# Electoral rolls

## Info Guide 3.7

### What electoral rolls are available?

The State Library of Queensland holds electoral rolls covering the following ranges:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Periods</th>
<th>Formats/Access Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>1841-1851 1899 only 1856; 1903-2008 1903, 1939 [CD-ROM]</td>
<td>MFCS 324.945 1994 MFCS 324.6409945 1986 MFCS 324.94/v QFCS 324.640994 2003-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>1856-1900 – imperfect 1914-2008 1903 [CD-ROM]</td>
<td>MFL 324.640946 MFCS 324.94 com/t QFCS 324.640994 2003-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>1928+</td>
<td>MFCS 324.94 com/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1853-1874/75; 1880/81-1887; 1890; 1893-1894; 1896-1897; 1899-1900; 1902-1903; 1905/6; 1908; 1911; 1914; 1919; 1922; 1925; 1928; 1931; 1935; 1938; 1941; 1943; 1946; 1975; 1978; 1981 1881, 1893, 1896 [CD-ROM] 1911, 1935 [CD-ROM]</td>
<td>MFCS 324.993 (See also New Zealand Electoral Atlas FAMHIS 328.3345 1989) QFCS 929.393 2010 QFCS 929.393 2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For current Queensland electoral roll searches visit Queensland Electoral Commission Brisbane office.

Check ancestry.com (Library edition) available onsite only at the State Library to search across electoral rolls for:
- South Australia: 1939, 1941, 1943-51

Check findmypast (Library edition), available onsite only at the State Library, to search across electoral rolls for:
• Queensland: 1860-1884, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915 (State) and
  1903, 1913, 1922, 1934, 1949, 1959 (Commonwealth)
• New South Wales: 1903 and 1913 (State), 1935 (Commonwealth)
• Northern Territory: 1895, 1906, 1922, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1934, 1937, 1940
• South Australia: 1939, 1941, 1943 (Commonwealth)
• Tasmania: 1916, 1934, 1943 (Commonwealth)
• Victoria: 1939, 1946 (Commonwealth)
• Western Australia: 1939, 1943, 1949 (Commonwealth)
• New Zealand: 1853-1864, 1865-75, 1878, 1881, 1893, 1896, 1911, 1925, 1935

See also Queensland electoral rolls in the Queensland publications collection on the CD-ROM computers.

What information is on the electoral roll?
Information on electoral rolls includes the voter’s full name, address and, between 1903 and 1984, the voter’s occupation.

Note: Electoral rolls may not be a real time image of where people were living, their occupation etc.

How are electoral rolls organised?
• Check electoral maps for an electorate name. Boundaries for an electorate change over time.
  For 19th century Qld and NSW electoral boundaries there are State Archives guides at the Desk.
  Post 1901 check Commonwealth of Australia 1901-1988 electoral redistributions held at the Desk
• Until 1988: rolls were arranged by state then by electorate, division and subdivision.
• 1989: rolls were organized alphabetically within divisions by state.
• From 1991: rolls were organized alphabetically by name within each state.
• Post 1901: State Library holds Commonwealth Rolls: these are organized by state.

Electoral rolls on CD-ROM (1903, 1913, 1922, 1941, 1949, 1959) allow more flexible searching eg by street, occupation. Find a woman’s married name if her given names are distinctive.

What are annotated electoral rolls and how can they be used?
These rolls are marked with:
• the new surname of a recently married woman
• change of address or date of notification of someone’s death
As a result, these rolls can flag another electorate to search or approximately when someone died. Rolls are at:

NB: The annotated rolls are held at the two archival institutions only.

What is the silent electoral roll?
Not everyone enrolled to vote is on the published lists. It is compulsory to be on the electoral roll but not on the published list. Those involved in witness protection programs, police undercover work or victims of domestic violence are some examples of those who will not be found on the lists.

For additional information on electoral history check the Australian Electoral Commission website http://www.aec.gov.au/Elections/Australian_Electoral_History/.

What is the history behind the “right to vote”?
• 19th Century: a property qualification excluded some people from voting while others who owned property in different electorates could vote in each.
• Compulsory enrolment: From 1925, voting in Federal elections became compulsory for those over 21, and from 1973, for those over 18.
• Australian women who were British subjects, 21 years and older, gained the right to vote in:
  South Australia 1894 Western Australia 1899
  New South Wales 1902 Tasmania 1903
  Queensland 1905 Victoria 1908
  Australia (Commonwealth) 1902
• Australian Aboriginal women and men who had been specifically excluded from the franchise in Australia by the Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902 were granted the right to vote in 1962.

Source: AUSFOLIO Volume 2, Number 1 SOCOM Educational Resources 1993.

Need further information?

Info Guide 3.2 – Births, deaths & marriages : Australia, NZ, England & Wales
www.slq.qld.gov.au
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