

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 Currie and Gehl voted together in 26% of the decisions, while the figure for Justices Brown and Fairchild was 67%.

Agreement Between Pairs of Justices—All Decisions

	Brown	Broadfoot	Martin	Steinle	Fairchild	Gehl
Currie	223/237= 94%	222/236= 94%	223/237= 94%	211/224= 94%	223/236= 94%	217/237= 92%
	Brown	230/240= 96%	233/241= 97%	217/228= 95%	231/240= 96%	235/241= 98%
		Broadfoot	230/240= 96%	216/227= 95%	228/239= 95%	228/240= 95%
			Martin	217/228= 95%	229/240= 95%	231/241= 96%
				Steinle	215/227= 95%	220/228= 96%
					Fairchild	229/240= 95%
						Gehl

Agreement Between Pairs of Justices—Non-Unanimous Decisions

	Brown	Broadfoot	Martin	Steinle	Fairchild	Gehl
Currie	13/27= 48%	13/27= 48%	13/27= 48%	11/24= 46%	14/27= 52%	7/27= 26%
	Brown	17/27= 63%	19/27= 70%	13/24= 54%	18/27= 67%	21/27= 78%
		Broadfoot	17/27= 63%	13/24= 54%	16/27= 59%	15/27= 56%
			Martin	13/24= 54%	16/27= 59%	17/27= 63%
				Steinle	12/24= 50%	16/24= 67%
					Fairchild	16/27= 59%
						Gehl