, representing a plausible but not dominant settlement zone.

HISTORICAL PAYMENT TREND

Year-over-year median payment amounts for this license type and injury severity. Useful for understanding whether awards in this category are trending up, down, or flat over time.



Analysis

Awards in this license type and severity category have been declining significantly (45% over the study period). Plaintiffs may have an incentive to resolve sooner; defendants may benefit from delay given the declining trajectory.



Smith & Associates LLP

Kevin Brady v. Dr. Julia Reynolds

STATE VS. NATIONAL

Compares the median malpractice payment in this state against the national median across all cases. Reflects jurisdiction-level differences in jury verdicts, tort reform, and damage caps.



Rank #1 of 57 jurisdictions **+130.2% vs national**

Analysis

PA is a plaintiff-favorable jurisdiction with substantially above-average awards. PA ranks #1 of 57 states by median malpractice payment. Defendants should weigh any available venue or transfer options; plaintiffs benefit from keeping this case at home.

LICENSE TYPE VS. NATIONAL

Compares the median malpractice payment for this license type against the national median. Higher-risk license types such as neurosurgery and OB/GYN tend to carry significantly larger awards.



Rank #32 of 62 license types **-51.8% vs national**

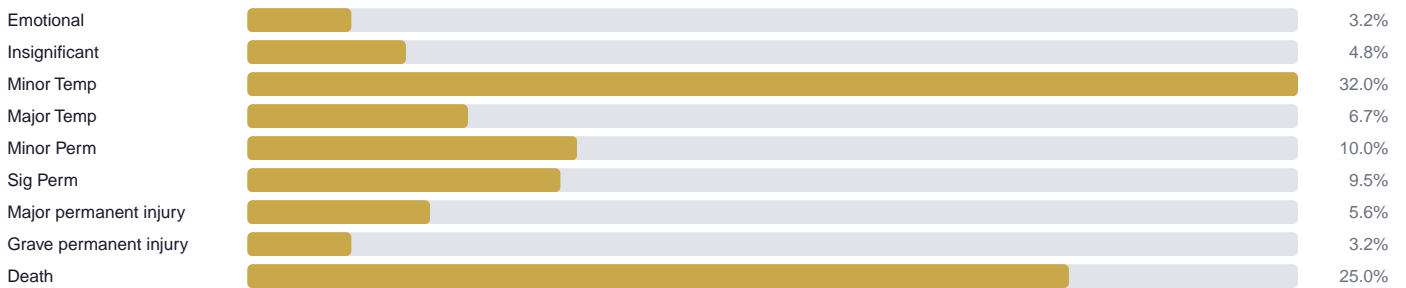
Analysis

This is a lower-risk license type. This license type ranks #32 of 62 for median malpractice payment. Typical awards are significantly below the national median, which may temper settlement expectations.

INJURY OUTCOMES FOR THIS ALLEGATION TYPE

Breakdown of injury severity outcomes across historical cases with this allegation type. Shows how often this allegation results in minor vs. catastrophic injuries.

Based on **788** historical cases with this allegation



Analysis

For this allegation type, the most common outcome is Minor temporary injury (32% of 788 historical cases). The claimed severity (permanent grave injury) is uncommon for this allegation type (3% of cases). Causation and severity classification may be contested.



HOOPER ENGINE RESULTS

Predicted payment of \$1,410,509 — 87th percentile, \$105% above the \$687,186 median across state & severity-matched cases (n=1,613)

PRIMARY DRIVERS

- ▲ **Human/Emotional Factors**
Subjective emotional and human factors, including pain & suffering, loss of lifestyle, family impact, jury appeal, suggest a 36% upward adjustment (1.37x multiplier) to account for non-economic damages not captured in the historical data model.
- ▲ **State Jurisdiction (PA)**
The payment-probability prior assigns PA a plaintiff-favorable jurisdictional shift, moving liability odds by about 21% relative to the base rate. This component is grounded in 21,186 paid historical records in the model artifact.

MODERATING FACTORS

- ▼ **License Type**
License type code 176 contributes a lower-liability prior signal, changing payment odds by about 29% relative to the baseline. This component is grounded in 15 paid historical records in the model artifact.
- ▼ **Allegation Category**
Allegation category 90 contributes a negative probability-side adjustment of roughly 11% in odds terms. This component is grounded in 6,026 paid historical records in the model artifact.

FULL ANALYSIS

The model predicts a payment of \$1,410,509 — 105% above the \$687,186 median for state & severity-matched cases. At the 87th percentile, this case is projected to settle or verdict higher than 87% of comparable cases. The gap between the predicted amount and the median reflects specific case characteristics that are particularly associated with elevated awards. The primary factors pushing the prediction upward: Subjective emotional and human factors, including pain & suffering, loss of lifestyle, family impact, jury appeal, suggest a 36% upward adjustment (1.37x multiplier) to account for non-economic damages not captured in the historical data model. Additionally, the payment-probability prior assigns pa a plaintiff-favorable jurisdictional shift, moving liability odds by about 21% relative to the base rate. this component is grounded in 21,186 paid historical records in the model artifact. Moderating (downward) factors include: License type code 176 contributes a lower-liability prior signal, changing payment odds by about 29% relative to the baseline. This component is grounded in 15 paid historical records in the model artifact. Allegation category 90 contributes a negative probability-side adjustment of roughly 11% in odds terms. This component is grounded in 6,026 paid historical records in the model artifact. The 87th-percentile rank does not equal the 50th percentile (median) because payment distributions in medical malpractice are highly right-skewed: a small number of very large verdicts pull the median upward, so a case at the 87th percentile can still be well above the median depending on where the distribution's tail lies relative to this case's specific factor profile.

This is a paid-only prior, not a supervised paid-vs-unpaid classifier. It is anchored to published litigation research and adjusted using historical subgroup patterns exported with the model artifacts.

Hooper v1.10.0 · Model v1.5 · Data range 2004-2025 · Data Size: 274,602 records