



## Queensland State Electoral Milestones 1843 - 2004

Year	Milestone(s)	Legislature/Government
1843	First representative elected for the Moreton Bay area and surrounds - Alexander Macleay	NSW Legislative Council
1859	Establishment of responsible government for Queensland  Introduction of limited male suffrage; first-past-the-post voting; 5-year parliamentary terms; and the secret ballot  First distribution provided for: 16 districts (9 one-member, 4 two-member, 3 three-member)	Letters Patent and Order-in-Council (6 June 1859)  NSW Parliament  Queensland was the only State not to pass through a probationary period under a Legislative Council only
1860	Queensland's first election (27 April - 11 May)  First Elections - Franchise: Adult (21 years) males, three year residence qualification or six months if owner or lessee of property. Multiple registration possible through multiple property ownership. Military and police were disqualified. Voting: First past the post. Parliament: 26 members from 16 electorates for the Legislative Assembly; 11 nominees to the Legislative Council; five-year term.	Herbert Ministry
1863	2 <sup>nd</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (30 May – 30 June)	Herbert Ministry
1864	Additional Members Act: Six extra one-member electorates.  1 <sup>st</sup> Redistribution of electoral district boundaries	
1867	3 <sup>rd</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (18 June – 19 July)	MacKenzie Ministry
1868	4 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (14 September – 6 October)	MacKenzie Ministry
1870	5 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (27 July – 14 September)	Palmer Ministry
1871	6 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (8 July – 9 (September)	Palmer Ministry
1872	Introduction of universal male suffrage.  2 <sup>nd</sup> Redistribution: established 42 one-member districts	Palmer Ministry
1873	7 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (4 November – 4 December)	Macalister Ministry

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1875	3 <sup>rd</sup> Redistribution: added district of Cook (43 one-member districts)	Palmer Ministry
1878	8 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (14 November – 10 December) 4 <sup>th</sup> Redistribution: established 42 districts (29 one-member, 13 two-member)	Douglas Ministry
1883	9 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (10 August – 30 October)	Griffith Ministry
1885	5 <sup>th</sup> Redistribution: established 44 districts (29 one-member, 15 two-member)	Griffith Ministry
1886	Introduction of election tribunals	Griffith Ministry
1887	6 <sup>th</sup> Redistribution: established 60 districts (48 one-member, 12 two-member)	Griffith Ministry
1888	10 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (25 April – 26 May)	Mcllwraith Ministry
1889	Introduction of payment to Members	Morehead Ministry
1892	Introduction of contingent voting (OPV) and abolition of first-past-the-post Electoral Districts Act. 7 <sup>th</sup> Redistribution 61 electorates, 72 members.	Griffith/Mcllwraith Ministry
1893	Introduction of 3-year parliamentary terms 11 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (17 April – 25 May)	Morehead Ministry
1896	12 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament 21 March – 11 April)	Nelson Ministry
1899	First use of the referendum in Queensland (Federation referendum) Queensland voted 55.39% in favour of Federation. 13 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (11 – 25 March) First Labor Government in the world formed in Queensland in December following March election.	Dickson Ministry
1900	Introduction of printed annual electoral rolls	Philp Ministry

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1902	14 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (11 March) Introduction of single-day elections	Philp Ministry
1904	15 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (27 August)	Morgan Ministry
1905	Abolition of plural voting Elections Act: Female suffrage; property qualification abolished; indigenous people and certain non-European immigrants still disqualified. Introduction of postal voting	Morgan/Brown Ministry
1907	16 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (18 May)	Kidston Ministry
1908	17 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (5 February)	Kidston Ministry
1909	18 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (2 October)	Kidston Ministry
1910	8 <sup>th</sup> Redistribution: established 72 one-member districts, one vote one value with 20% tolerance. Introduction of Redistribution Commissioners Referendum held 13 April on Religious Instruction in State Schools (Proposal approved by 56.7% Yes vote).	Kidston Ministry
1912	19 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (27 April)	Denham (Liberal)
1914	Introduction of compulsory enrolment and voting (first in Australia) Introduction of voting by proxy for members of the Armed Forces during wartime	Denham (Liberal)
1915	20 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (22 May) First election with compulsory voting (22 May) First women eligible to stand for Parliament	Ryan (ALP)
1917	Referendum held on 5 May on abolition of Legislative Council (Proposal defeated on a 60.7% No vote).	
1918	21 <sup>st</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (16 March)	Ryan (ALP)

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1920	22 <sup>nd</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (9 October)  Referendum held on 30 October on Control of Prohibition of Liquor (Option to continue existing regulations approved).	Theodore (ALP)
1921	9 <sup>th</sup> Redistribution	
1922	Queensland Legislative Council abolished on 23 March	
1923	23 <sup>rd</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (12 May)  Second referendum held on 6 October on Control of Prohibition of Liquor (Option to continue existing regulations approved).	Theodore (ALP)
1926	24 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (8 May)	McCormack (ALP)
1929	25 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (11 May)  First woman elected to Queensland Parliament (Irene Longman – Progressive Nationalist: Bulimba)	Moore (Country-National)
1930	Enfranchisement of British subjects native to India  Disfranchisement of Torres Strait Islanders, and Aborigines subject to the Queensland Protector	Moore (Country-National)
1931	10 <sup>th</sup> Redistribution	Moore (Country-National)
1932	26 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (11 June)	Forgan Smith (ALP)
1935	27 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament. (11 May)  11 <sup>th</sup> Redistribution	Forgan Smith (ALP)
1938	28 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (2 April)	Forgan Smith (ALP)
1941	29 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (29 March)  Reintroduction of voting by proxy for members of the Armed Forces	Forgan Smith (ALP)
1942	Reintroduction of first-past-the-post, and abolition of contingent voting	Cooper (ALP)
1944	30 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (15 April)	Cooper (ALP)

