2010 Victorian Election Profile

Prepared by

Australian Development Strategies Pty Ltd

Methodology

We used SPSS Statistical analysis to compare the 700 economic and demographic variables in our Elaborate10 database with political variables, in this case, the Victorian ALP 2PP 2006 vote, the ALP 2PP 2010 vote and ALP 2006-2010 2PP swing. The 2PP vote was based on actual distributed preferences or notional preference throws from available data.

These correlations provided the descriptive basis of the stereotype tables and profile charts, which show how demographic groups vary across seats in proportion to variations in the political variables. The data was then processed in an SPSS package in a Step-Wise Multiple Linear Regression, to generate regression equations to predict what level of vote and swing there should be in each Federal seat, given what we now know about the demographic background of voters.

The regression analysis weeds out the purely descriptive variables and uses only those variables which contribute real explaining power to the model.

The difference between the predicted and observed 2PP votes and swing, the residual, was then calculated. A positive residual for a Labor candidate with their vote or swing usually means that candidate used local factors external to the model to perform better than he or she 'should have' performed.

Because we are dealing here with a closed 2PP vote, the positive residual for the Labor candidate equals the negative residual for the Liberal candidate. One wins the party votes from the other.

Coalition candidates are described in the report as Liberals, unless we are dealing specifically with Nationals or Independents. Comments on the Greens are based on the Federal election profiles done by ADS, including the last Federal poll.

Summary

The Victorian ALP voter profile in 2010 was led by federal Labor voters. This group was followed in the stereotype by a mix of lower income migrant groups from Mediterranean countries – Spain, Portugal, and Lebanon, and voters in receipt of transfer payments from the Commonwealth Government – rent subsidies, youth allowance, unemployment benefit.

There are no skilled blue collar workers in the Labor profile these days, and instead we saw clerks and public servants. Apart from a few Transport sector workers, the profile of the modern state ALP voters is basically those persons getting something from the Federal Government.

The difficulty for the Labor Party in 2010 is that, in the absence of any longer term philosophy and corresponding policies, its focus on volatile voters and marginal seat strategy has weakened its traditional blue collar and intellectual bases of support. It has been leaching Howard Battlers to the Liberals and younger academics and gays to the Greens. Without skilled blue collar workers and intellectuals, Labor now lives off those who live off it. This means that when modern Labor Governments run out of money, they run out of voters.

The Liberal stereotype for 2010 was still dominated by those wealthier groups who are not receiving money from the Commonwealth – which is basically all those wealthy enough to be means tested out of Commonwealth transfer payments. We are looking here at families with high value total assets and assets in non-residential properties, followed by the self-employed such as female doctors and then teachers, especially those working part time, older persons transitioning to retirement, farmers, and those identifying as Anglican, Uniting or Presbyterian.

The pro Labor swing profile between 2006 and 2010 was dominated by rural demographics voting Liberal (or rural Independent or National) in 2006 – such as farmers and Uniting and Lutheran church goers. Given the six percent swing against Labor, this is a pretty short stereotype table and was typically restricted to non-urban seats where Labor could have simply regained preferences from 2006 strategic rural independent voters. After the recent Federal experiment by rural voters with Independents, it seems some polarisation of preferred votes may be taking place outside of the cities at the expense of Independents.

The other striking point of note was the lack of any political dividend for state Labor from the vast amounts being spent by the Rudd and Gillard Governments on Education and Broadband. While we have seen nothing across the education charts, there's been a barely significant improvement in Labor's vote from the one in five Liberal voting homes with dial up web access at recent state and federal elections, but that's about it.

The Victorian Labor Government admitted shortly before the election that it had been sitting on some of this BER funding to get better value for money for its own school re-building program. Given the result, this won't be entered in the world record book of great ideas by surviving Labor Treasurers.

The pro Liberal swing profile between 2006 and 2010 contained a mix of demographic groups led by migrants from Western Europe – the pro Liberal Dutch, UK and German and the pro Labor Irish and Polish. We also saw urban based broadband users and top income quartile fathers with children at higher fee private schools.

We noted a lot of normally pro Labor working groups here: the big pro Labor group of female clerks with a management and commerce background, blue collar families with a kid at TAFE, those travelling to and from work by Train. In fact one of the strongest correlations of the swing against Labor was from its own Labor voters in 2006. Labor voters wanted a change.

Due to the flatness of the swing, the variance explained in our swing model was only 28 percent – we normally get between 35 percent and 75 percent of the range explained for swing. So a lot of the variation in the swing was due to local campaign factors such as the candidate's personal vote.

However, the models of both the 2006 and 2010 2PP votes explained 98 percent of the variance – and you can't get much tighter than that. By comparison, the 2PP vote pendulum from 2006 explained some 94 percent of the variance in the 2010 vote.

Maps for the 2010 Victorian Observed and Residual 2PP votes and swings can be seen via the browser link below. There is no need to log in. Just click on the qikmap user guide at the top of the page, check it out, and then click on 2010 Victorian State Election. The ALP 2PP Vote and Swing were calculated by ADS from the Electoral Commission primary data, while the residual ALP Votes and Swing were derived by subtracting the modelled or predicted figure from the observed or actual figure.

An ALP vote or swing above predictions shows over performance by the ALP and is represented by darkening shades of blue. Over performance by Liberal candidates is represented by darkening shades of red.

http://www.qikmap.com.au/2010-victorian-state-election/

Stereotypes

Stereotype tables below show selected top positive and negative correlations between database variables and the political variables in the analysis, with the corresponding means for each variable in Australia.

Each table is a brief snapshot of the party's typical voter. The Australian means enable the reader to gauge the significance of each variable in the stereotype. What we are looking for here is strong correlations with bigger groups.

Correlations are a descriptive tool only, and not necessarily analytical. A member of the Greek Orthodox Church for example, is positively correlated with the Labor vote and if you want to find Labor voters, look inside a Greek Orthodox Church any Sunday. But it's a **descriptive** variable only. When you factor in jobs and income, the religious factor here doesn't **explain** why they vote Labor. The cultural factor becomes submerged by the economic factors and you need to look at other factors that go to make up that cultural group.

Correlations of .21 and above are significant to .05 - in other words there's a 95 percent probability the relationship is not due to chance. Correlations of .27 and above are significant to .01- with a 99 percent probability the relationship is not due to chance.

Code	ALP 2PP 2006	ALP 2PP 2010	ALP 2PP Swing	Aust Means (RHS)
ALP 2PP 2007 Vote	0.90	0.87	-0.13	52.70
Portuguese	0.71	0.70	-0.05	0.12
fPortuguese	0.70	0.70	-0.02	0.12
fNo school	0.68	0.67	-0.06	0.91
No school	0.67	0.66	-0.05	0.77
Unemployed	0.63	0.62	-0.04	3.4
f30-34 one kid	0.61	0.61	-0.01	1.66
Youth Allowance FT Student	0.59	0.60	0.06	1.5
fAdmin consulting	0.62	0.59	-0.10	3.50
Single Parent kids over 15	0.62	0.59	-0.15	7.03
Rent $180-224	0.60	0.58	-0.07	17.85
fUnemployed	0.57	0.57	-0.01	2.8
30-34	0.57	0.57	-0.01	6.93
Spanish	0.58	0.57	-0.05	0.41
fEast Orthodox	0.58	0.57	-0.05	2.71
fLebanon	0.59	0.57	-0.10	0.29
p25-34 Married	0.57	0.57	-0.02	6.7
Arabic	0.59	0.57	-0.10	1.03
East Orthodox	0.58	0.57	-0.05	2.77
f30-34	0.58	0.57	-0.05	7.07
Islam	0.58	0.56	-0.08	1.81
fArabic	0.59	0.56	-0.10	0.95
Transport	0.55	0.56	0.03	6.49

Table 1. Positive stereotype of the ALP 2PP 2010 vote. Correlations of .21 are significant to .05 and .27 are significant to .01.

The first column shows the relevant database variable, the second column shows the correlation between that variable and the 2006 ALP 2PP vote, the third column shows the correlation with the 2010 ALP 2PP vote, the fourth column shows the correlation with the ALP 2PP swing and the fifth column shows the Australian mean for relevant variable.

It can be read as showing that the persons voting Labor in 2007 strongly supported Victorian state ALP candidates in 2006 and 2010, but swung against Vic ALP candidates in 2010. They comprised 52.7 percent of Australians in 2007.

We can see here that demographic groups who supported Labor most strongly, in both 2006 and 2010 also swung against Labor in 2010. So Labor lost its core voters.

These groups are dominated by those in receipt of Commonwealth transfer payments and migrants from countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.

The thing to note here is what we no longer see: skilled blue collar workers.

Code	ALP 2PP 2006	ALP 2PP 2010	ALP 2PP Swing	Aust Means (RHS)
Per Capita Assets NR Prop	-0.87	-0.84	0.10	$10,809
Managers	-0.80	-0.76	0.18	17.45
Per Capita Assets Total	-0.75	-0.74	0.05	$116,130
Anglican	-0.73	-0.73	-0.01	17.93
fAnglican	-0.72	-0.73	-0.04	19.50
fosfHealth	-0.76	-0.72	0.17	14.26
Per Capita Life Ins spend	-0.69	-0.69	-0.02	$104
Worked at home	-0.73	-0.68	0.20	6.00
fosfEducation	-0.68	-0.66	0.10	11.81
English	-0.67	-0.65	0.09	79.62
fManagers	-0.68	-0.65	0.15	11.13
55-59	-0.67	-0.64	0.11	6.52
fEnglish	-0.67	-0.64	0.10	79.89
fUniting	-0.70	-0.63	0.31	6.20
Med age	-0.63	-0.62	0.04	37.63
Med age	-0.63	-0.62	0.04	37.63
f55-59	-0.62	-0.62	0.03	6.40
Uniting	-0.68	-0.61	0.31	5.23
p55-64 Married	-0.62	-0.60	0.08	9.9
Other Tenure	-0.63	-0.60	0.15	0.90
60-64	-0.60	-0.60	-0.01	5.19
50-54	-0.60	-0.60	0.03	6.78
f60-64 three kids	-0.60	-0.59	0.01	1.55
Australia	-0.62	-0.59	0.14	71.86

Table 2. Positive Stereotype of the Liberal 2PP 2010 vote.

The relevant column here is column three. As we are looking at the negative correlation with the ALP 2PP vote, we are also looking at the positive correlation with the Liberal 2PP vote.

The table shows that the strongest correlate of the Liberal vote was those holding the highest assets in non-residential property, the per capita average of which in 08/9 was $10k. Then we see Managers – typically self-employed, senior public servants or farmers.

We are seeing here blue chip mainstream Australia: those born here who have English as their first language, with good jobs in health or education, families, Anglican or Uniting faith and of transition to retirement ages.

These are people who look after themselves: they put bread on their own tables without middle class welfare, educate their kids in private schools and when they are older, they pay for their own retirement.

The interesting thing about the patterns here is that few of these blue ribbon Liberal voters swung to the Liberals in 2010 and the big (rural) middle class group of Uniting Church followers swung significantly to the ALP.

Code	ALP 2PP 2006	ALP 2PP 2010	ALP 2PP Swing	Aust Means (RHS)
Uniting	-0.68	-0.61	0.31	5.23
fUniting	-0.70	-0.63	0.31	6.20
fosAgriculture & Environment	-0.58	-0.51	0.28	4.09
Agriculture\ forestry & fishing	-0.59	-0.52	0.26	6.77
$400-599	-0.24	-0.18	0.25	12.59
fAgriculture\ forestry & fishing	-0.59	-0.53	0.25	4.06
$600-799	0.00	0.06	0.24	11.69
Fam $1000-1199	-0.22	-0.16	0.23	11.60
Lutheran	-0.37	-0.32	0.22	1.22
Rent $0-49	-0.60	-0.55	0.22	9.46
f20-24 three kids	0.02	0.08	0.22	0.08
Dial up	-0.51	-0.46	0.21	22.56
fosfMixed Field Programs	0.23	0.28	0.21	0.18
$250-399	-0.31	-0.27	0.20	10.12
fLutheran	-0.38	-0.34	0.20	1.31
Worked at home	-0.73	-0.68	0.20	6.00
Rented NS	-0.46	-0.42	0.19	1.13
Internet Other	0.23	0.27	0.18	0.61
Managers	-0.80	-0.76	0.18	17.45
Walk only	-0.20	-0.16	0.18	5.40
Rent Assistance	0.33	0.37	0.18	7.4

Table 3. Positive Stereotype of the 2006 to 2010 pro ALP 2PP swing.

Given the large and flat swing against Labor in 2010 we note that this is a pretty short list, with only a little more than half the variables listed here significant to 95 percent significance levels.

The second thing to note here is that most of the variables showing a positive link with the ALP swing were themselves negative for the Labor vote – in other words Labor picked up support from its weakest demographics and electorates.

Typical of this is the rural middle class group of farmers – managers (employers) who worked in Agriculture, forestry and fishing and who had studied agriculture. When we roll in Uniting Church and Lutherans, lower income groups and those who walked to work, we are talking here about conventional National Party voters.

That this group was the only significant bloc to swing to Labor at a time when the state wide swing was moving distinctly in the opposite direction tells us that the core National Party profile is under significant longer term demographic pressure from Labor, despite winning back support from voters previously flirting with rural independents.

Code	ALP 2PP 2006	ALP 2PP 2010	ALP 2PP Swing	Aust Means (RHS)
fGermany	-0.12	-0.19	-0.30	0.58
Dutch	-0.22	-0.29	-0.30	0.17
Germany	-0.12	-0.19	-0.29	0.52
fGerman	-0.15	-0.22	-0.29	0.41
German	-0.14	-0.21	-0.29	0.36
Netherlands	-0.34	-0.40	-0.26	0.42
Ireland	0.12	0.06	-0.25	0.27
Utilities	-0.20	-0.26	-0.25	1.40
flreland	0.17	0.11	-0.25	0.26
$1300-1599	-0.03	-0.08	-0.23	5.60
fWholesale	0.24	0.18	-0.22	3.03
$1600-1999	-0.11	-0.16	-0.22	3.60
fClerical & administrative	0.39	0.34	-0.22	23.63
fosfManagement & Commerce	0.28	0.23	-0.22	19.66
fPolish	0.40	0.35	-0.21	0.27
fDutch	-0.21	-0.25	-0.21	0.20
40-44	0.21	0.17	-0.21	7.31
Train	0.40	0.35	-0.21	3.00
TAFE	0.44	0.39	-0.20	2.10
Non Govt Sec Fees 10	-0.14	-0.19	-0.20	$9,582
Non Govt Total Fees 10	-0.14	-0.19	-0.20	$7,402
Polish	0.37	0.33	-0.20	0.22
fNetherlands	-0.27	-0.31	-0.20	0.40
Other Christ	-0.10	-0.15	-0.20	0.16
Broadband	0.11	0.07	-0.19	37.33
UK	-0.21	-0.25	-0.19	5.26

Table 4. Positive Stereotype of the 2006 to 2010 pro Liberal 2PP swing.

