

Opinions Authored¹

This chart indicates how many majority opinions a justice authored in cases decided by each of the four possible majority vote totals.

Opinion Author	7-0 (or 6-0, 5-0, 4-0)	6-1 (or 5-1)	5-2 (or 4-2)	4-3
Abrahamson	4	1	3	5
Bradley	8	1	1	3
Butler	7	0	3	2
Crooks	5	3	1	5
Wilcox	7	2	2	0
Prosser	8	2	2	2
Roggensack	9	1	1	2

The chart below shows how many concurring and dissenting opinions each justice authored.²

Opinion Author	Concurring Opinions	Dissenting Opinions
Abrahamson	8	10
Bradley	4	4
Butler	11	10
Crooks	6	2
Wilcox	7	15
Prosser	8	10
Roggensack	5	10

¹ Four short *per curiam* rulings (*State v. Chvala*; *State v. Jensen*; *Ammerman v. Hauden*; and *State v. Wagner*) are not included in the tables on this page. Regarding *Clean Wis. v. Public Serv. Comm.*, no justice is credited in the first table with writing the majority opinion, because four justices are listed as joint authors.

² In seven cases (not counting *State v. Stenklyft*) there were justices who concurred in part and dissented in part (*Jerrell C.J.* [Prosser, Roggensack]; *Phelps* [Prosser]; *Grant County* [Roggensack]; *Smith* [Butler]; *Ernst* [Wilcox]; *Carney-Hayes* [Bradley, Butler]; *Lagerstrom* [Roggensack]). The justices named here are those who wrote opinions, as opposed to joining opinions written by other justices. According to the guidelines outlined above, all of these opinions have been categorized as dissents. The opinions in *Stenklyft* do not lend themselves comfortably to categorization. A concurrence/dissent by Justice Abrahamson and another by Justice Crooks have been classified in the second table as concurring opinions (though, when taken together and joined by Justices Bradley and Butler, they amount to a majority opinion). The “lead” opinion by Justice Wilcox (joined by Justices Prosser and Roggensack) has been classified here as a dissenting opinion.