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 <u>second</u> table, for instance, one finds that Justices Currie and Gehl voted together in 32% of the decisions, while the figure for Justices Broadfoot and Fairchild was 71%.

	Brown	Broadfoot	Martin	Fairchild	Gehl	Steinle	Fritz
Currie	219/233= 94%	221/234= 94%	219/234= 94%	218/233= 94%	215/234= 92%	118/131= 90%	94/97= 97%
	Brown	221/234= 94%	229/234= 98%	222/233= 95%	225/234= 96%	124/132= 94%	94/96= 98%
		Broadfoot	225/235= 96%	226/234= 97%	219/235= 93%	125/132= 95%	95/97= 98%
			Martin	226/234= 97%	227/235= 97%	125/132= 95%	95/97= 98%
				Fairchild	220/234= 94%	120/132= 91%	94/96= 98%
					Gehl	126/132= 95%	92/97= 95%
						Steinle	
							Fritz

Agreement Between Pairs of Justices-All Decisions

Agreement Between Pairs of Justices-Non-Unanimous Decisions

	Brown	Broadfoot	Martin	Fairchild	Gehl	Steinle	Fritz
Currie	14/28= 50%	15/28= 54%	13/28= 46%	13/28= 46%	9/28= 32%	8/21= 38%	3/6= 50%
	Brown	15/28= 54%	23/28= 82%	17/28= 61%	19/28= 68%	13/21= 62%	4/6= 67%
		Broadfoot	18/28= 64%	20/28= 71%	12/28= 43%	14/21= 67%	4/6= 67%
			Martin	20/28= 71%	20/28= 71%	14/21= 67%	4/6= 67%
				Fairchild	14/28= 50%	9/21= 43%	4/6= 67%
					Gehl	15/21= 71%	1/6= 17%
						Steinle	
							Fritz