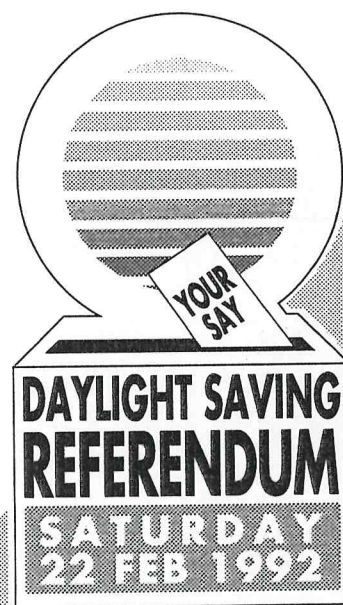




ELECTORAL COMMISSION
QUEENSLAND

STATISTICAL RETURNS 1992

DAYLIGHT SAVING REFERENDUM



ECQ LIBRARY *



104239

GOPRINT

**DAYLIGHT SAVING REFERENDUM
STATISTICAL RETURNS 1992
ELECTORAL COMMISSION QUEENSLAND
ISBN No. 0 7242 4992 3
JULY 1992**

CONTENTS

Foreword	1
Background	2
Referendum Timetable	3
List of Returning Officers	4
Yes-No Cases	7
Sample Ballot Paper	11
Summary of State Response	12
Summary of District Responses	13
Maps of District Responses	15
Details of Polling by District	19

Daylight Saving Referendum

22 February, 1992

(Referendums Act 1989)

HEREWITH are submitted, for presentation to Parliament, statistical returns showing the votes recorded for "Yes" and for "No", at the Daylight Saving Referendum taken on Saturday 22 February, 1992.

"Are you in favour of daylight saving"

(D.J. O'SHEA)
ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER
27 July, 1992

The Honourable Glen Milliner MLA
Minister for Justice and Corrective Services

FOREWORD

The daylight saving referendum conducted on 22 February 1992 was the seventh State-initiated referendum conducted since the establishment of the Queensland Parliament. Queenslanders voted at a federation referendum in 1899, a religious instruction referendum in 1910, on the question of abolishing the Legislative Council in 1917, at two prohibition referendums in 1920 and 1923, and more recently, at a referendum held in conjunction with local government elections on 23 March, 1991 seeking to extend parliamentary terms from three to four years. Only the 1899 and 1910 referendums were resolved in the affirmative.

The conduct of the daylight saving referendum saw the introduction of three major electoral reforms recommended by the Electoral and Administrative Review Commission: the use of the joint Commonwealth/State electoral roll together with the extension of the franchise to more Queenslanders, and the introduction for administrative purposes of the new electoral districts created by EARC during the redistribution of electoral boundaries in 1991.

Whilst the use of the Commonwealth/State roll and the new electoral districts provided tight deadlines and introduced a number of unique problems, the referendum provided the Electoral Commission with an excellent opportunity to resolve a number of operational and administrative difficulties before the next general election.

The distribution of the "Yes/No" arguments and the information and education program designed to inform electors of their new electoral districts proved an interesting challenge and was, by all reports, very successful. There was a noticeable increase in the level of electoral awareness throughout Queensland during the campaign.

It was disappointing that some sections of the community considered the referendum an unnecessary indulgence and a waste of taxpayers' money. The division of the vote in the Legislative Assembly on the question of a daylight saving referendum indicated that the issue of daylight saving divided Queenslanders as no other single issue has done. The issue was one which recommended itself to a direct appeal to the people of Queensland for resolution.

At the close of rolls on 22 January, 1,835,727 electors were enrolled and were eligible to vote. By close of polling on 22 February, 89.56% of electors had voted with 99.56% of those recording a valid vote.

I wish to place on record my sincere thanks to the staff of the Electoral Commission who worked long hours under adverse circumstances to enable the referendum to be conducted as efficiently as possible.

D.J. O'SHEA
ELECTORAL COMMISSIONER

27 July, 1992

BACKGROUND

Daylight saving, the practice of rescheduling the day by advancing the clock by a specified time to prolong evening daylight, was first suggested by Benjamin Franklin in 1784.