Not included in this demographic list is the group of 2006 ALP 2PP voters who had a negative correlation of .23 with the ALP swing from 2006 to 2010.

This group is clearly fingered here as the big pro Labor group of one in four females working in clerical and administrative jobs, often with academic training in Management and Commerce.

Other solid Labor groups to join the exodus were Train commuters and young working class students at TAFE colleges, along with 40-44 year old men and Polish migrants.

The Liberal groups who strengthened their support for the Liberals included other boomer migrants from Western Europe, such as those from Holland, Germany and the UK.

Neutral groups swinging to Labor were the Irish born, the skilled, often rural, group of Utility workers and urban families with broadband.

This latter group in both the Federal election in August, and the Victorian State election, seem to regard the Federal Government's NBN as an excellent reason to vote for the Liberal Party, which presumably is not the reason why the Commonwealth Labor Government is outlaying up to $43B on the project.

Profile Charts

The correlation charts below show the strength of the relationship between votes and the Elaborate Database, for most of the 700 variables, presented in various categories, starting with Education.

The charts are in standard excel format, with correlations for the ALP 2PP shown in blue bars or lines, with the 2PP ALP swing shown in a darker blue. The Australian means for each corresponding variable are shown below in gold, with the relevant figure on the right axis.

Correlation charts should be read the same way as the worm debating chart – the zero line is neutral and the score heightens as the correlation increases its distance above or below the zero line. Correlations above the line indicate a positive relationship and correlations below the line show a negative relationship. The significance levels vary according to the number of pairs and we would advise the reader not to get too excited about any correlations below plus or minus .21.

Similarly, the reader should be cautious about high correlations from variables with a very low mean, from the more esoteric religions, or unusual countries of birth or languages spoken at home. This is an arbitrary call, but, if it's less than about half of one percent of the population, it's usually pretty meaningless. **In summary, we are looking in the charts for longer vertical bars or trend lines, above or below 0.21, consistent patterns across each chart and big population numbers.**

The descriptive information for each chart will tend to be found in the explanatory boxes within the charts themselves.

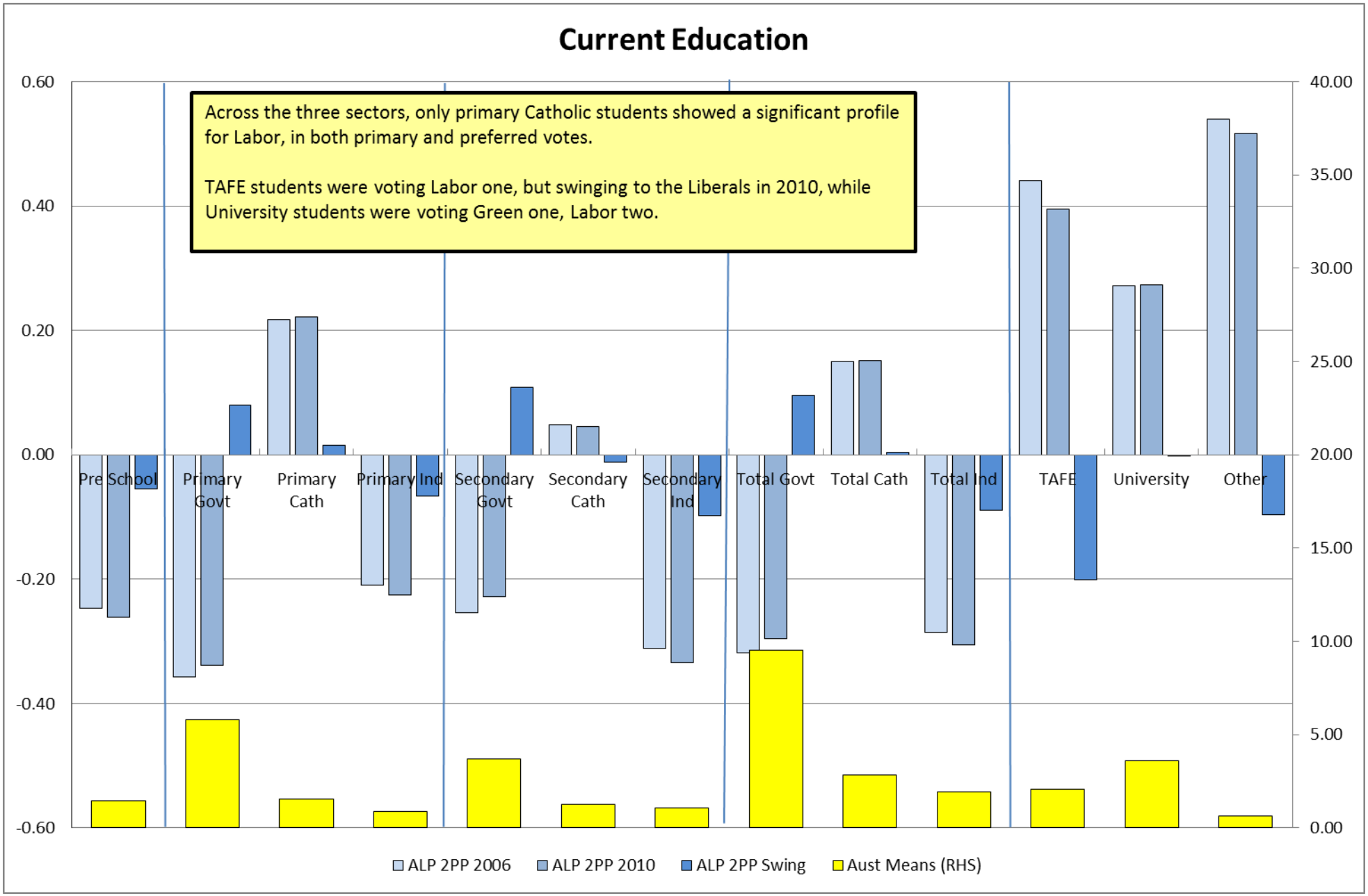
If the stereotype tables are snapshots, the following charts can be seen as small pictures, which can then be combined to make up a fine-grained demographic portrait of each political variable under scrutiny. We emphasize that we're looking here at what happened to the actual votes, in terms of who lived in what area, we're not looking at survey results from an opinion poll. So causality has to be inferred. But at least we know we're dealing with the total population rather than a sample, and we are able to break it up into credible and reasonably objective units for preliminary analysis and subsequent attitudinal research.

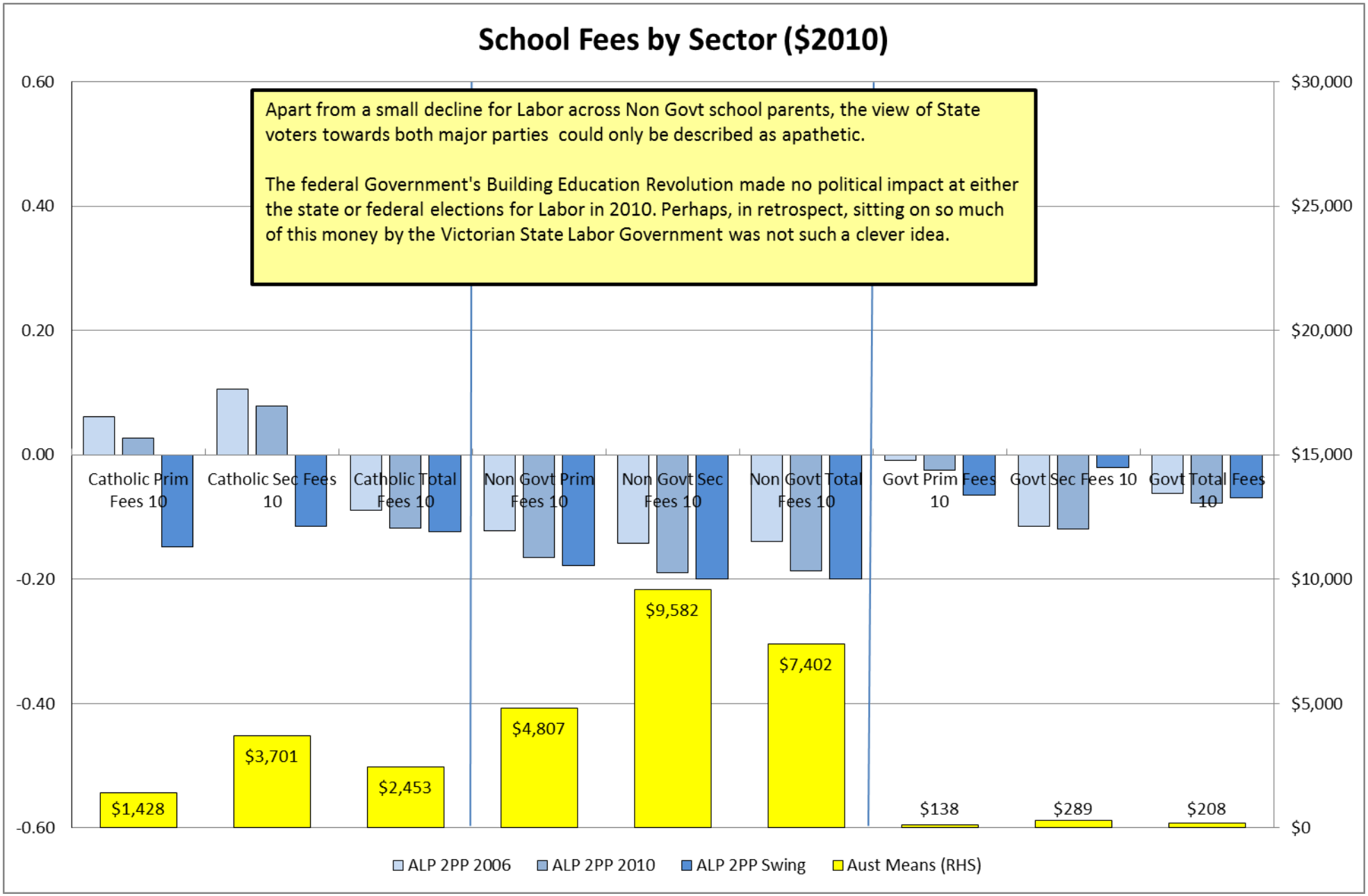
The first chart tells us TAFE students, who tend to come from working class families, vote Labor (or live in strong Labor seats). University Students, who tend to come from middle class families, also vote Labor, but less strongly. For the rest of the chart we're looking at the parents rather than the students, and we can see that only parents of younger kids at Catholic primary schools have a better than 50/50 chance of voting

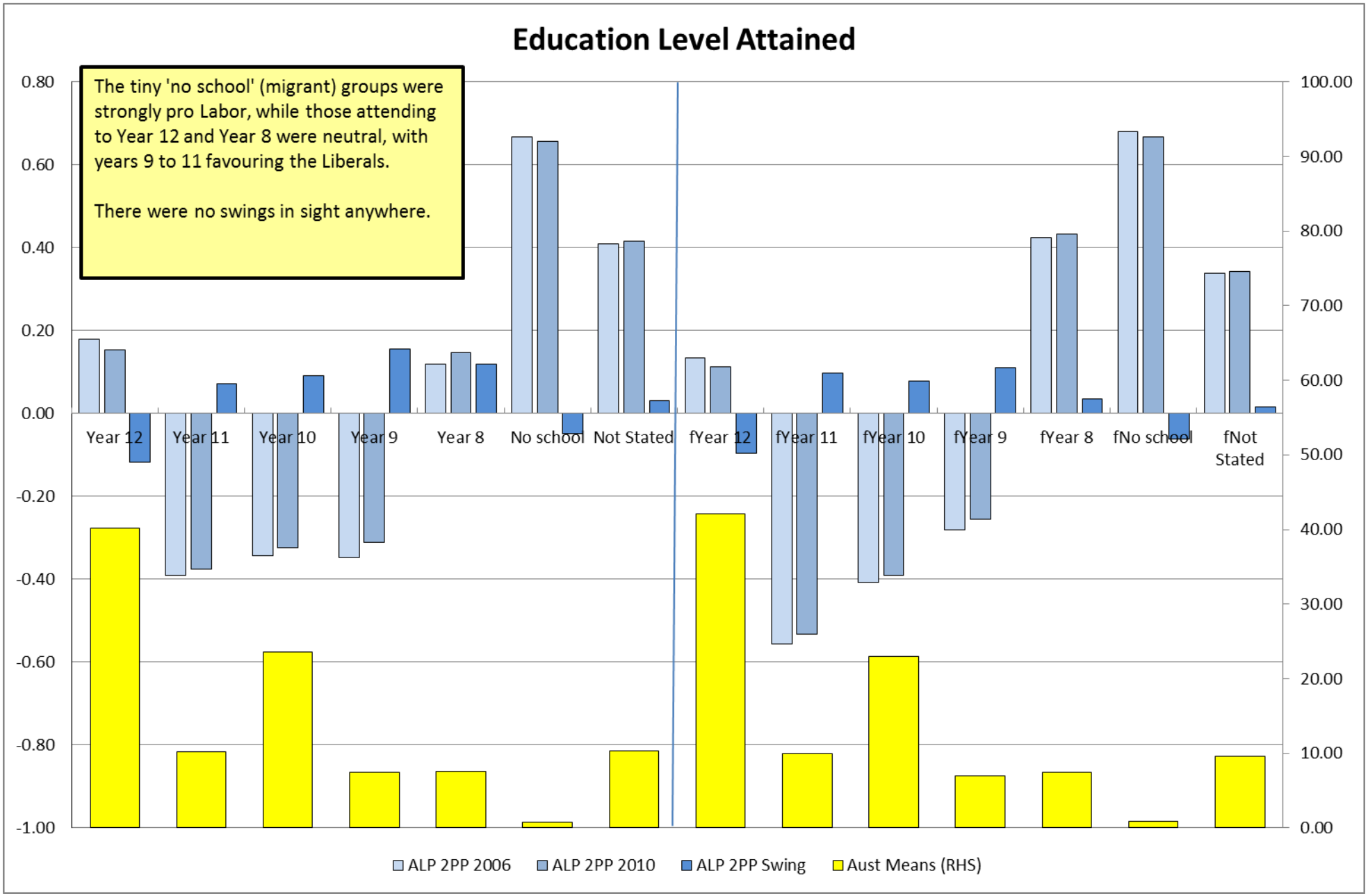
Labor. The ALP no longer attracts the support of mainstream blue collar parents. These parents, whether their kids are Government schools or Independent schools, are voting Liberal. The Gillard Government's Building the Education Revolution doesn't seem much of a vote winner here.

