### Voting Systems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
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| First Past the Post            | Used in UK general elections  
- Plurality in single-member constituencies  
- Provides a strong constituency - MP link  
- Strong, single party Governments |
| Single Transferable Vote       | Northern Ireland assembly  
- Multi-member constituencies with wide voter choice  
- highly proportional result |
| Closed Regional List           | European parliament elections  
- voters select a party rather than an individual  
- highly proportional result  
- uses regions, not constituencies |
| Open Regional List             | used in Europe  
- as above, but voters influence which individuals are selected  
- highly proportional result  
- regions, not constituencies |
| Alternative Member System      | Wales, Scotland and Germany  
- Hybrid system of FPTP and regional list with a top up system  
- More proportional than FPTP as small parties tend to do well  
- uses constituencies |
| Alternative Vote               | Australian House of Representatives  
- 2 preferences given (this guarantees a majority) |
| AV+                            | Same as AMS but uses AV instead of FPTP  
- beneficial to smaller parties |
| Supplementary Vote             | London Mayor Elections  
- used to elect individuals - voters show two preferences  
- guarantees an absolute majority |
| Second Ballot Majority System  | French presidential election  
- vote twice in successive weeks and only the top two runoff in second week  
- guarantees an absolute majority |