The idea was popularised with the publication in 1908 of William Willet's Waste of Daylight and the practice was introduced to conserve fuel during wartime in Germany (1915), Britain (1916), and in Australia and the United States in 1917.

Daylight saving was re-introduced in all Australian states during World War II and operated during summertime in 1942, 1942-1943, and 1943-1944 (except Western Australia).

From 1945 to 1967 the question of re-introducing daylight saving on a more permanent basis was addressed on a number of occasions by individual States and at Premiers' Conference level.

Tasmania introduced daylight saving in 1967-68 and agreement was subsequently reached to trial daylight saving from October 1971 to February, 1972 in the ACT and all States except Western and South Australia. All States except Queensland, and Western Australia and the Northern Territory subsequently adopted daylight saving.

A trial re-introduction of daylight saving was considered by the Queensland cabinet in August, 1989 and a Bill providing for a trial daylight saving period from 29 October, 1989 to 4 March, 1990 received royal assent on 18 September, 1989.

Cabinet resolved that a daylight saving task force be established to monitor the 1989-90 trial and report to Government by 30 April, 1990 on all aspects of the test and whether daylight saving should continue to be observed in future years.

The task force reported on 27 April, 1990 recommending that daylight saving be introduced for that part of the State east of 151° east longitude for the period adopted by other States; that the scheme continue for a further two years' trial and review; and that a referendum be taken on the issue at the end of the two year trial.

Following a debate in the Legislative Assembly on 26 November 1991, the motion that a referendum be held on the question of daylight saving was resolved in the affirmative (Ayes 43, Noes 40). The writ for the conduct of the referendum was issued on 16 January, 1992 and Saturday 22 February, 1992 was specified as polling day.

Referendum Timetable

Thursday 16 January:	Issue of Writ
Wednesday 22 January:	Close of Rolls
Monday 3 February:	Start of Pre-poll Voting
Friday 21 February:	Close of Pre-poll Voting
Saturday 22 February:	Referendum Day
Monday 6 April:	Return of Writ

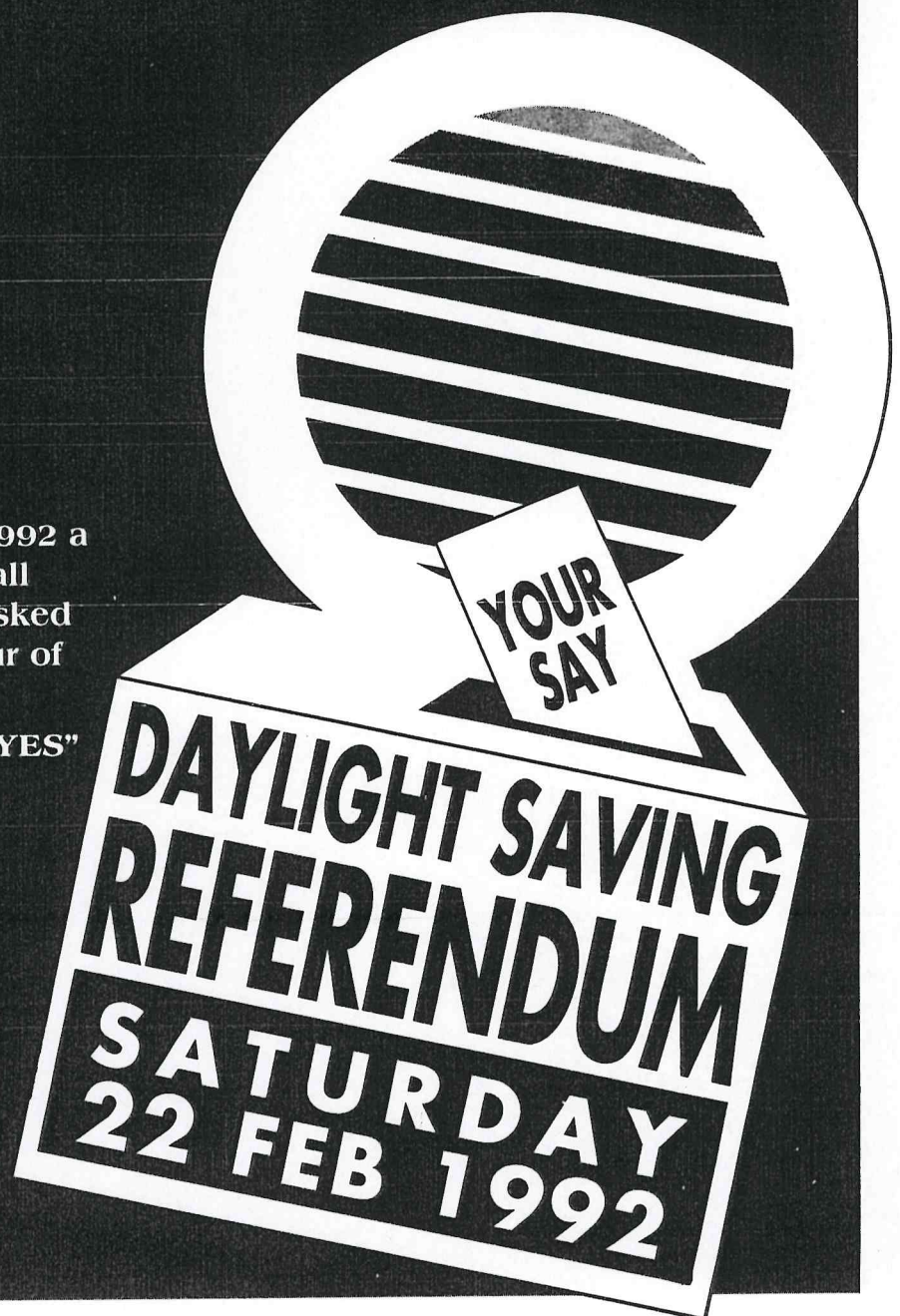
DAYLIGHT SAVING?

