FUTURE ECONOMIC LOSS DAMAGES	
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Cameron Seymour	
ASIEQ Meeting	
13 February 2013	
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## **General principles**

- Return the Claimant to their pre injury position as far as is possible by monetary award
- · Calculated precisely, globally or a combination
- Damages for future economic loss compensates the capacity to earn an income, not necessarily the actual loss of wages
- Global award may be made for disadvantage, even if no actual loss of income



 Factors to take into account – age, occupation, work history, extensive restrictions, time out of work, likelihood of recovery, sympathetic employer, qualifications, pre existing conditions, individual circumstances – mortgage, reason to work, superannuation balance



## Precise calculation • Hughes v Tuckerby Engineering Pty Ltd [2011]QSC256 • Claimant works in the mining industry • Elbow injury • Evidence the given Claimant would not pass the next Coal Board Medical • Evidence of average retirement age in industry (age 60) • Not accepted the Claimant would have worked to age 67 if not injured • Loss calculated at \$1,188 net per week (being the difference between previous earnings and residual earning capacity) until age 60 only, with a 30% discount for contingencies, then for a further 5 years to age 65 with a 90% discount for contingencies

## **Global amounts**

- Perfect v MacDonald [2012]QSC11
  - · Plaintiff 14 years old
  - Moderate shoulder injury minor dental and lower back injury
  - Disabled for one month
  - Plaintiff experienced difficulties performing heavy lifting and had intended to become a diesel fitter and tailored his school subjects
  - Had performed work experience with a mechanic



McMeekin J - "Given the Plaintiff's age and stage of  life him still being at appeal, no precise solvulation."	
life, him still being at school, no precise calculation can be made"  • Damages not able to be precisely calculated by	
reference to a defined weekly loss	
<ul> <li>"I must assess the prospective loss on very imprecise material. The nature of the case permits no more. Doing the best I can I assessed the future</li> </ul>	
loss at \$100,000."	
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McLean v Nominal Defendant [2012]QDC73	
<ul> <li>Motor vehicle accident – pedestrian – fractured feet</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>History of chronic alcoholism interfering with work</li> <li>Some pre accident earning capacity which had</li> </ul>	
<ul><li>been largely destroyed by the injury</li><li>Incentive to reduce alcohol intake - access to</li></ul>	,
family	
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<ul> <li>Judge indicated an award of \$45,000 to \$50,000 with some reduction for contingencies would have</li> </ul>	
been appropriate if Claimant had no motivation to address his alcoholism	
Award of \$70,000 made because Judge accepted he would have made attempts to address his	
alcoholism and increase his pre injury earning capacity which was now dashed because of his	
injury	
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In Carroll v Coomber and Suncorp a troubled teenager with a limited work history and poor motivation to work was awarded \$40,000 for future economic loss  In Whitney v Whiteway and Suncorp a legal secretary studying law with a mild whiplash injury to her neck was awarded \$60,000 for future economic loss where past economic loss was not awarded	
L A W Y E R S	
In Reardon-Smith v Torres-Farr and Allianz a would-be professional surfer with "raw talent" who had not realised his potential was awarded \$35,000 for future economic loss  In Raffaut v Gillard the court awarded \$50,000 for future economic loss to a worker who had not reported any ongoing disability to his employer	
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	*
In McMillan v Kissick and Anor an unemployed former manual worker with a 0% to 5% whiplash injury was awarded \$318,000 for future economic loss, set against a	
background of a chequered employment history, questionable personality traits, a criminal history including being jailed for three months for manslaughter before the charges were withdrawn, domestic violence orders, testing positive to marijuana use, previously suffering a fractured skull and nose whilst blacking out	
while driving, a medical condition of depression with suicidal thoughts and being diagnosed physically unfit for work six months prior to the accident	
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"Benefit of the doubt usually given to Plaintiff" – no	
"top up" award if Plaintiff doesn't improve.	
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