The detection of election fraud and election forensics

Election fraud was predominantly identified especially in authoritarian and totalitarian countries. However, even in democratic countries problems with free and fair elections were detected over the past years. An outstanding example was the 2000 presidential election in the USA with the official recount and anomalies of the electoral process.

Election fraud could happen not only when counting the votes, but on various steps of the electoral process: registration of voters, electoral districting, postal votes, electronic vote machines and other features offer the possibilities the change and influence the election outcome.

Since several years’ new instruments have been developed to detect election fraud, especially election forensics. Using larger data sets from election result, election forensics relies on big data analysis and statistical analysis. Especially the distribution of votes can indicate election fraud, e.g. by using Benford’s Law.

With this call for papers the SPP seeks for contributions dealing with all various aspects of election fraud, election forensics and influences of elections.

Topics of interest

Statistics, Politics and Policy seeks contributions related to Election Fraud and Election Forensics including, but not limited to, the following topics:

- Detecting of election fraud
- New ways of identifying election fraud
- Empirical paper on election forensics
- Improving the electoral process and electoral systems to prevent from electoral fraud
- The role of social media in influencing elections
- Simulation of electoral systems and their outcomes
- Historical examples of election fraud

Submissions might cover a wide range of statistical or analytical research methods. Papers dealing with different levels of countries and from all over the world are welcome. Also historical approaches are appreciated.

Submission Instructions

Both quantitative or qualitative works are welcome. Please note that contribution length is flexible for contributions of 12 to 25 pages (including references, not exceeding 60,000 signs in total). Contributions with new and innovative approaches are highly encouraged.

Submissions are due on 30 June 2019.

All manuscripts should be submitted to our official SPP online center: http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/dgspp and must have correct formatting to be considered ready for reviewing and publication. For author guidelines and further information on Statistics, Politics and Policy visit the website at https://www.degruyter.com/view/j/spp.

You may also contact the Editor-in-Chief Uwe Wagschal (uwe.wagschal@politik.uni-freiburg.de) with questions. Manuscripts will be subject to a double-blind peer-review process. Accepted papers will be published in the SPP by mid-2019.

Kind regards,

Prof. Dr.
Uwe Wagschal, Editor-in-Chief
(uwe.wagschal@politik.uni-freiburg.de)