Consider the cases

On Saturday 22nd February, 1992 a Referendum will be held and all Queensland electors will be asked the question "Are you in favour of Daylight Saving"

This brochure contains THE "YES" CASE AND THE "NO" CASE.

Queenslanders...
time to consider



THE “YES” CASE

1. Since 1972, the eastern states of Australia, excluding Queensland, have operated on daylight saving time each summer. Queensland has only participated in daylight saving since 1989. Since this time, many of the difficulties experienced by the business community in the period when there was a time difference between the eastern states, such as communication difficulties and operating inefficiencies arising from the need to accommodate the different trading times, have diminished.

It has been indicated by businesses operating in south-east Queensland, where the majority of businesses are based, that:-

- * over 75% of these businesses favour daylight saving;
- * nearly 90% believe that all the eastern states should operate on the same time; and
- * nearly 40% of businesses expect to suffer losses if daylight saving were abolished.

As daylight saving is seen as a means of promoting commercial efficiency, then it is therefore in the best interests of the State for it to continue.

2. Daylight saving gives you more useable outdoor leisure time at the end of the day during summer. This allows people to spend more time with their families and friends and in the pursuit of recreational and leisure activities.

3. Daylight saving can save energy because more natural light is used during the latter part of the day. This can have consequent cost savings for the community and can be beneficial for the environment if less electricity is consumed.

The Queensland Electricity Commission reports that there is a noticeable reduction in electricity demand during daylight saving in the peak period of 6.00 p.m. and 8.00 pm. each day.

4. When Queensland operates on the same time as the other eastern states, the tourist and travel industries benefit through not having to alter the schedules and itineraries of tourists and business people travelling to Queensland from interstate and overseas.

Likewise the airlines, railways and bus operators do not have to alter their timetables to accommodate different time zones between the eastern states.

Businesses associated with the tourist and hospitality industries may also benefit from the increased daylight leisure time available to their potential customers.

THE “NO” CASE

Queensland is such a vast State that the actual hours of sunlight vary considerably between different parts of it. Daylight saving has an adverse impact on Queensland lifestyles and businesses because of this basic geographical fact.

Daylight saving is not in the best interests of Queenslanders for the following reasons:

1. Queensland has a typical tropical to sub-tropical climate with the average maximum temperature in any area of the State in January ranging from 30 to 42 degrees celsius.

