

## SUMMARY OF FAIRNESS CRITERIA

<b>Criterion</b>	<b>Description</b>
Majority Criterion	If a candidate receives a majority of first-place votes in an election, then that candidate should win the election.
Head-to-Head Criterion	If a candidate is favored when compared head-to-head with every other candidate, then that candidate should win the election.
Monotonicity Criterion	If a candidate wins an election and, in a reelection, the only changes are changes that favor the candidate, then that candidate should win the reelection.
Irrelevant Alternatives Criterion	If a candidate wins an election and, in a recount, the only changes are that one or more of the other candidates are removed from the ballot, then that candidate should still win the election.

<b>Fairness Criteria</b>	<b>Voting Method</b>			
	<b>Plurality Method</b>	<b>Borda Count Method</b>	<b>Plurality-with-Elimination Method</b>	<b>Pairwise Comparison Method</b>
<b>Majority Criterion</b>	Always satisfies	May not satisfy	Always satisfies	Always satisfies
<b>Head-to-Head Criterion</b>	May not satisfy	May not satisfy	May not satisfy	Always satisfies
<b>Monotonicity Criterion</b>	Always satisfies	Always satisfies	May not satisfy	Always satisfies
<b>Irrelevant Alternatives Criterion</b>	May not satisfy	May not satisfy	May not satisfy	May not satisfy