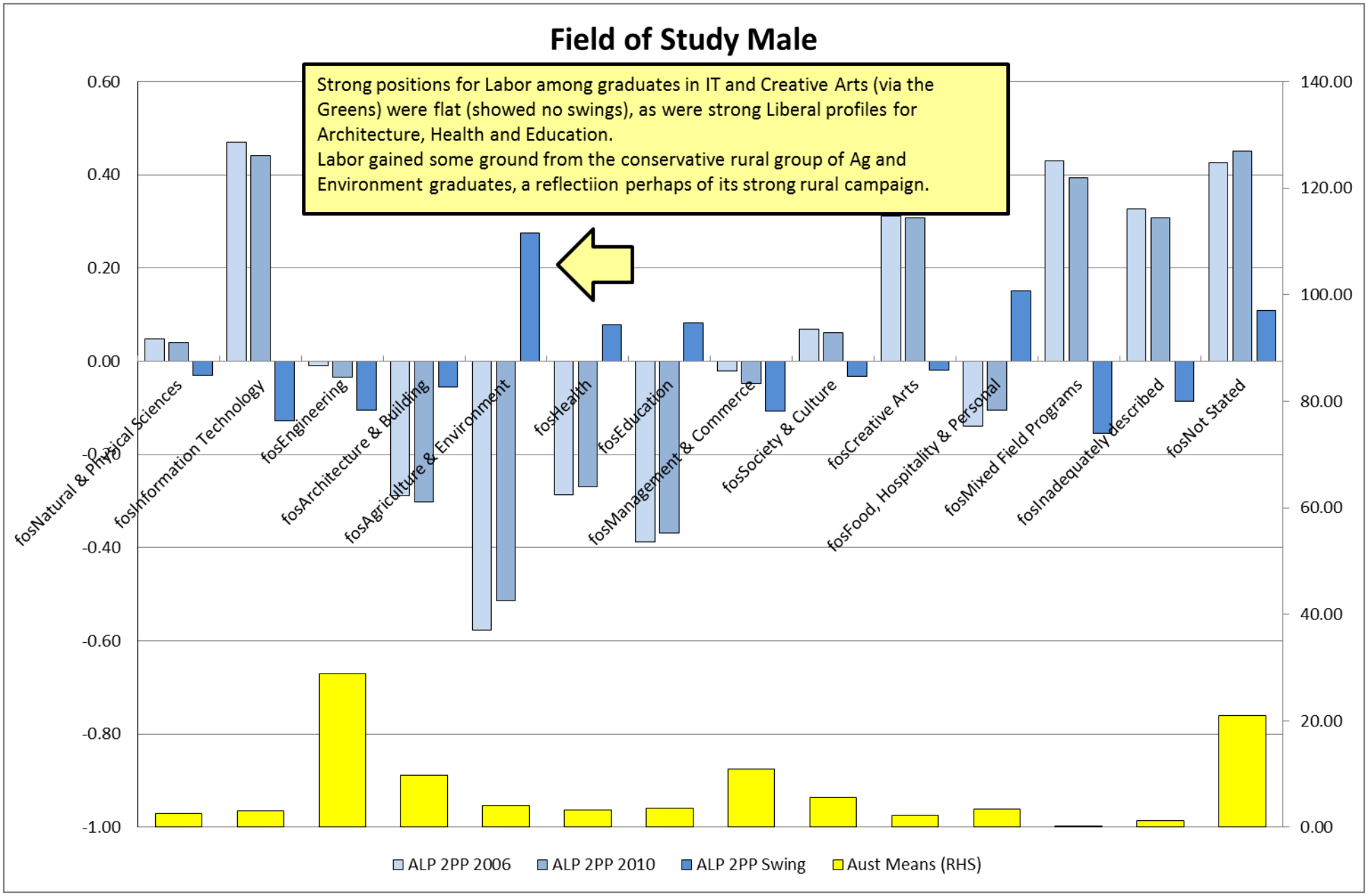
In terms of swing, only the pro Labor TAFE students showed any significant swings and these were towards the Liberals.

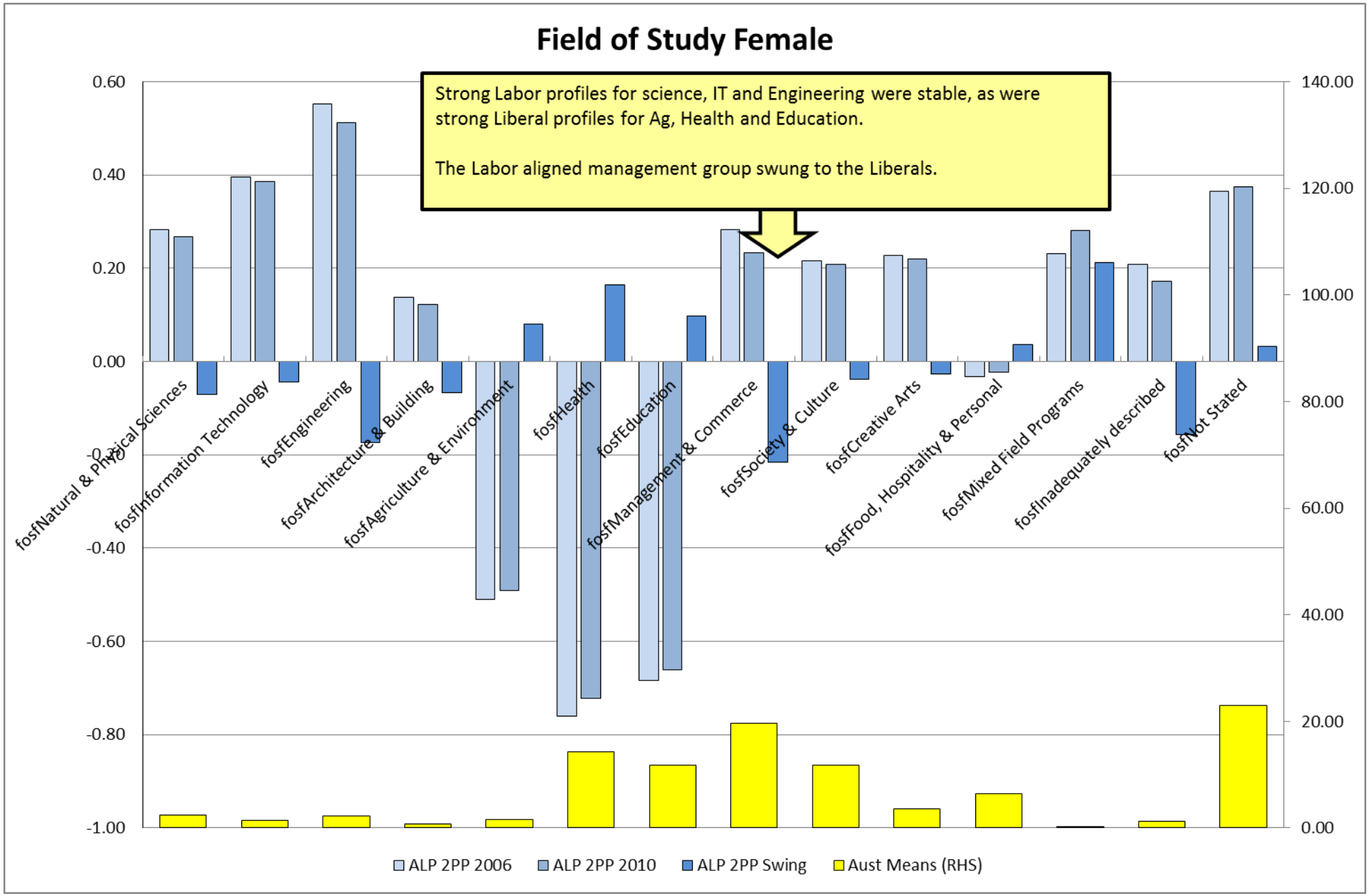
One final point: a pro Labor group, like TAFE students, can swing against Labor, but still return a strong Labor profile. The swing just means a smaller majority are still voting Labor. It also means that we tend to see these anti Labor swings in safer Labor seats, as we did.