The sun already rises and sets up to one hour later in the northern and western areas of the State, as these areas are located west of the geographical line at which standard time for Queensland is determined.

2. During daylight saving, many people throughout the State who have to travel considerable distances to work or to school have to leave home while it is still dark.

3. For school children, daylight saving also means that they finish school in the hottest part of the day, whereas they would normally still be in the classroom at the time when the sun's harmful ultra violet (UV) rays are at their most intense.

4. Businesses throughout the State need to operate on the same time as Brisbane in order to maintain contact with suppliers. With daylight saving time, many businesses are not able to service the needs of customers and clients who require access to goods and services during the latter part of the day.

5. For many elderly people daylight saving is an inconvenience requiring changes to daily living routines.

6. For many people, daylight saving means a denial of the opportunity to access their only source of daily news and current affairs, particularly through evening television programmes.

7. Many local authorities are opposed to daylight saving because it interferes with established work practices.

8. Rural industries and some sections of the tourism industry are significantly disadvantaged due to the reduction in the amount of early morning daylight hours available in which to complete critical tasks.

9. The quality of life suffers for many families in the State during periods of daylight saving because of:

- * Meal times - particularly the evening meal - being delayed because it is too hot to prepare and eat meals at normal times.

This imposes an increased burden on the parents of young children as it puts the children out of their familiar daily routine, upsetting both study and sleeping patterns.

- * Many people whose hours of work are determined by available sunlight tend to work later in the day during daylight saving. This increases stress on families through less parental contact with children.

- * A reduction in the opportunities available for those people who work later in the day to participate in evening community activities.

10. There is no evidence that the majority of Queenslanders benefit from daylight saving. Rather the minority benefit and the majority suffer a reduced quality of life.

11. There are already three time zones in Australia. Queenslanders and the various industries who operate across time zones have always managed to overcome any difficulties involved. Any perceived disadvantages in this regard are far outweighed by the disadvantages suffered by a majority of Queenslanders during daylight saving periods.

SAMPLE BALLOT PAPER

Form D
Referendums Act 1989

BALLOT PAPER

(FOR SUBMISSION OF A QUESTION)

HOW TO VOTE:

**IF YOU APPROVE PLACE A TICK [✓] IN THE SQUARE
OPPOSITE THE WORD "YES"**

**IF YOU DO NOT APPROVE PLACE A TICK [✓] IN THE
SQUARE OPPOSITE THE WORD "NO"**

"Are you in favour of daylight saving"

☐

YES

☐

NO

BY AUTHORITY: V. R. WARD, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, QUEENSLAND—1992

Daylight Saving Referendum Results

SUMMARY OF STATE RESPONSE

Total Roll:	1,835,727	(Close of Roll 22/01/92)
Yes Votes:	744,686	(45.50% of Formal Votes)
No Votes:	892,119	(54.50% of Formal Votes)
Majority No Votes:	147,433	(9.01% of Formal Votes)
Total Formal:	1,636,805	(99.56% of Total Votes)
Informal:	7,313	(0.44% of Total Votes)
Total Votes:	1,644,118	
Yes Votes to Roll:	40.57	%
No Votes to Roll:	48.60	%
Total Formal to Roll:	89.16	%
Total Votes to Roll:	89.56	%
Total Districts:	89	
Districts Voting Yes:	51	(57.30% of Districts)
Districts Voting No:	38	(42.70% of Districts)
Total Booths:	1,654	
Booths Voting Yes:	588	(35.55% of Booths)
Booths Voting No:	1,035	(62.58% of Booths)

SUMMARY OF VOTE TYPES

Section Nº	Vote Type	Formal	Informal	Total	% of Total Votes
	Ordinary (within own District)	1,400,097	6,374	1,406,471	85.55%
4.24	Absent (Outside own District)	160,356	617	160,973	9.79%
4.25	Drive In	2,126	14	2,140	0.13%
4.26	Interstate/ Overseas	556	4	560	0.03%
4.27	Pre-poll Voting	29,843	61	29,904	1.82%
4.28	Electoral Visitor	23,923	141	24,064	1.46%
4.30	Postal Votes	15,681	77	15,758	0.96%
& 4.31	(includes General Postal Votes)				
4.32	Not on Roll	4,223	25	4,248	0.26%
Totals:		1,636,805	7,313	1,644,118	100.00%

