

CODEBOOK

Term

Number before the decimal point =
the Term in which the case was decided
Number after the decimal point =
the case's number within the chronological
order of all cases coded that Term

Case Name

The full case name

Case Citation

The citation of the case, including the page on
which the citation of oral argument appears

Footnote

0 = Citation appears in main text of opinion
1 = Citation appears in footnote to opinion

Court

0 = Case decided by Rehnquist Court
1 = Case decided by Roberts Court

Author of Opinion

0 = Rehnquist
1 = Stevens
2 = O'Connor
3 = Scalia
4 = Kennedy
5 = Souter
6 = Thomas
7 = Ginsburg
8 = Breyer
9 = Roberts
10 = Alito
11 = Per curiam
12 = Stevens and O'Connor (joint opinion)

Opinion Type

0 = Majority
1 = Plurality
2 = Concurrence
3 = Concurrence in the judgment (including
opinions "concurring in part in the judgment"
and opinions "concurring in part and
concurring in the judgment")
4 = Dissent
5 = Partial dissent (including opinions
"concurring in part and dissenting in part,"
opinions "concurring in the judgment in part
and dissenting in part," and opinions
"concurring in part, dissenting in part, and
concurring in the judgment")

Side

0 = Opinion sided with prevailing party (i.e.,
"opinion type" coded as 0, 1, 2, or 3)
1 = Opinion sided with losing party (i.e., "opinion
type" coded as 4 or 5)

Decision

0 = Decision below reversed or vacated
1 = Decision below affirmed
2 = Decision below affirmed in part and reversed
in part
3 = Not applicable (i.e., the Court was exercising
its original jurisdiction)

Prevailing Party

0 = Petitioner prevailed (i.e., "decision" coded as 0
or 2), or plaintiff prevailed (if "decision" coded
as 3)
1 = Respondent prevailed (i.e., "decision" coded as
1), or defendant prevailed (if "decision" coded
as 3)

Person Cited

- 0 = Petitioner
- 1 = Respondent
- 2 = Amicus supporting petitioner
- 3 = Amicus supporting respondent
- 4 = Amicus supporting petitioner in part and respondent in part
- 5 = Advocate in oral argument before the Court in a different case
- 6 = Justice
- 7 = No one in particular (i.e., an entire line of questioning cited)

Friendly

- 0 = Author of opinion voted with the side of the person cited
- 1 = Author of opinion voted against the side of the person cited
- 2 = Not applicable (i.e., “person cited” coded as 5, 6, or 7)

Winning

- 0 = Person cited is on prevailing party’s side
- 1 = Person cited is on losing party’s side
- 2 = Not applicable (i.e., “person cited” coded as 5, 6, or 7)

SG

- 0 = Person cited is neither advocate from, nor advocate joined on the brief by members of, the U.S. Solicitor General’s office
- 1 = Person cited is either advocate from, or advocate joined on the brief by members of, the U.S. Solicitor General’s office
- 2 = Not applicable (i.e., “person cited” coded as 6 or 7)

Reason for Citation

- 0 = To describe an advocate’s affirmative position
- 1 = To record an advocate’s concession
- 2 = To note an advocate’s representation of the record or facts
- 3 = Not applicable (i.e., “person cited” coded as 6 or 7)

Operative Words

Words used in the opinion to introduce or describe an advocate’s statements at oral argument. They help reveal the Justice’s “reason for citation.” See attached list.

Additional Notes

A string of citations referencing the same advocate for the same point counts as a single citation. For an example of such a string counted as only one citation, see *Gratz v. Bollinger*, 539 U.S. 244, 266 n.16 (2003).

Citations of transcripts of oral arguments before courts other than the Supreme Court are not counted. For an example of such a citation not counted, see *Capitol Square & Advisory Board v. Pinette*, 515 U.S. 753, 812 (1995).

Citations appearing in “quoting” or “citing” parentheticals are not counted. For an example of such a citation not counted, see *Bennis v. Michigan*, 516 U.S. 442, 457 (1996).

The opinion by Justice Stevens announcing the judgment of the Court in *Morse v. Republican Party of Virginia*, 517 U.S. 186 (1996), is coded as a plurality opinion.

The United States and the Quechan Indian Tribe in *Arizona v. California*, 530 U.S. 392 (2000), are coded as plaintiffs, and the State parties as defendants.

OPERATIVE WORDS

The following is a list of words used by the Justices in their opinions to introduce or describe an advocate's statements at oral argument. The words help reveal the Justice's "reason for citation." Words in italics correspond to more than one reason.

o = To describe an advocate's affirmative position

<i>according to</i>	does not challenge	posit
add	does not contend	position
advance	does not object	put it
<i>advise</i>	does not press that issue	raise
affirm	does not rely	read
<i>agree</i>	does not refer	reaffirm
allege	does not seriously contend	reason
allude to	does not urge	reiterate
analysis	emphasize	reject
argue	endorse	relate
argument	<i>explain</i>	rely on
ask for	explanation	remark
ask us to	focus on	repeat
<i>assert</i>	give	<i>represent</i>
assertion	ground	<i>representation</i>
assume	hope	repudiate
assurance	hypothesize	request
assure	identify	resist
attribute to	indicate	rest its case on
backtrack	<i>inform</i>	retreat
believe	insist	say
characterize	interpret	seek
claim	invite us	show
clarify	is confident	speculate
comment	is uncertain	<i>state</i>
complain	justify	statement
contend	maintain	<i>stipulate</i>
contention	make clear	submission
<i>declare</i>	make no argument	suggest
decline	misread	support
deny making such a claim	no longer argue	take the position
describe	note	tell us
disavow	observe	theory
disavowal	offer	urge
disclaim	place no significant reliance	view
disfavor	plead	we were asked to
does not agree	point out	wish to
does not argue	point to	

1 = To record an advocate's concession

acknowledge	could not cite any evidence	now seems willing
acknowledgement	could not provide	own account
admission	could not support	recognition
admit	could offer only one	recognize
<i>agree</i>	does not challenge	state candidly
agreement	does not contest	unable to cite
cannot point to	does not dispute	<i>unable to explain</i>
choose not to challenge	does not know the answer	unable to identify
concede	even represent	unable to provide
concededly	has not been able to find	was at a loss for words
concession	has not disputed	
<i>confirm</i>	has not identified	

2 = To note an advocate's representation of the record or facts

<i>according to</i>	empirical fact	record provides us no
<i>advise</i>	estimate	example of
<i>agree</i>	<i>explain</i>	<i>represent</i>
apparently	fact	<i>representation</i>
appear	<i>inform</i>	<i>state</i>
<i>assert</i>	record contains no evidence	<i>stipulate</i>
<i>confirm</i>	of	<i>unable to explain</i>
<i>declare</i>	record indicates	