Decisions by Vote Split¹

7-0 (or 5-0, 6-0)	6-1 (or 5-1)	5-2 (or 4-2, 3-1)	4-3 (or 3-2)
43 (63%)	4 (6%)	6 (9%)	15 (22%)
Sanders v. Sanders (5-0)	Sands v. Whitnall Sch. Dist.	Rao v. WMA Sec., Inc.	Wis. Dep't of Revenue v. Menasha Corp.
WIREdata, Inc. v. Vill. of Sussex (6-0)	Larry v. Harris	State v. Popenhagen	Stuart v. Weisflog's Showroom Gallery, Inc.
Steinmann v. Steinmann (6-0)	Hefty v. Strickhouser	State v. Davis	Gumz v. N. States Power Co.
State v. Hambly (6-0)	Stone v. Acuity (5-1)	State v. Grunke	State v. Harenda Enters.
AccuWeb, Inc. v. Foley & Lardner (6-0)		State v. Beaver Dam Area Dev. Corp. (4-2)	Helgeland v. Wis. Municipalities
Hornback v. Archdiocese of Milwaukee (6-0)		Eichenseer v. Madison-Dane County Tavern League, Inc. (3-1)	Richards v. Badger Mut. Ins. Co.
Liebovich v. Minn. Ins. Co. (6-0)			Below v. Norton
State v. MacArthur (6-0)			Storms v. Action Wis. Inc.
Rechsteiner v. Hazelden (6-0)			J.G. v. Wangard
Adrian T. Hipp v. Circuit Court for Milwaukee County (6-0)			Racine County v. Int'l Ass'n of Machinists & Aero. Workers, Dist. 10, AFL-CIO
State v. Keyes			State v. Arias
Stuart v. Weisflog's Showroom Gallery, Inc.			Muller v. Soc'y Ins.
Berner Cheese Corp. v. Krug, No.			Estate of Otto v. Physicians Ins. Co. of Wis., Inc.
Schmidt v. N. States Power Co.			Town of Madison v. County of Dane
State v. Duchow			Summers v. Touchpoint Health Plan, Inc. (3-2)
Olson v. Town of Cottage Grove			
State v. Plude			
Estate of Matteson v. Matteson			
Novell v. Migliaccio			
State v. Straszkowski			
State v. Sumner			
Nichols v. Progressive N. Ins. Co.			
Town of Rhine v. Bizzell			
State v. Quintana			
State v. Walker			
State v. LaCount			
State v. Ford			
State v. Harris			
Estate of Sustache v. Am. Family Mut. Ins. Co.			
(continued on following nage)			

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¹ In four cases there were justices who concurred in part and dissented in part (*Stuart* [Roggensack, Prosser, Ziegler]; *Stone* [Butler, Roggensack]; *Larry* [Butler]; *Popenhagen* [Ziegler]). For this table, and those that follow, each of these votes was categorized as either a dissent or a concurrence according to the following guidelines. If a justice's opinion dissented from the result on one or more issues, it was classified as a dissent. If the opinion concurred with the result on all issues but disputed the majority's reasoning on one or more issues, it was classified as a concurrence. In a few instances the dividing line between a dissent and a concurrence is exceedingly thin, and views might reasonably differ as to the opinion's proper classification. However, such ambiguous opinions amount to only a handful of the hundreds of votes cast, and thus they have a negligible effect on the tables presented here.

Acuity v. Bagadia
State v. Schaefer
State v. Jorgensen
Walgreen Co. v. City of Madison
State v. Sanders
State v. Doss
C. Coakley Relocation Sys. v. City
of Milwaukee
State v. Hubbard
Watton v. Hegerty
Washburn County v. Smith
Walworth County DH&HS v.
Andrea L. O.
Gresens v. State Farm Mut. Auto.
Ins. Co.
State v. Her (7-0 per curiam)
City of Sheboygan v. Nytsch (6-0
per curiam)