

Merits Cases by Vote Split

9-0 47 (48%)	8-1 13 (11%)	7-2 14 (20%)	6-3 8 (11%)	5-4 11 (5%)
Bosse v. Oklahoma (PC) (8-0) Bravo-Fernandez v. U.S. (8-0) State Farm v. U.S. ex rel. Rigsby (8-0) Salman v. U.S. (8-0) Samsung v. Apple (8-0) Shaw v. U.S. (8-0) White v. Pauly (PC) (8-0) Lightfoot v. Cendant (8-0) Life Technologies v. Promega (7-0) Fry v. Napoleon Comm. Schs. (8-0) Bethune-Hill v. Bd. of Elections (8-0) Beckles v. U.S. (7-0) Rippo v. Baker (PC) (8-0) Andrew F. v. Douglas Cty. Sch. Dist. (8-0) Expressions v. Schneiderman (8-0) Dean v. U.S. (8-0) Coventry Health v. Nevils (8-0) Goodyear Tire v. Haeger (8-0) Lewis v. Clark (8-0) Venezuela v. Helmerich (8-0) BoA v. Miami Howell v. Howell (8-0) TC Heartland v. Kraft (8-0) Water Splash v. Menon (8-0) Esquivel-Quintana v. Sessions (8-0) BNSF Railway v. Tyrrell (8-0) LA Cty. v. Mendez (8-0) Chester v. Laroe Honeycutt v. U.S. (8-0) Kokesh v. SEC Advocate v. Stapleton (8-0) N.C. v. Covington (PC) Sandoz v. Amgen Microsoft v. Baker (8-0) Sessions v. Morales-Santana (8-0) Henson v. Santander Virginia v. LeBlanc (PC) Packingham v. N.C. (8-0) Matal v. Tam (8-0) Jenkins v. Hutton (PC)	SCA Hygiene v. First Quality (7-1) McLane v. EEOC (7-1) Nelson v. Colorado (7-1) Kindred v. Clark (7-1) Impression v. Lexmark (7-1) Bristol-Myers v. Superior Ct.	Buck v. Davis (6-2) NLRB v. SW General (6-2) Manuel v. Joliet (6-2) Star Athletica v. Varsity Brands (6-2) Czyzewski v. Jevic Holding (6-2) Manrique v. U.S. (6-2) Ziglar v. Abbasi (4-2)	Midland v. Johnson (5-3)	Pena-Rodriguez v. Colorado (5-3) Moore v. Texas (5-3) Cooper v. Harris (5-3) McWilliams v. Dunn

Past Terms					
	9-0	8-1	7-2	6-3	5-4
OT10	46%	12%	15%	5%	20%
OT11	45%	11%	8%	17%	20%
OT12	49%	5%	9%	8%	29%
OT13	66%	3%	10%	8%	14%
OT14	41%	7%	12%	15%	26%
OT15	48%	11%	20%	11%	5%
Avg.	49%	8%	12%	11%	19%

* We treat cases with eight or fewer votes as if they were decided by the full court. For example, we treat *Buck v. Davis*, which had only eight justices voting, as a 7-2 case throughout much of this Stat Pack. For 8-0, 7-1, and 6-2 decisions, we simply assume that the recused justice would have joined the majority. In cases that are decided 5-3, we would look at each case individually to decide whether it was more likely that the recused justice would join the majority or the dissent. Our assumption that nine justices voted in each case applies only to figures that treat each case as a whole, like the chart above, and not to figures that focus on the behavior of individual justices, like our Justice Agreement charts. We have done our best to note where we assume a full court and where we count only actual votes.

** For cases that are decided by a 5-4 vote, we provide information about whether the majority was made up of the most common conservative bloc (Roberts, Kennedy, Thomas, Alito and Gorsuch), the most common liberal bloc (Kennedy, Ginsburg, Breyer, Sotomayor and Kagan), or a more uncommon alignment. A conservative line-up is marked with a red square, a liberal line-up is marked with a blue square, and all others are marked with a yellow square.