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1945	Public servants eligible for election to Parliament	Cooper (ALP)
1947	31 <sup>st</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (3 May)	Hanlon (ALP)
1949	12 <sup>th</sup> Redistribution: introduction of zonal weightage (4 zones, 75 districts)	Hanlon (ALP)
1950	32 <sup>nd</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (29 April)	Hanlon (ALP)
1953	33 <sup>rd</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (7 March)	Gair (ALP)
1956	34 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (19 May)	Gair (ALP)
1957	35 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (3 August)	Nicklin (Country-Liberal Coalition)
1958	Redistribution: reduced zones from 4 to 3 (75 districts)	Nicklin (Country-Liberal Coalition)
1959	Enfranchisement of British subjects native to Asia and Africa	Nicklin (Country-Liberal Coalition)
1960	36 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (28 May)	Nicklin (Country-Liberal Coalition)
1962	Introduction of compulsory preferential voting, and abolition of first-past-the-post	Nicklin (Country-Liberal Coalition)
1963	37 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (1 June)	Nicklin (Country-Liberal Coalition)
1965	Introduction of Aboriginal suffrage in Queensland; voluntary enrolment and compulsory voting	Nicklin (Country-Liberal Coalition)
1966	38 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (28 May) First Labor woman elected to Parliament (Vi Jordan: Ipswich West).	Nicklin (Country-Liberal Coalition)
1969	39 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (17 May)	Bjelke-Petersen (Country-Liberal Coalition)
1971	14 <sup>th</sup> Redistribution: restored 4 zones (82 districts) Introduction of compulsory enrolment-Aborigines	Bjelke-Petersen (Country-Liberal Coalition)
1972	40 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (27 May)	Bjelke-Petersen (Country-Liberal Coalition)
1973	Enfranchisement of 18 - 20 year-olds for State and Federal elections	Bjelke-Petersen (Country-Liberal Coalition)

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1974	<p>41<sup>st</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (7 December)</p> <p>First woman elected to Parliament for National Party (Vicky Kippin: Mouilyan) and Liberal Party (Rosemary Kyburz: Salisbury).</p> <p>First Aborigine elected to the Queensland Parliament - Eric Deeral (National) for Cook</p>	Bjelke-Petersen (National-Liberal Coalition)
1977	<p>42<sup>nd</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (12 November)</p> <p>15<sup>th</sup> Redistribution under 1971 Act</p>	Bjelke-Petersen (National-Liberal Coalition)
1980	<p>43<sup>rd</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (29 November)</p>	Bjelke-Petersen (National)
1983	<p>44<sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (22 October)</p>	Bjelke-Petersen (National)
1985	<p>16<sup>th</sup> Redistribution: increased districts from 82 to 89</p>	Bjelke-Petersen (National)
1986	<p>45<sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (1 November)</p>	Bjelke-Petersen (National)
1989	<p>46<sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (2 December)</p> <p>First woman to lead a parliamentary political party in Queensland (Joan Sheldon – Leader of the Liberal Party; Caloundra).</p> <p>Establishment of the Electoral and Administrative Review Commission (EARC)</p>	Ahern (National)
1991	<p>17<sup>th</sup> Redistribution under <i>Electoral Districts Act 1990</i> (Date of assent 15 April 1991): 89 electorates, zones abolished, optional preferential voting. Provided for electorates less than 100,000 km<sup>2</sup> in area, tolerance of 10% of the average number of electors, and for electorates over 100,000 km<sup>2</sup>, the sum of the number of electors and 2% of the area (in square km) should be within 10% of the average number of electors.</p> <p>Referendum held on 23 March on Four-Year Parliamentary Terms (Proposal defeated on 51.21% No vote).</p> <p>Introduction of Commonwealth-State joint electoral roll</p>	Goss (ALP)

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1992	<p>47<sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (19 September)</p> <p>Introduction of a consolidated Electoral Act</p> <p>The Electoral Commission of Queensland was formally established under s 7 of the <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> proclaimed on 19 June 1992. Des O'Shea Electoral Commissioner.</p> <p>Reintroduction of optional preferential voting</p> <p>Referendum held on 22 February on Daylight Saving (Proposal defeated on 54.5% No vote).</p>	Goss (ALP)
1994	Introduction of disclosure of donations and partial election funding for candidates and political parties.	Goss (ALP)
1995	<p>48<sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (15 July)</p> <p>Court of Disputed Returns – Petitions re: Greenslopes and Mundingburra Electoral Districts. The Greenslopes Petition was later withdrawn. The Mundingburra Petition was upheld.</p>	Goss (ALP)
1996	New election for Mundingburra (3 February). Change of Government after Mundingburra Election (Rob Borbidge-Premier/Joan Sheldon-Treasurer)	Borbidge (National)
1997	Constitutional Convention Elections	Borbidge (National)
1998	49 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (13 June)	Beattie (ALP)
1999	18 <sup>th</sup> Redistribution of State electoral district boundaries, the first by a Commission under the <i>Electoral Act 1992</i> . Of 89 electorates, most changes are in the growing urban and coastal urban communities. Persisted with tolerance of 10% of the number of electors for electorates under 100,000km <sup>2</sup> , and retained five electorates of over 100,000km <sup>2</sup> .	Beattie (ALP)
2001	50 <sup>th</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (17 February)	Beattie (ALP)

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2002	Introduction of: inquiry into and audit of registered political party preselection ballots by the Electoral Commission lodgement of How-to-Vote cards to be distributed on polling day Second Queensland State Electoral Commissioner appointed (12 February) – Mr Robert Lance Longland.	Beattie (ALP)
2004	51 <sup>st</sup> General Election for Queensland Parliament (7 February)	Beattie (ALP)