Agreement Among Pairs of Justices

The following tables show the percentage of decisions in which every possible pair of justices found themselves on the same side—either both in the majority or both dissenting. The first table covers all decisions; the second table narrows its focus to decisions that were not unanimous. When reading the *second* table, for instance, one finds that Justices Fairchild and Steinle voted together in 26% of the decisions, while the figure for Justices Brown and Martin was 85%.

Agreement Between Pairs of Justices—All Decisions

	Fairchild	Currie	Brown	Broadfoot	Martin	Steinle	Hallows
Wingert	227/243= 93%	234/251= 93%	243/252= 96%	237/252= 94%	241=250= 96%	143/152= 94%	42/43= 98%
	Fairchild	229/247= 93%	227/248= 92%	222/248= 90%	227/246= 92%	134/148= 91%	42/43= 98%
		Currie	241/257= 94%	235/257= 91%	239/255= 94%	144/154= 94%	42/45= 93%
			Brown	242/258= 94%	250/256= 98%	147/154= 95%	43/45= 96%
				Broadfoot	242/256= 95%	146/154= 95%	38/45= 84%
					Martin	145/153= 95%	43/45= 96%
						Steinle	
							Hallows

Agreement Between Pairs of Justices—Non-Unanimous Decisions

	Fairchild	Currie	Brown	Broadfoot	Martin	Steinle	Hallows
Wingert	21/37= 57%	22/39= 56%	30/39= 77%	24/39= 62%	30/39= 77%	11/20= 55%	8/9= 89%
	Fairchild	19/37= 51%	16/37= 43%	11/37= 30%	18/37= 49%	5/19= 26%	7/8= 88%
		Currie	23/39= 59%	17/39/ 44%	23/39= 59%	10/20= 50%	6/9= 67%
			Brown	23/39= 59%	33/39= 85%	13/20= 65%	7/9= 78%
				Broadfoot	25/39= 64%	12/20= 60%	2/9= 22%
					Martin	12/20= 60%	7/9= 78%
						Steinle	
							Hallows