Highlights are three to five (four to five for EconSciences Journals articles) bullet points that help increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. These bullet points should capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Think of them as the "elevator pitch" of your article. Please include terms that you know your readers will be looking for online. Don't try to capture all ideas, concepts or conclusions as highlights are meant to be short: 140 characters or fewer, including spaces.

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For example:

1. Historical Concerns Over Repeat Voting – The study examines repeat voting as a form of electoral fraud in 19th-century U.S. elections, emphasizing its prevalence before the introduction of modern voting institutions.
2. Impact of Election Synchronization – Findings indicate that synchronizing election dates across states reduced voter turnout, suggesting that limiting the opportunity for repeat voting curbed fraudulent electoral practices.
3. Regional Variations in Electoral Fraud – The research highlights that the decline in turnout was more pronounced in the South than in the North, aligning with historical evidence of higher electoral fraud in Southern states.
4. Role of Voting Reforms – The study demonstrates that the introduction of the secret ballot played a crucial role in reducing repeat voting, as political parties could no longer directly provide and monitor ballots.
5. Forensic Approach to Electoral Fraud – By utilizing indirect evidence, the paper contributes to forensic economics by identifying electoral fraud through changes in voting behavior following the adoption of synchronized election dates.