

**Vocational Economic Methods, Parameters, and Underpinnings In Personal Injury Litigation: an Interview with Everett G. Dillman.**

Toppino, D. C.

*Abstract.* During an interview with Everett G. Dillman, who is often recognized as the "grandfather of vocational economics," discussion revolved around areas wherein vocational evaluation and forensic economics overlap, but are distinct. Noting that the two fields have more similarities than divergences, Dr. Dillman notes the biggest difference within these two groups of experts is the use of different words for similar things. Within this insightful interview, the impairment model of evaluating Loss of Earning Capacity, areas of work-life expectancy, a perspective of ADA, household service loss, and additional points of interest to the vocational and economic forensic expert are explored.

**Interfacing the Economic and Vocational in Personal Injury Cases.**

Dillman, E.G.

*Abstract.* Estimation of the monetary value of damages in a personal injury case usually includes both vocational and economic input. Most often the process will involve what has been described as "chaining" – that is a doctor establishing some of the parameters for the vocational expert who, in turn, sets the foundation for the residual capacity for us by the economist (Brookshire,1987). This paper explores the essential interface between the vocational and the economic roles from the point-of-view of the economist.

**Industraphobia: A Psycho/Legal/Vocational Perspective.**

Berg, P. S. D. & Berg, J.A.

*Abstract.* Persons who are unintentionally unemployed can suffer serious impairments to their self-esteem or develop psychological symptoms that go far beyond the mere loss of wages. One of the major barriers to overcome in rehabilitation of emotionally injured workers is their aversion to return to what is perceived as the scene of the crime. The scene of the crime may be a specific work site, a particular supervisor, an identified toxic condition, or an entire industry. The phobias that involve the workplace can be categorized by level. Individuals with level-one phobias might exhibit symptoms of psychological distress, but with or without treatment, are able to return to the same or similar job. Those with level-two phobias may exhibit a work-related emotional injury, but following treatment, the individual can usually return to work though often not to the same employer. Level-three phobias, coined "industraphobias," are those phobias that prevent the affected individual from returning to the industry within which the injury was sustained. The term is coined because the psychological and psychiatric literature does not adequately label the disorder. Level-four phobias, the most extreme, generalize to the entire world of work and prevent the affected individual from seeking gainful employment

**Industraphobia: A Need for a New Classification.**

Peterson, R.

*Commentary.* Within this commentary, Dr. Peterson addresses the Bergs' concept of industraphobia that he notes as appearing to fill a diagnostic gap for clients experiencing the type of phenomena addressed by this term. An example of a case study is presented noting the difficulties that are often encountered when classifications of PTSD and adjustment disorder are encountered. With the addition of considering a classification of industraphobia, Dr. Peterson notes the possibility of discovering new avenues of job functioning. For clients in their quest to return to work.

**The U.S. Labor Force: Present and Future Status and Implications.**

Mayer, L. L.

*Abstract.* This article frames the implications of technological advancement vis a vis the American labor

market. Taking note of shifts and trends in employment, the author offers scenarios and data relative to the U.S. labor market, its recent status, and implications for the future of work and workers. Statistical data of the various group participants in the world of work are presented inclusive of gender, race, age and disability. Additionally, within the framework of this article, general limitations and implications of data that are encountered in many of the resources unutilized for projecting labor market scenarios are presented.