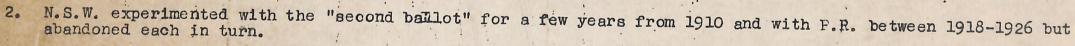
and the same of th		INNOVATION IN REPRESENTATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS: Lowe Houses						
Parliament	Manhood Suffrage	Adult Suffrage	Abolition of Plural Voting	Secret Ballot	Payment of Members	Compulsory Registration of Voters	First Election With Compulsory Voting	Preferential Voting
United Kingdom	1918	1928	1948	1872	1.911		- 11	-
N. S. W.	1858	1902	1894	1858	1889	1921	1930	1926 ²
VIC.	1857	1909	1899	1856	1870	1923	1927	19113
QLD.	1859	1905	1905	1859	1886	1914	1915	18924
S.A.	1856	1894	Never Existed	1856	1887		1944	1929
We A.	1907	19075	1907	18776	1900	1919	1939	1907
TAS.	1901	1903	1901	1858	1890	1930	1931	P.R. 1907 ⁸
Commonwealth	1901	19029	Never Existed	1901	1901	1911	1925	1918

^{1.} I.e. votes for women. But note that some States did not enfranchise indigent immates of State charitable franchise until 1915).



3. In 1915 optional was replaced by compulsory preferential vcting.

4. This was a form of optional contingent voting; preferential voting was abandoned in 1942 in favour of a reversion to "first past the post". Greenland returned to preparately writing is single meanles electorates in 1962.

5. W.A. gave some women the vote in 1899 on the same restricted franchise then applying to men.

6. This was for the elective element of the old Legislative Council of the years beford self-government.

7. This was a form of optional contingent voting, replaced in 1911 by the obligatory preferential form.

8. P.R. was introduced in 1896 for the Hobart and Launceston metropolitan areas only: in 1907 it was made

9. The Constitution provided that at the (initial) Federal Election of 1901 the franch se was to be that in operation at the time for the Lower House in each State: this meant that in 1901 women generally in S.A. and some women in W.A. had a vote for the first Commonwealth Parliament, which in turn legislated for complete adult suffrage