DAYLIGHT SAVING REFERENDUM RESULTS

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT RESPONSES

NO	NAME	YES	NO	FORMAL	INFORMAL	TOTAL VOTES	ELECTORS ENROLLED	% TOTAL VOTES TO ROLL
1	Albert	11,702	6,186	17,888	62	17,950	20,145	89.10
2	Archerfield	11,944	7,172	19,116	86	19,202	20,928	91.75
3	Ashgrove	11,638	7,229	18,867	118	18,985	21,198	89.56
4	Aspley	11,599	7,551	19,150	99	19,249	20,811	92.49
5	Barambah	3,901	15,771	19,672	58	19,730	21,530	91.64
6	Barron River	3,766	12,602	16,368	36	16,404	19,107	85.85
7	Beaudesert	7,843	8,829	16,672	61	16,733	18,092	92.49
8	Brisbane Central	10,242	7,360	17,602	146	17,748	20,968	84.64
9	Broadwater	11,144	5,911	17,055	84	17,139	19,300	88.80
10	Bulimba	11,799	8,024	19,823	144	19,967	22,208	89.91
11	Bundaberg	6,377	13,706	20,083	77	20,160	21,930	91.93
12	Bundamba	11,037	7,098	18,135	102	18,237	20,074	90.85
13	Burdekin	3,312	16,550	19,862	65	19,927	22,022	90.49
14	Burleigh	11,893	5,125	17,018	95	17,113	19,327	88.54
15	Burnett	5,555	14,329	19,884	52	19,936	21,692	91.90
16	Caboolture	9,271	9,364	18,635	93	18,728	20,641	90.73
17	Cairns	2,931	12,888	15,819	56	15,875	18,899	84.00
18	Callide	2,302	15,849	18,151	49	18,200	19,319	94.21
19	Caloundra	9,191	8,127	17,318	80	17,398	19,586	88.83
20	Capalaba	11,596	5,677	17,273	69	17,342	18,730	92.59
21	Charters Towers	1,702	14,197	15,899	45	15,944	17,447	91.39
22	Chatsworth	12,652	7,701	20,353	95	20,448	22,155	92.30
23	Chermside	11,208	8,287	19,495	102	19,597	21,253	92.21
24	Clayfield	10,568	7,921	18,489	94	18,583	21,084	88.14
25	Cleveland	10,352	7,145	17,497	64	17,561	19,047	92.20
26	Cook	1,847	10,680	12,527	161	12,688	15,857	80.02
27	Crows Nest	4,882	14,694	19,576	70	19,646	21,271	92.36
28	Cunningham	5,062	15,652	20,714	75	20,789	22,231	93.51
29	Curumbin	12,348	5,023	17,371	68	17,439	19,971	87.32
30	Everton	12,526	7,259	19,785	95	19,880	21,391	92.94
31	Ferny Grove	12,489	7,481	19,970	71	20,041	21,708	92.32
32	Fitzroy	4,181	15,622	19,803	57	19,860	21,355	93.00
33	Gladstone	6,199	13,269	19,468	69	19,537	21,389	91.34
34	Greenslopes	11,351	8,103	19,454	104	19,558	21,541	90.79
35	Gregory	1,325	12,416	13,741	34	13,775	14,709	93.65
36	Gympie	3,524	8,603	12,127	27	12,154	20,791	58.46
37	Hervey Bay	7,100	10,174	17,274	82	17,356	19,088	90.93
38	Hinchinbrook	2,275	18,110	20,385	52	20,437	22,156	92.24
39	Inala	11,744	6,791	18,535	101	18,636	20,788	89.65
40	Indooroopilly	11,972	7,438	19,410	98	19,508	22,199	87.88
41	Ipswich	10,947	9,728	20,675	102	20,777	22,370	92.88
42	Ipswich West	10,406	9,983	20,389	100	20,489	22,398	91.48
43	Kallangur	11,062	8,247	19,309	73	19,382	21,084	91.93
44	Kedron	10,711	7,894	18,605	128	18,733	20,565	91.09
45	Keppel	5,677	15,029	20,706	71	20,777	22,548	92.15
46	Kurwongbah	11,377	7,405	18,782	69	18,851	20,401	92.40
47	Lockyer	5,570	14,889	20,459	90	20,549	21,901	93.83
48	Logan	13,077	6,100	19,177	105	19,282	21,421	90.01
49	Lytton	11,702	8,572	20,274	103	20,377	21,934	92.90
50	Mackay	5,022	14,740	19,762	77	19,839	22,086	89.83
51	Mansfield	12,696	7,835	20,531	95	20,626	22,358	92.25
52	Maroochydore	7,671	7,521	15,192	54	15,246	19,803	76.99
53	Maryborough	5,696	12,591	18,287	59	18,346	19,925	92.08

