

Agreement Among Pairs of Justices

The following tables show the percentage of cases in which every possible pair of justices found themselves on the same side in a decision—either both in the majority or both dissenting. The first table covers all 43 cases; the second table narrows its focus to cases in which decisions were not unanimous.<sup>1</sup> When reading the first table, for instance, one finds that Justices Roggensack and Dallet voted together in 56% of the cases, while the figure for Justices Kelly and Hagedorn was 82%.

Agreement Among Pairs of Justices—All Cases

	Roggensack	Ziegler	R. Bradley	Kelly	Dallet	Hagedorn
A. Bradley	23/38=61%	26/38=68%	22/38=58%	21/37=57%	36/36=100%	23/32=72%
	Roggensack	40/43=93%	33/43=77%	33/42=79%	23/41=56%	25/34=74%
		Ziegler	32/43=74%	36/42=86%	26/41=63%	26/34=76%
			R. Bradley	32/42=76%	24/41=59%	23/34=68%
				Kelly	21/40=53%	28/34=82%
					Dallet	23/33=70%
						Hagedorn

Agreement Among Pairs of Justices—Non-Unanimous Cases

	Roggensack	Ziegler	R. Bradley	Kelly	Dallet	Hagedorn
A. Bradley	7/22=32%	10/22=45%	6/22=27%	5/21=24%	21/21=100%	8/17=47%
	Roggensack	22/25=88%	15/25=60%	15/24=63%	6/24=25%	9/18=50%
		Ziegler	14/25=56%	18/24=75%	9/24=38%	10/18=56%
			R. Bradley	14/24=58%	7/24=29%	7/18=39%
				Kelly	4/23=17%	12/18=67%
					Dallet	8/18=44%
						Hagedorn

<sup>1</sup> *Service Employees International Union (SEIU), Local 1 v. Robin Vos* and *Nancy Bartlett v. Tony Evers* defy ready categorization and are omitted from these tables.