

	Plurality	Borda Count	IRV	Survivor	Top Two
Anonymous					
Neutral					
Monotone					
Decisive					
Majority					
Unanimity					
Condorcet					
Anti-Condorcet					
IIA					

# Majority Criterion

- If a candidate has a majority of the first rank votes in an election, then that candidate must be the winner.

# Unanimity Criterion

- Also known as Pareto
- If every voter prefers  $A$  to  $B$ , then the electorate as a whole prefers  $A$  to  $B$ .

# Condorcet

- If a candidate would win in a head-to-head race against every other candidate, then they are a Condorcet winner
- If a candidate would lose in a head-to-head race against every other candidate, then they are a Condorcet loser
- The Condorcet criterion states that, if a Condorcet winner exists, they must be the winner of the election.
- The Anti-Condorcet criterion states that, if a Condorcet loser exists, they cannot be the winner of the election.

# Independence of Irrelevant Alternatives

- If a losing candidate were to be removed from the race, it would not affect the winner