NO	NAME	YES	NO	FORMAL	INFORMAL	TOTAL VOTES	ELECTORS ENROLLED	% TOTAL VOTES TO ROLL
54	Merrimac	12,395	4,306	16,701	79	16,780	19,275	87.06
55	Mirani	4,067	16,236	20,303	52	20,355	22,293	91.31
56	Moggill	12,396	6,719	19,115	102	19,217	21,235	90.50
57	Mooloolah	9,196	8,011	17,207	77	17,284	19,463	88.80
58	Mount Coot-tha	12,018	7,172	19,190	138	19,328	22,417	86.22
59	Mount Gravatt	11,679	7,687	19,366	108	19,474	21,240	91.69
60	Mount Isa	1,652	12,486	14,138	49	14,187	16,644	85.24
61	Mount Ommaney	12,468	6,861	19,329	99	19,428	21,348	91.01
62	Mulgrave	2,361	14,369	16,730	30	16,760	18,809	89.11
63	Mundingburra	4,581	15,036	19,617	90	19,707	22,379	88.06
64	Murrumba	10,471	7,641	18,112	84	18,196	19,728	92.23
65	Nerang	12,614	5,266	17,880	68	17,948	20,356	88.17
66	Nicklin	7,336	11,750	19,086	84	19,170	22,789	84.12
67	Noosa	7,010	5,903	12,913	54	12,967	19,820	65.42
68	Nudgee	11,660	8,902	20,562	104	20,666	22,259	92.84
69	Redcliffe	10,411	8,867	19,278	91	19,369	21,126	91.68
70	Redlands	11,055	6,987	18,042	76	18,118	19,909	91.00
71	Rockhampton	4,594	15,588	20,182	63	20,245	21,810	92.82
72	Sandgate	11,392	8,564	19,956	119	20,075	21,862	91.83
73	South Brisbane	10,850	7,556	18,406	158	18,564	21,969	84.50
74	Southport	11,986	6,104	18,090	65	18,155	20,466	88.71
75	Springwood	12,296	5,374	17,670	66	17,736	19,411	91.37
76	Sunnybank	13,319	7,175	20,494	108	20,602	22,341	92.22
77	Surfers Paradise	11,912	4,596	16,508	150	16,658	19,629	84.86
78	Tablelands	1,866	16,675	18,541	62	18,603	20,603	90.29
79	Thuringowa	4,272	12,898	17,170	49	17,219	19,263	89.39
80	Toowoomba North	7,032	12,593	19,625	104	19,729	21,392	92.23
81	Toowoomba South	7,143	13,171	20,314	69	20,383	22,031	92.52
82	Townsville	4,619	14,442	19,061	82	19,143	22,645	84.54
83	Warrego	1,180	12,797	13,977	13	13,990	15,271	91.61
84	Warwick	4,213	15,536	19,749	70	19,819	21,249	93.27
85	Waterford	10,943	5,944	16,887	70	16,957	19,257	88.06
86	Western Downs	2,303	18,436	20,739	78	20,817	22,165	93.92
87	Whitsunday	4,007	14,434	18,441	63	18,504	20,867	88.68
88	Woodridge	10,672	5,568	16,240	105	16,345	18,671	87.54
89	Yeronga	10,753	8,021	18,774	112	18,886	21,003	89.92
TOTAL		744,686	892,119	1,636,805	7,313	1,644,118	1,835,727	89.56