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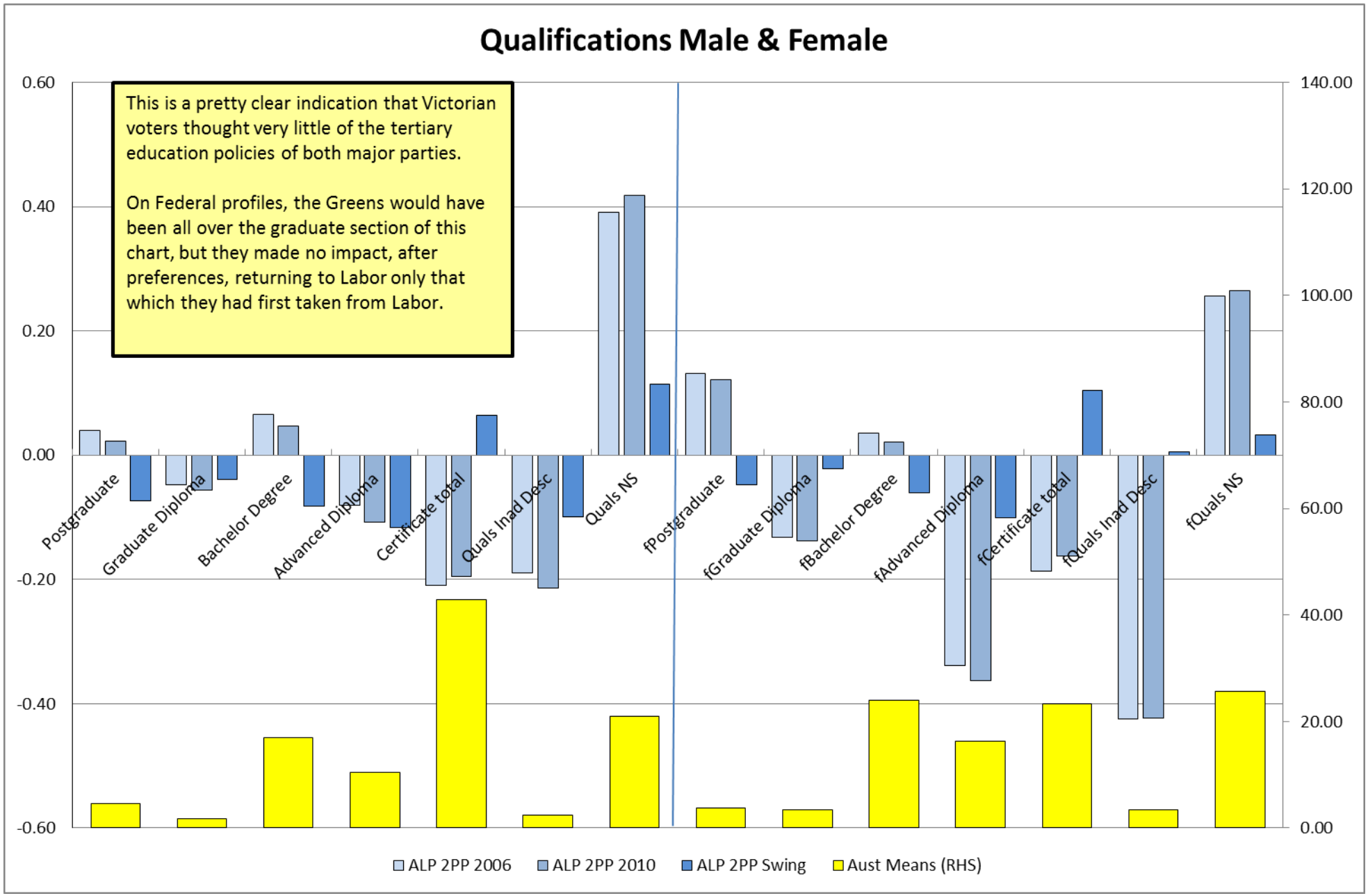
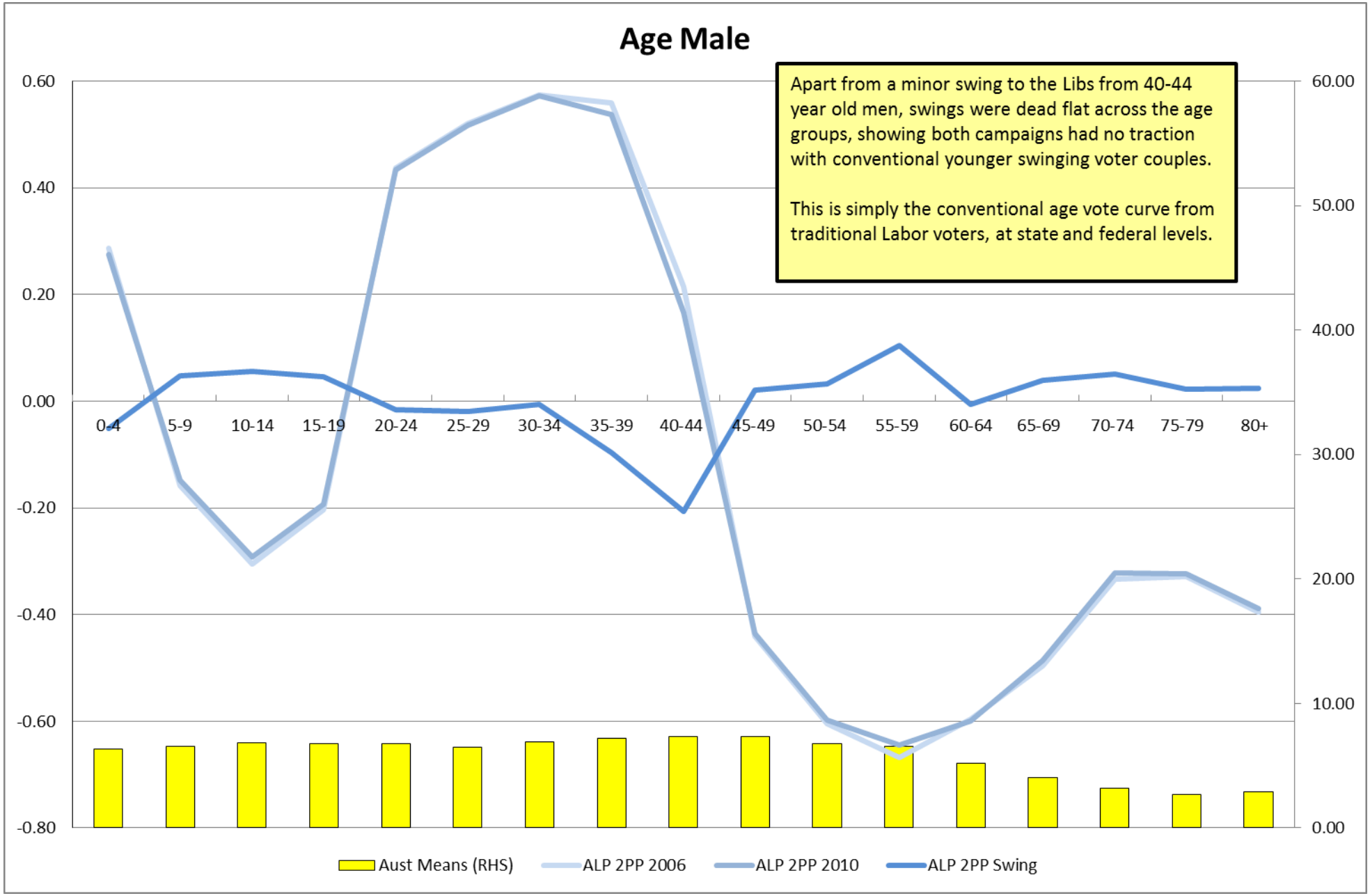
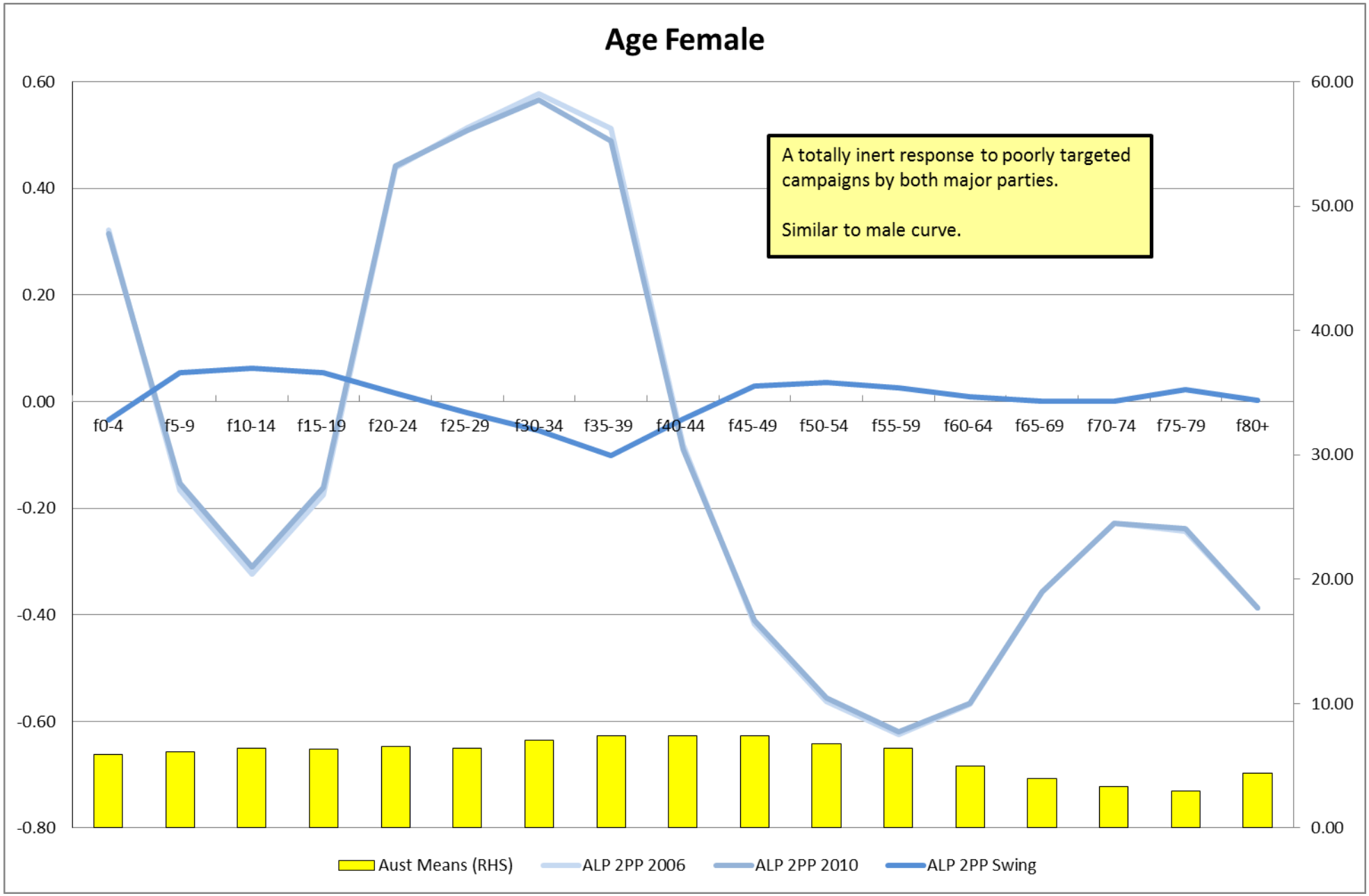
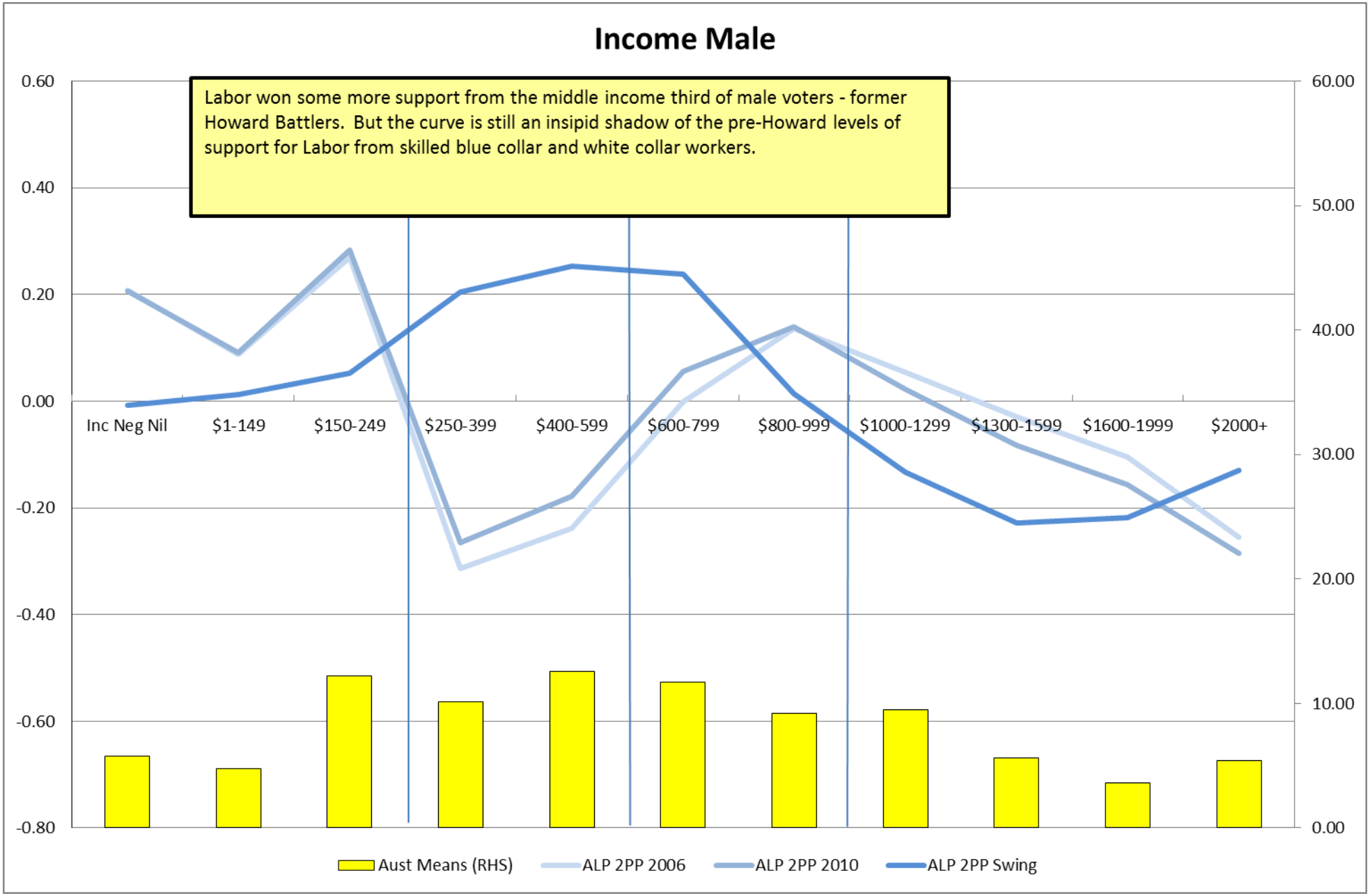
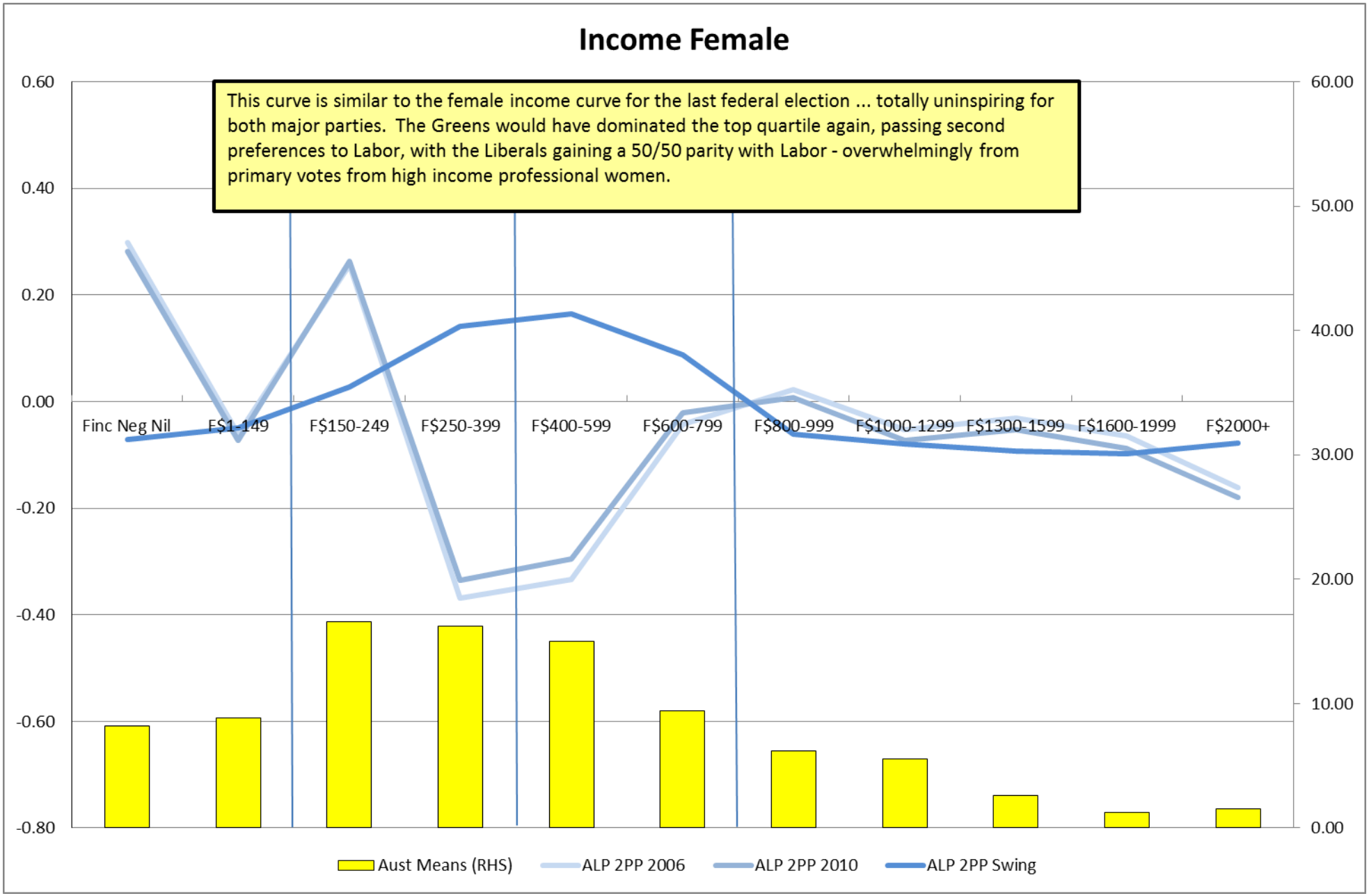
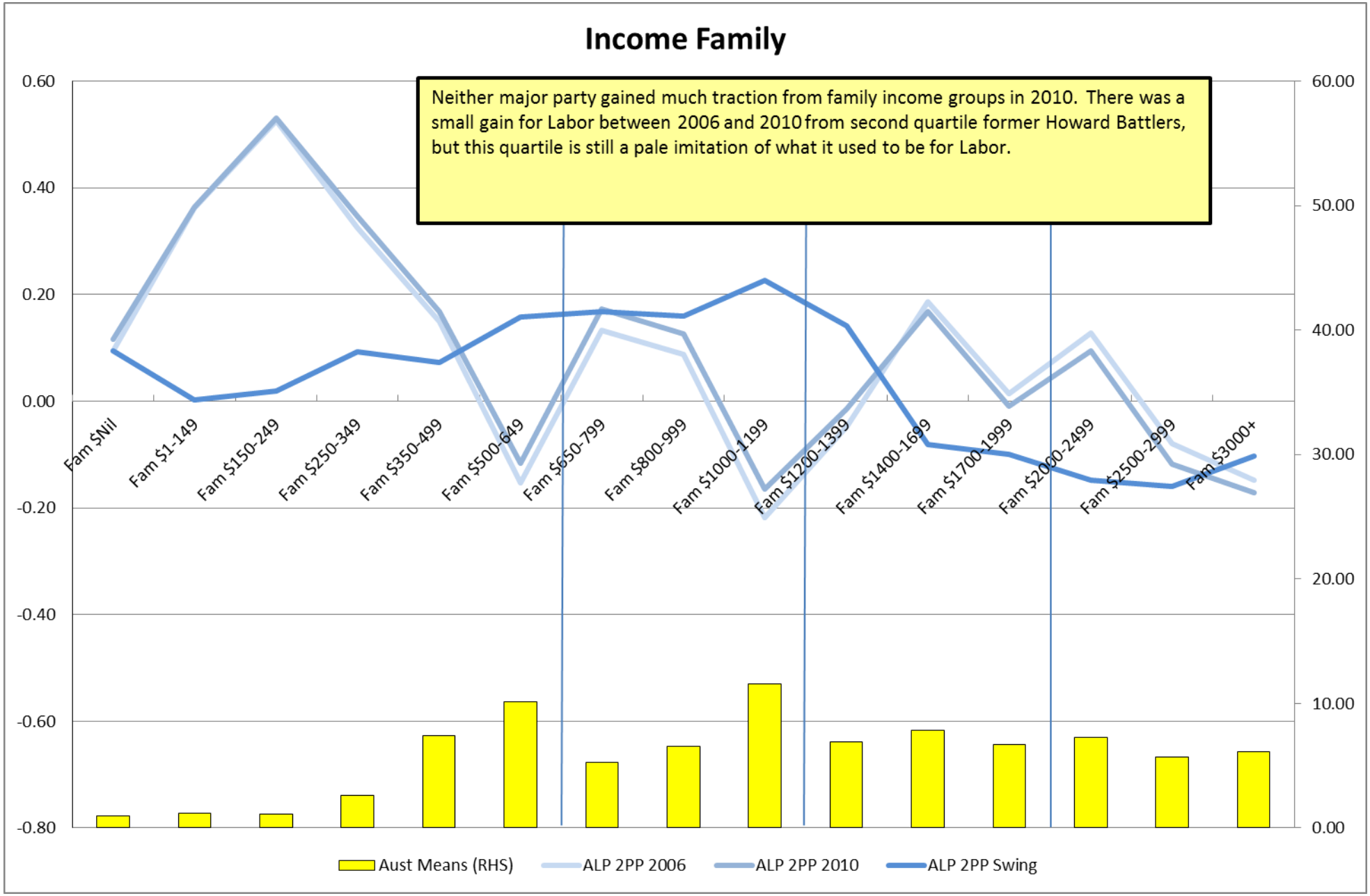


