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 Broadfoot voted together in 33% of the decisions, while the figure for Justices Brown and Gehl was 77%.

Agreement Between Pairs of Justices—All Decisions

	Brown	Broadfoot	Martin	Fairchild	Gehl	Fritz
Currie	214/227=**94%**	210/228=**92%**	218/228=**96%**	217/224=**97%**	209/226=**92%**	217/229=**95%**
	Brown	215/227=**95%**	216/227=**95%**	213/223=**96%**	219/225=**97%**	213/228=**93%**
		Broadfoot	212/228=**93%**	208/224=**93%**	217/226=**96%**	213/229=**93%**
			Martin	219/224=**98%**	215/226=**95%**	221/229=**97%**
				Fairchild	212/222=**95%**	218/225=**97%**
					Gehl	216/227=**95%**
						Fritz

Agreement Between Pairs of Justices—Non-Unanimous Decisions

	Brown	Broadfoot	Martin	Fairchild	Gehl	Fritz
Currie	13/26=**50%**	9/27=**33%**	17/27=**63%**	19/26=**73%**	10/27=**37%**	15/27=**56%**
	Brown	14/26=**54%**	15/26=**58%**	15/25=**60%**	20/26=**77%**	11/26=**42%**
		Broadfoot	11/27=**41%**	10/26=**38%**	18/27=**67%**	11/27=**41%**
			Martin	21/26=**81%**	16/27=**59%**	19/27=**70%**
				Fairchild	16/26=**62%**	19/26=**73%**
					Gehl	16/27=**59%**
						Fritz