

<b>Voting Method</b>	<b>How it Works</b>	<b>Criteria satisfied</b>	<b>Criteria violated</b>	<b>Example</b>
Plurality				
Borda Count				
Pairwise Comparisons				
Plurality with Elimination				

**Majority Criterion:** If a choice receives a majority of the first place votes in an election, then that choice should be the winner of the election

**Condorcet Criterion:** If there is a choice that in a head-to-head comparison is preferred by the voters over every other choice, then that choice should be the winner of the election

**Monotonicity Criterion:** If choice  $X$  is the winner on an election and, in a reelection, the only changes in the ballots are changes that only favor  $X$ , then  $X$  should remain a winner of the election.

**Independence-of-irrelevant-Alternatives Criterion.** If choice  $x$  is a winner of an election and one (or more) of the other choices is disqualified and the ballots recounted, then  $x$  should still be a winner of the election.

**Arrow's Impossibility Theorem:**  
A method for determining election results that is democratic and always fair is a mathematical impossibility.