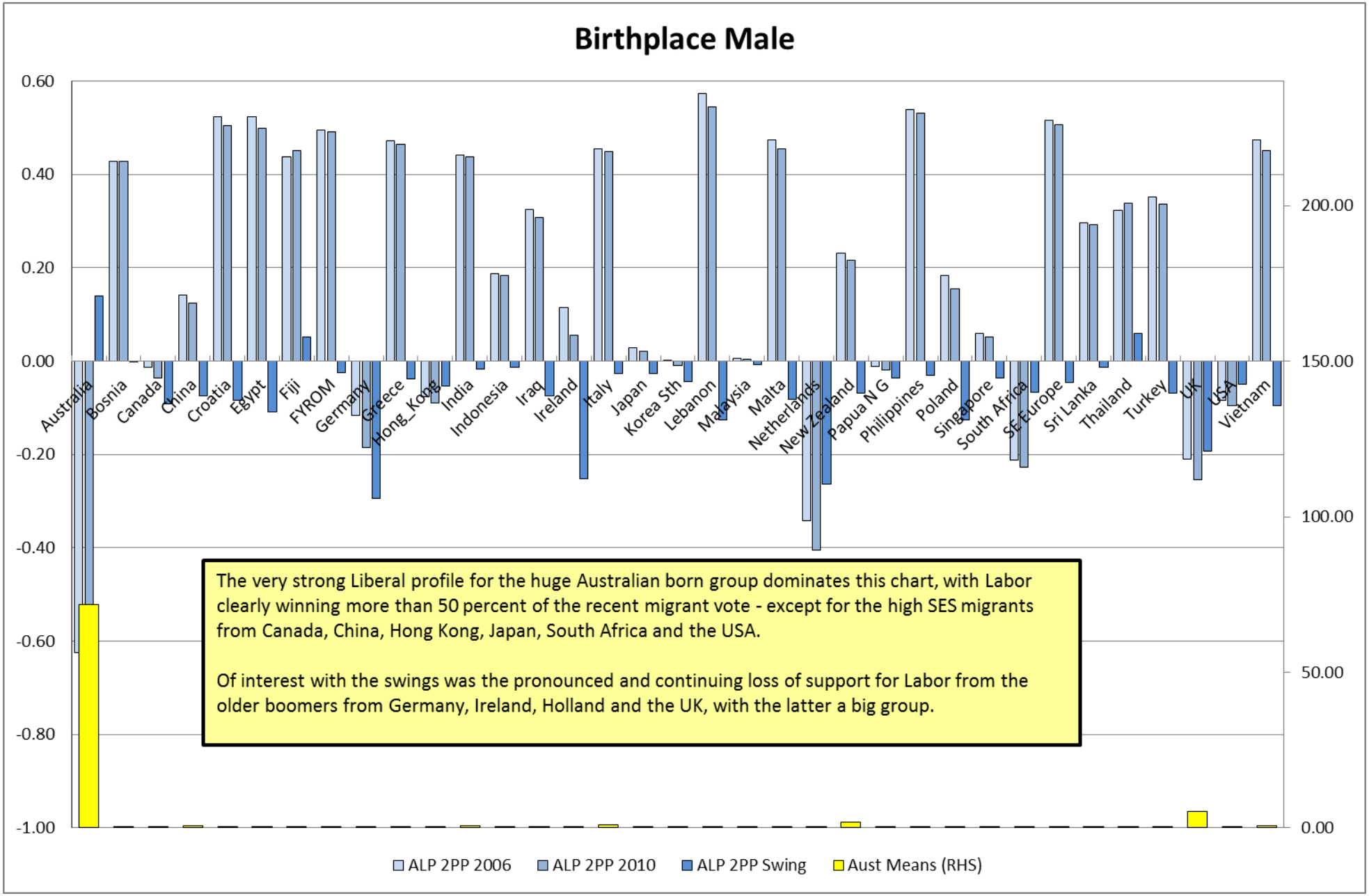


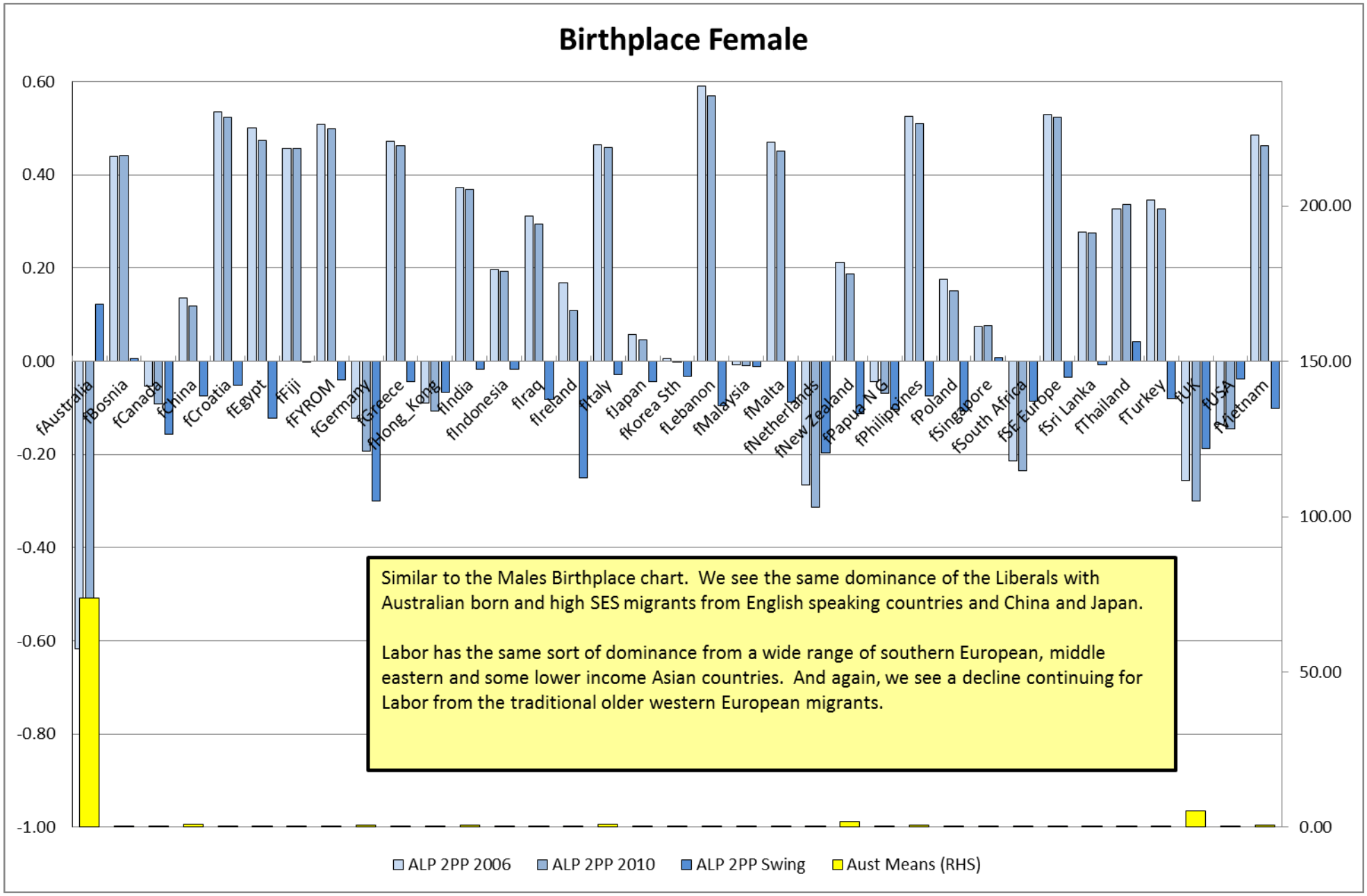


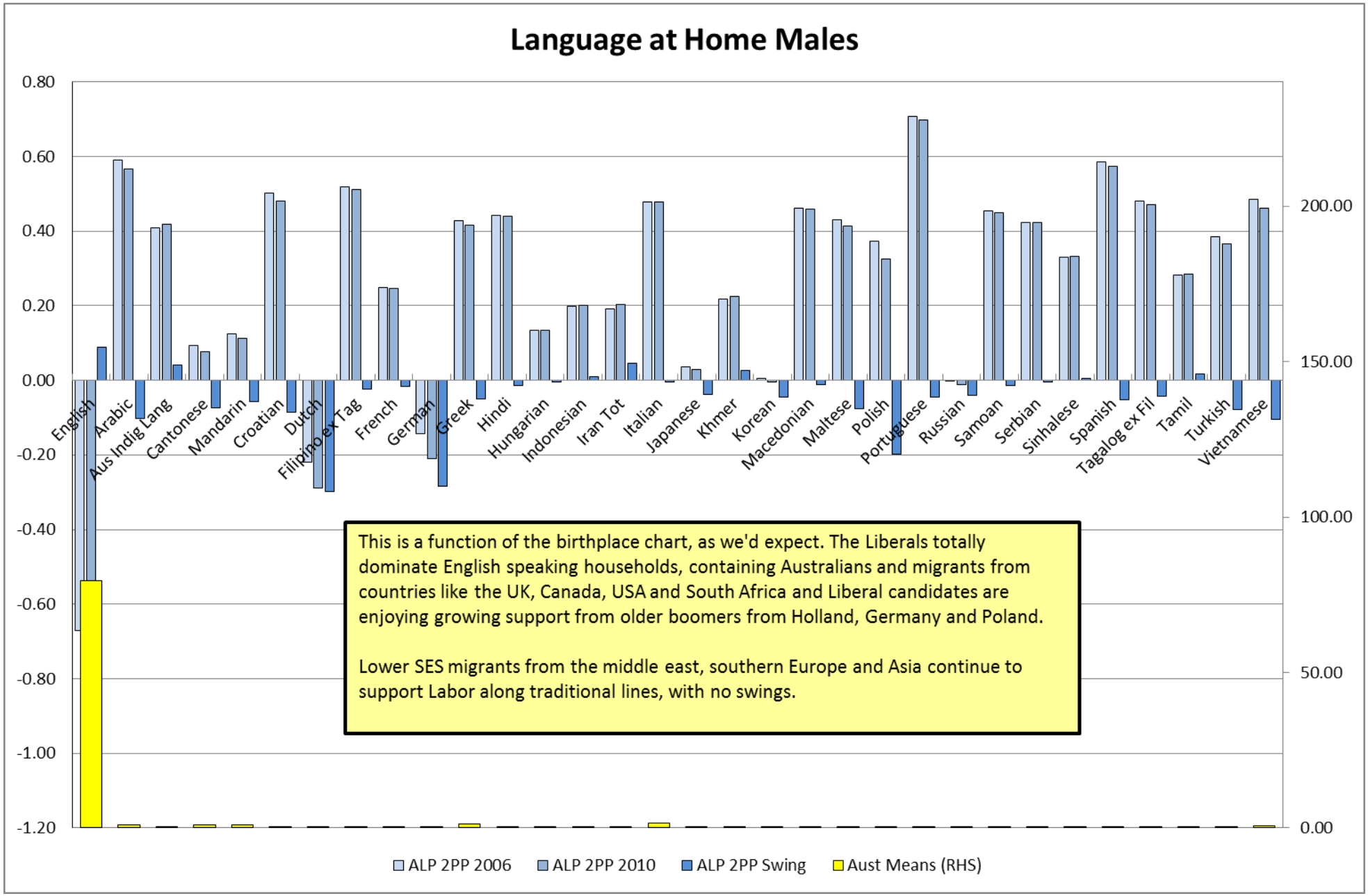


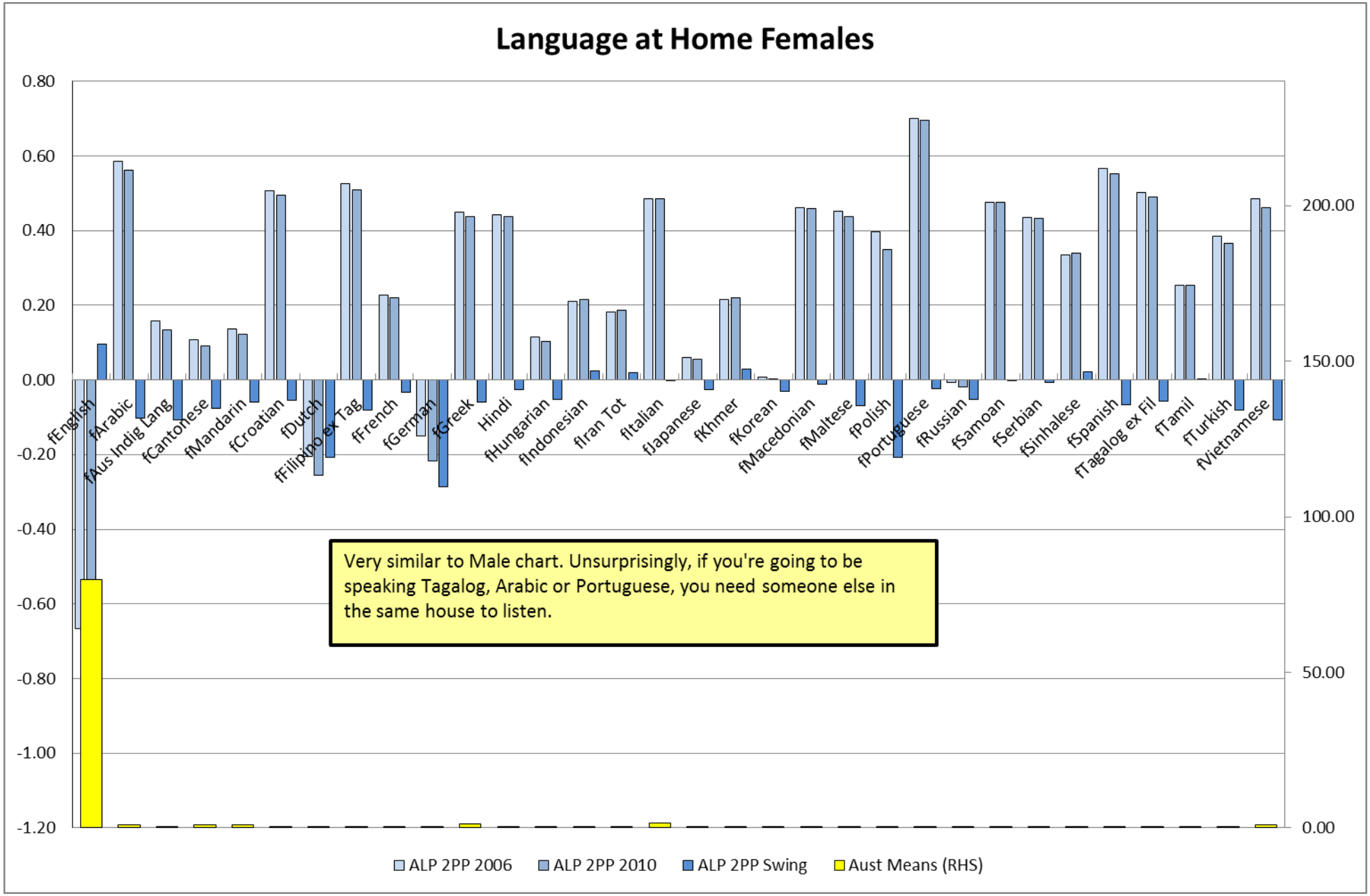


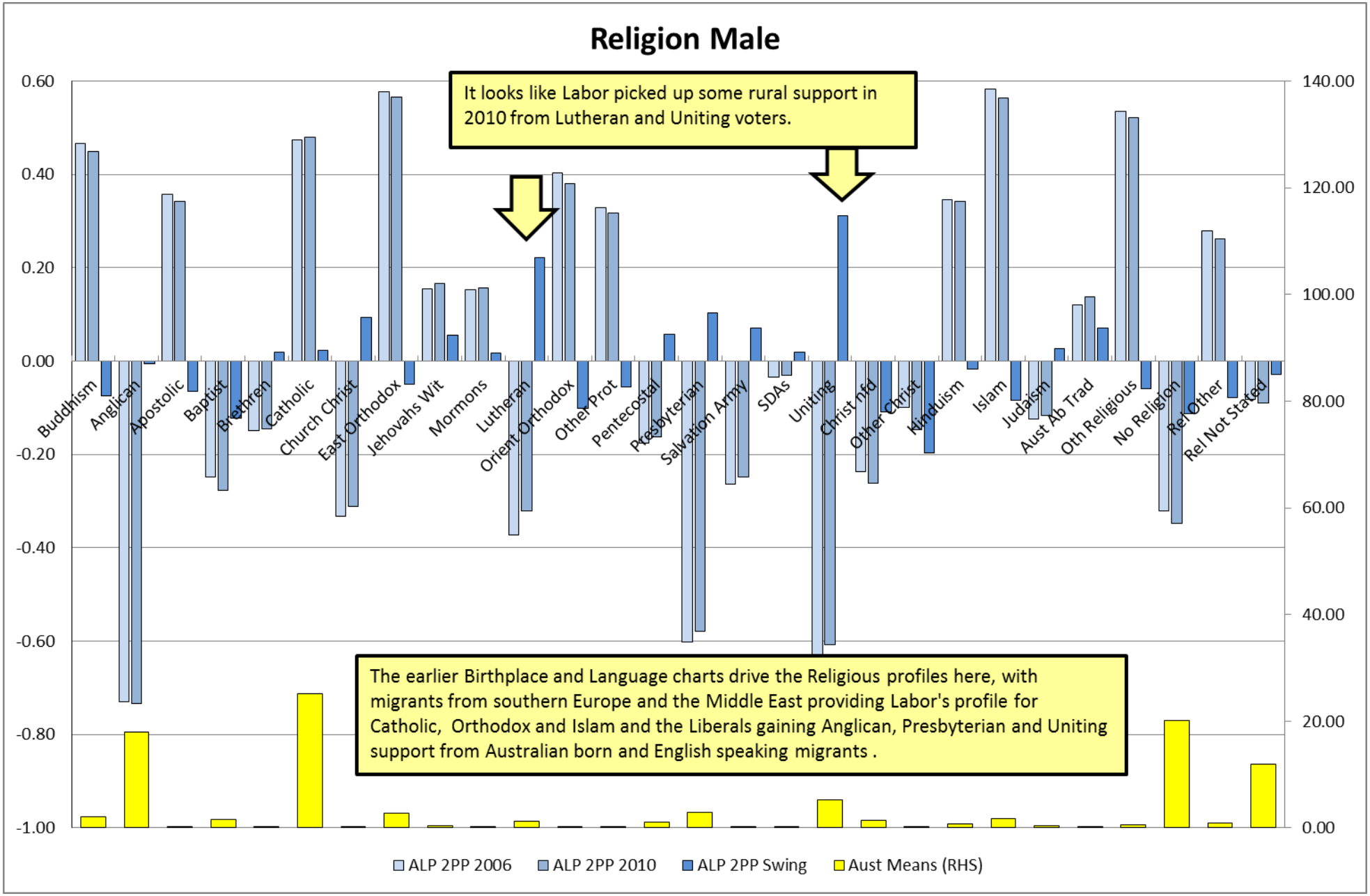


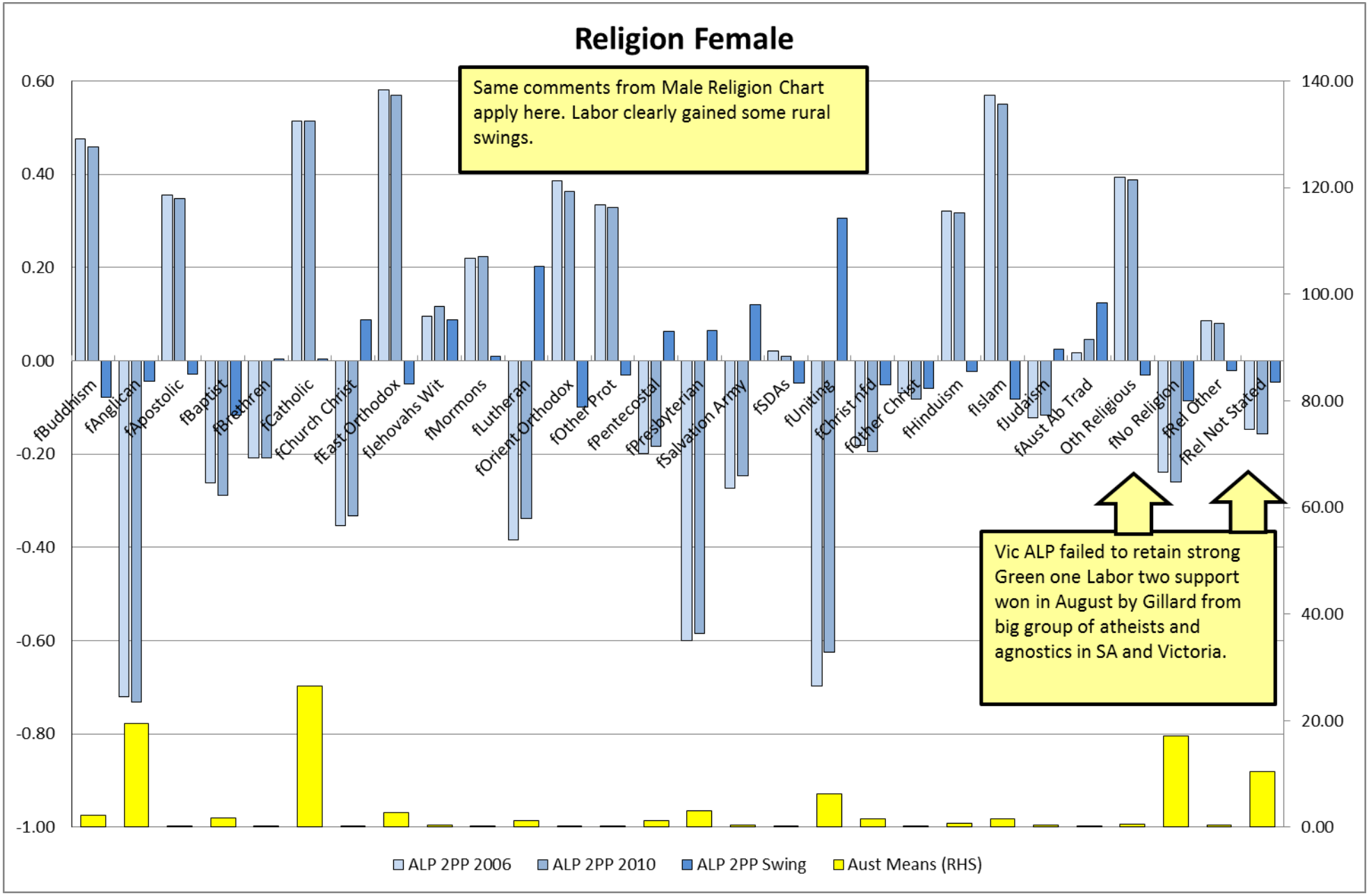


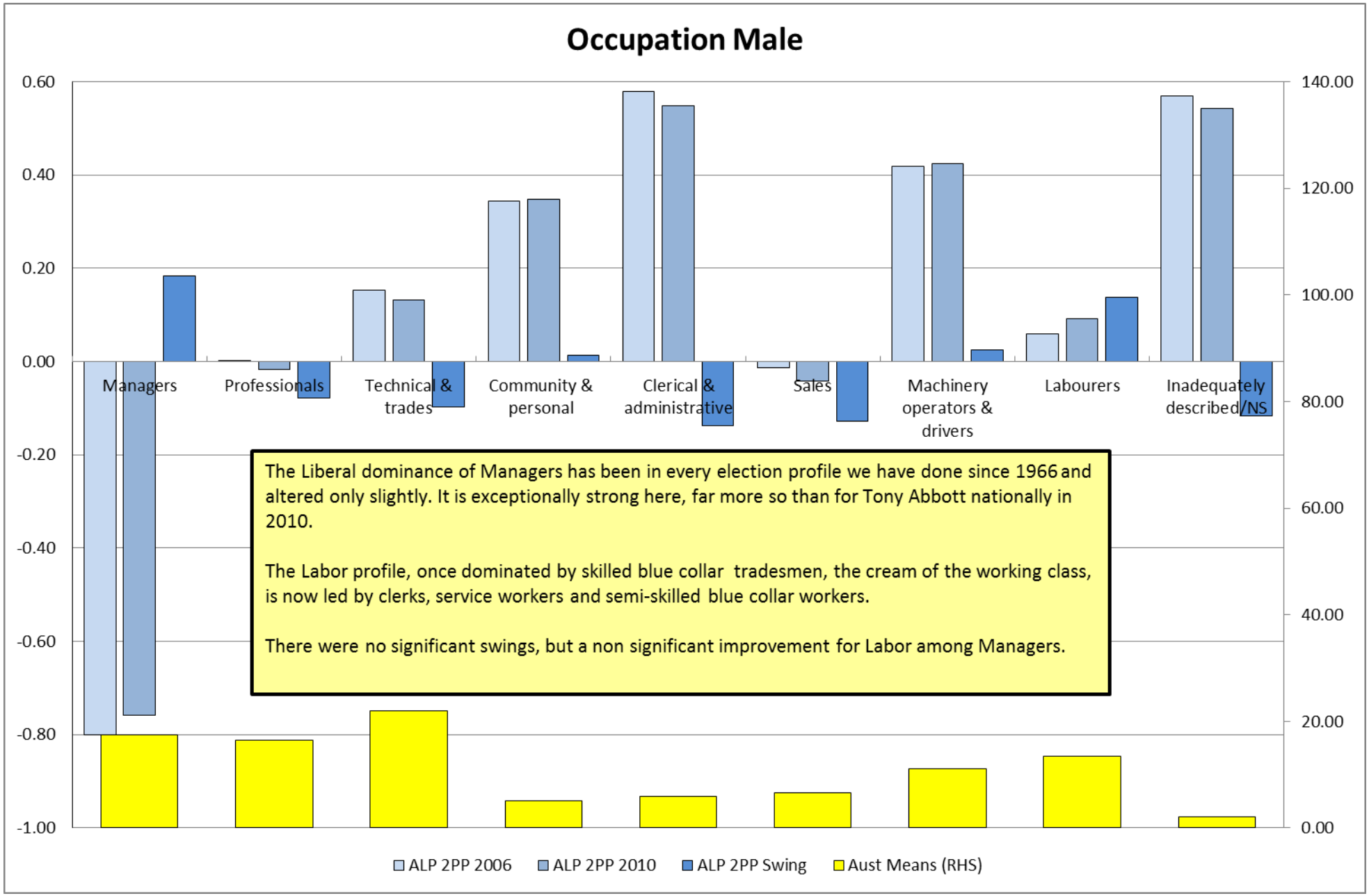


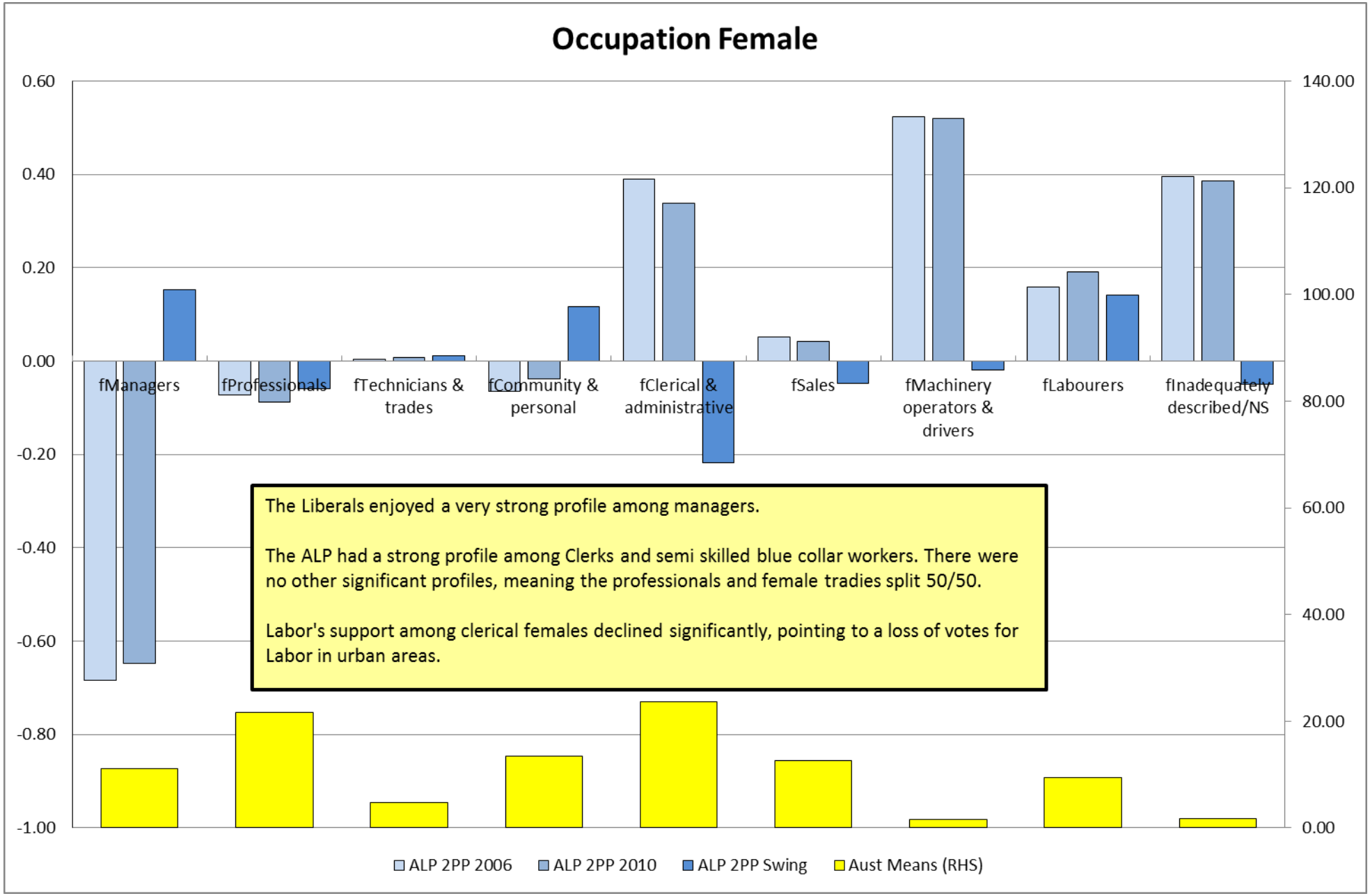


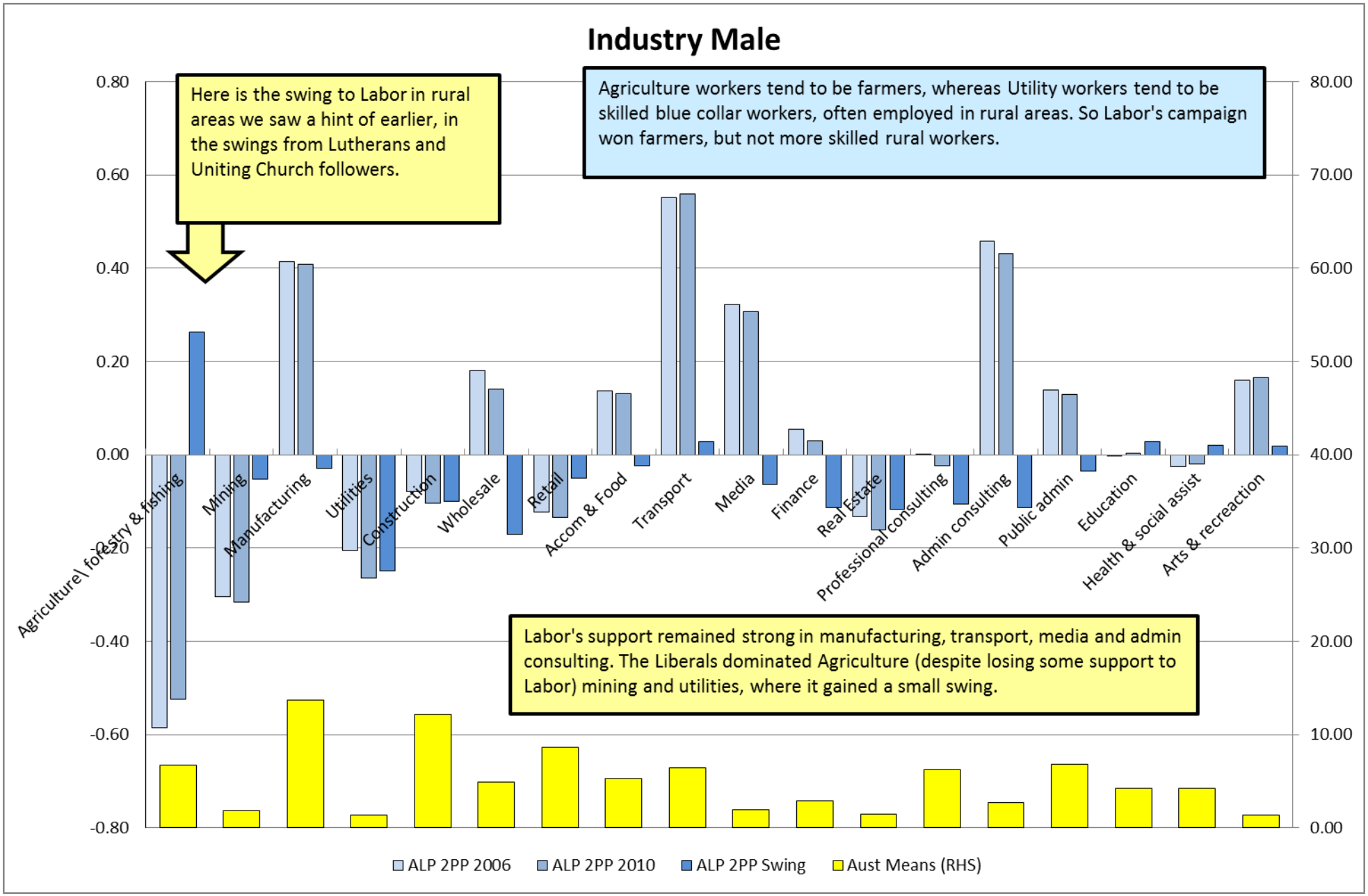


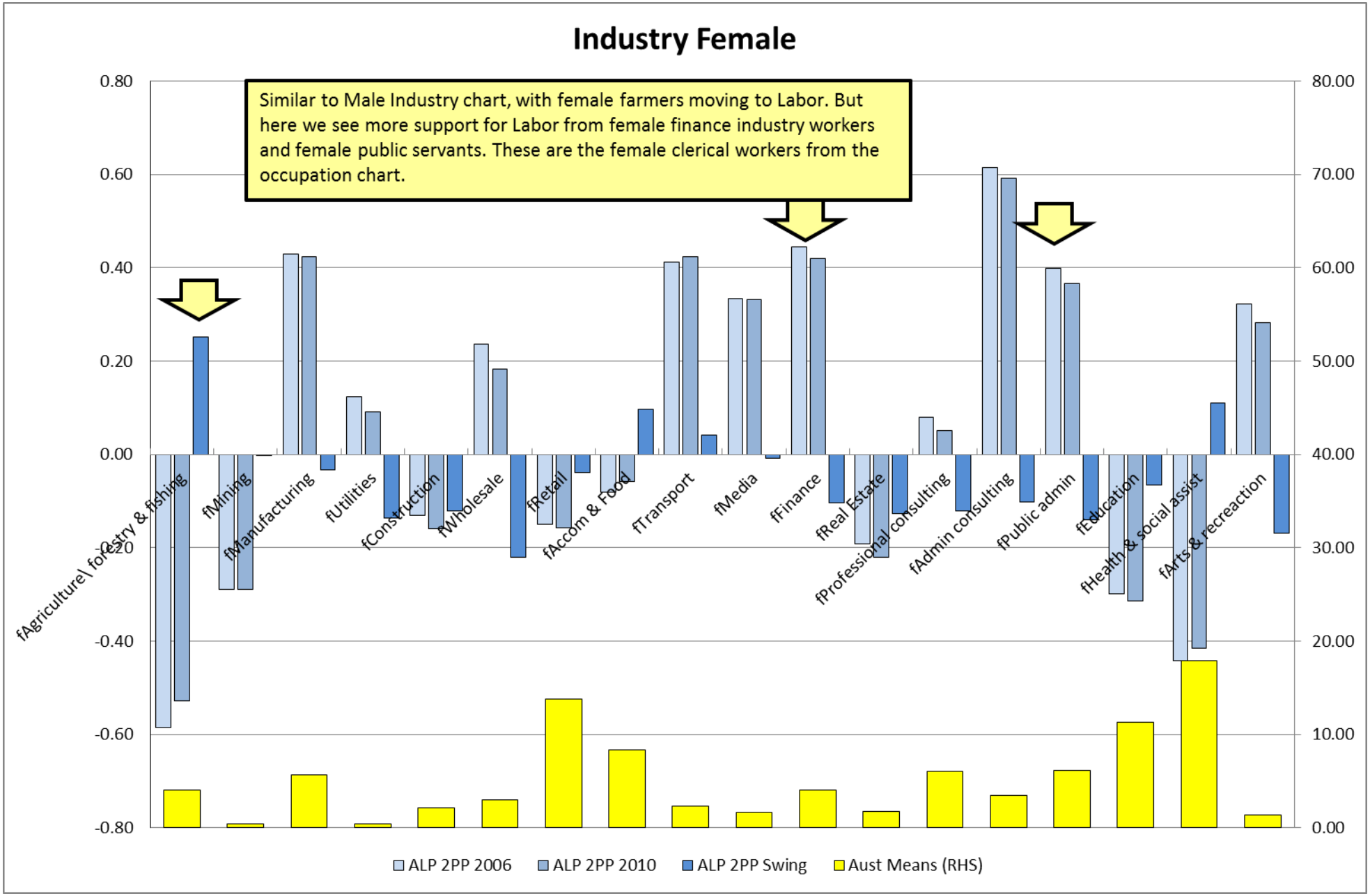


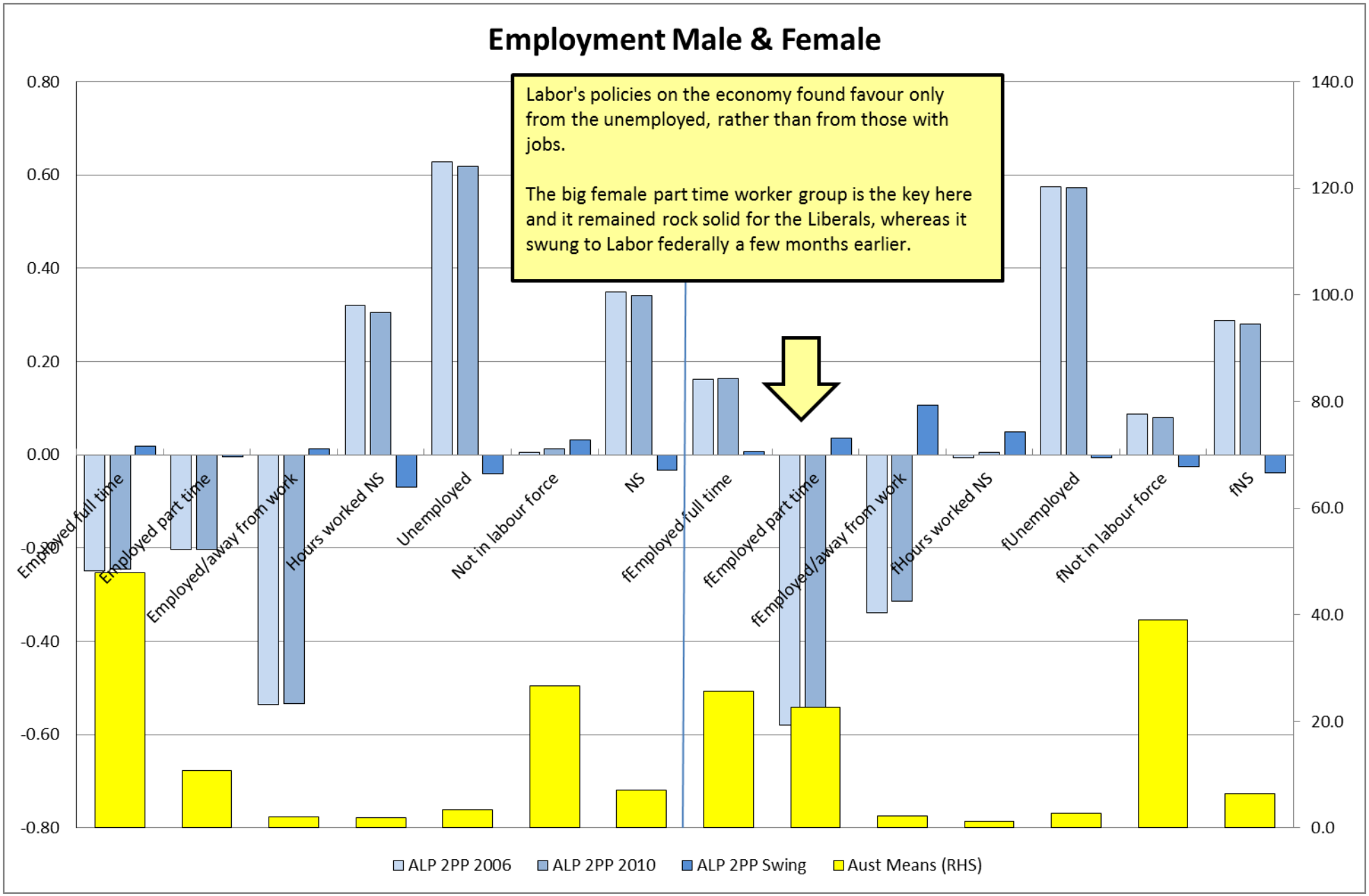








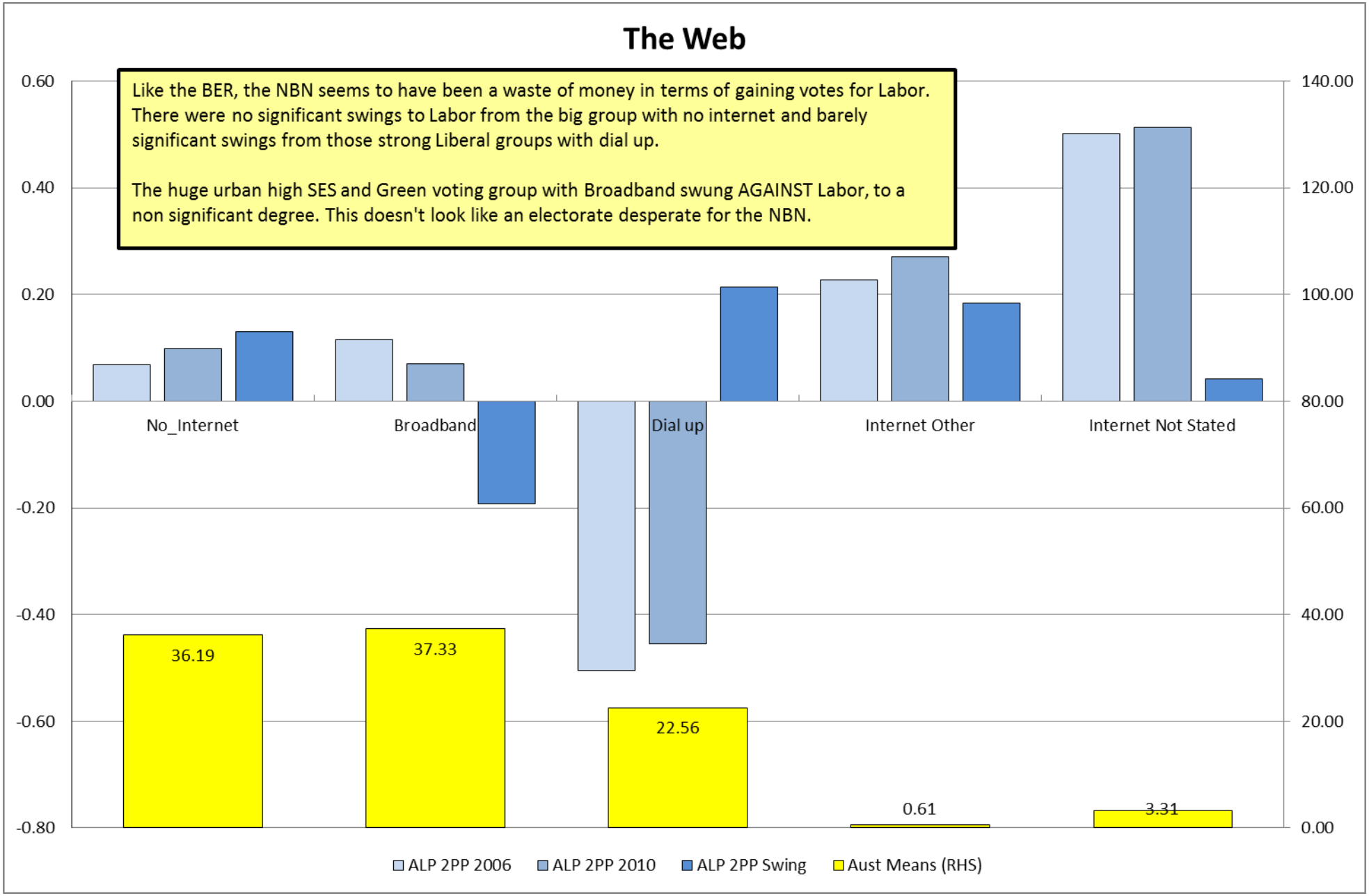


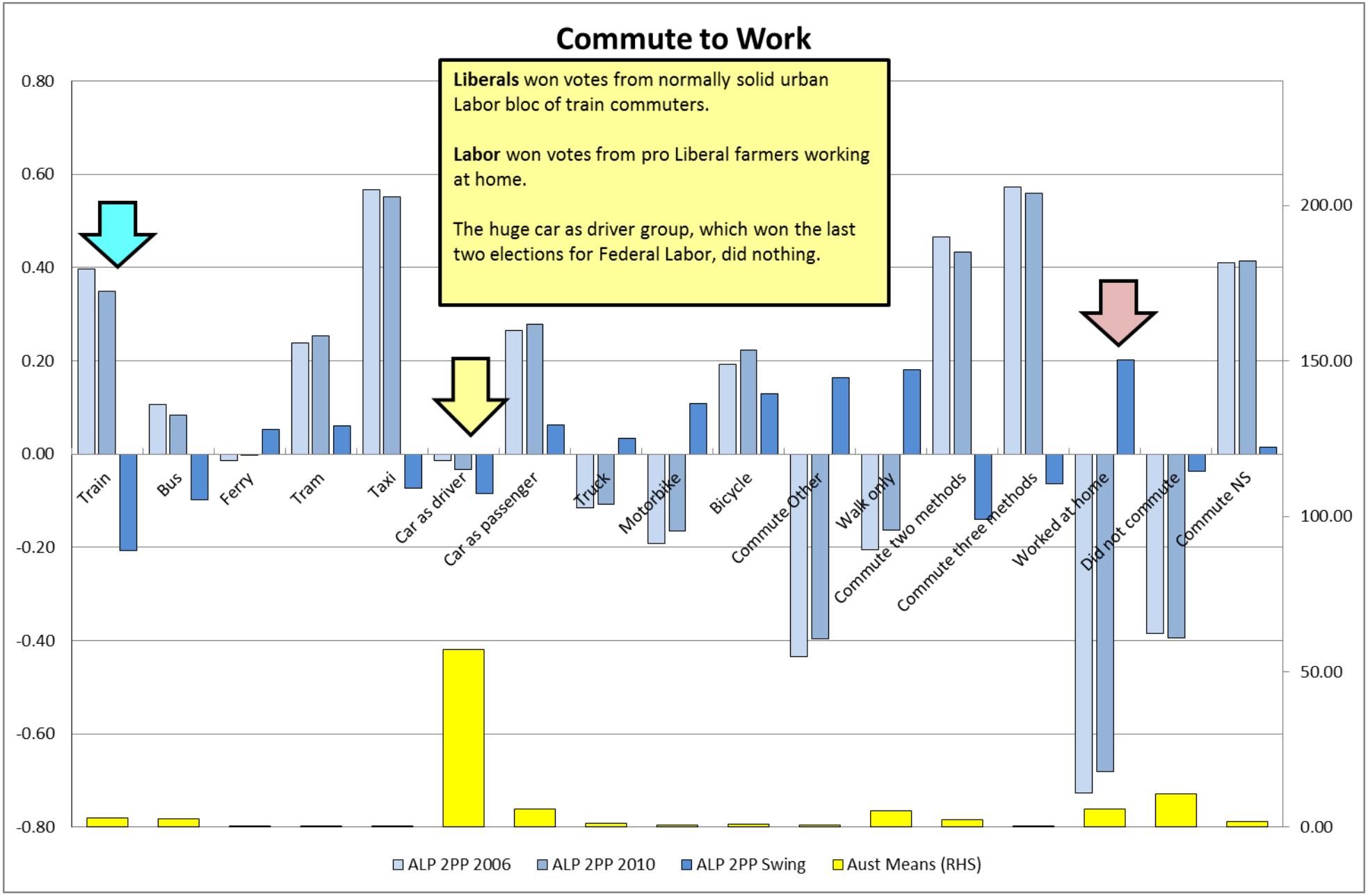


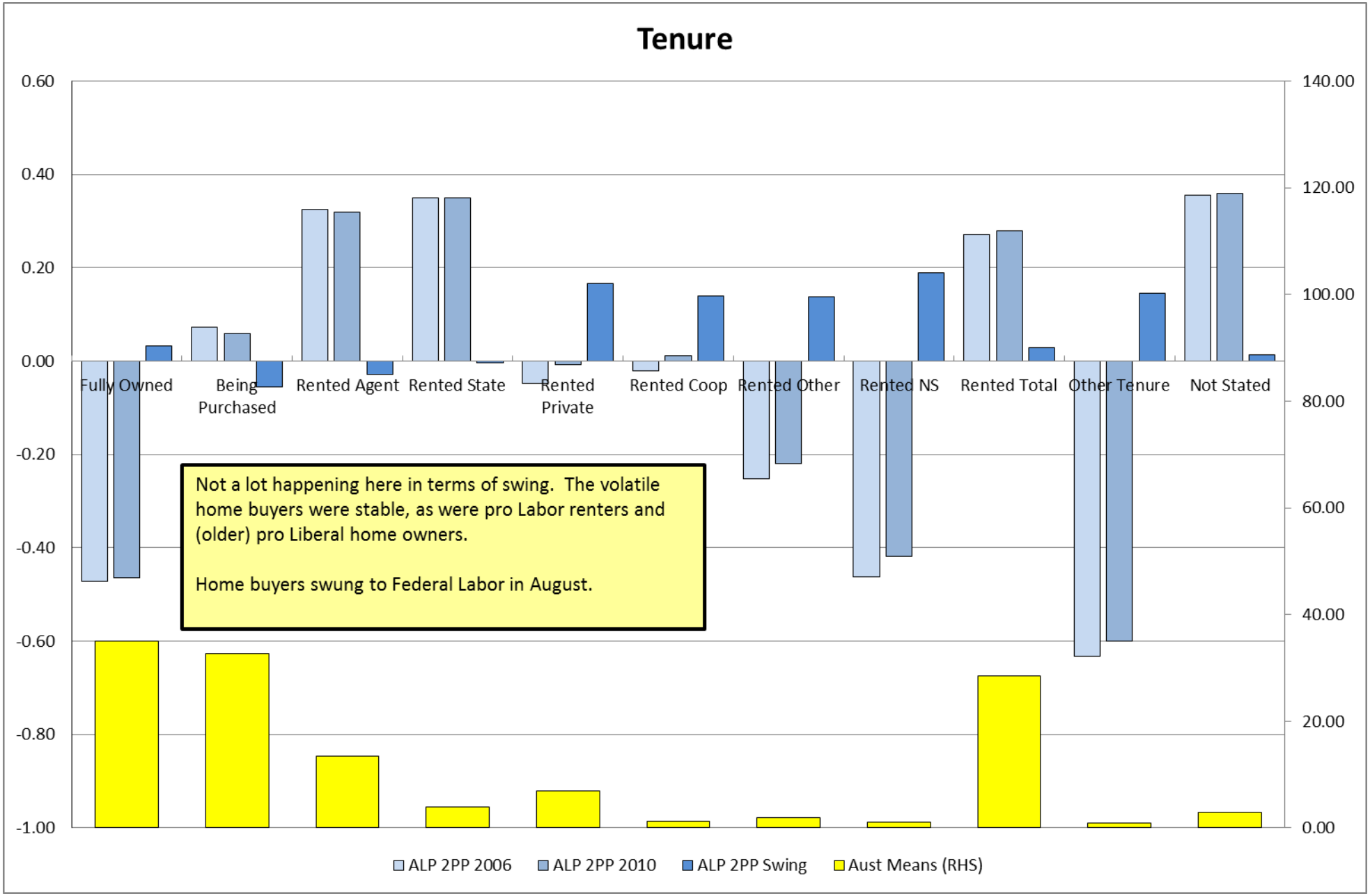
The Web

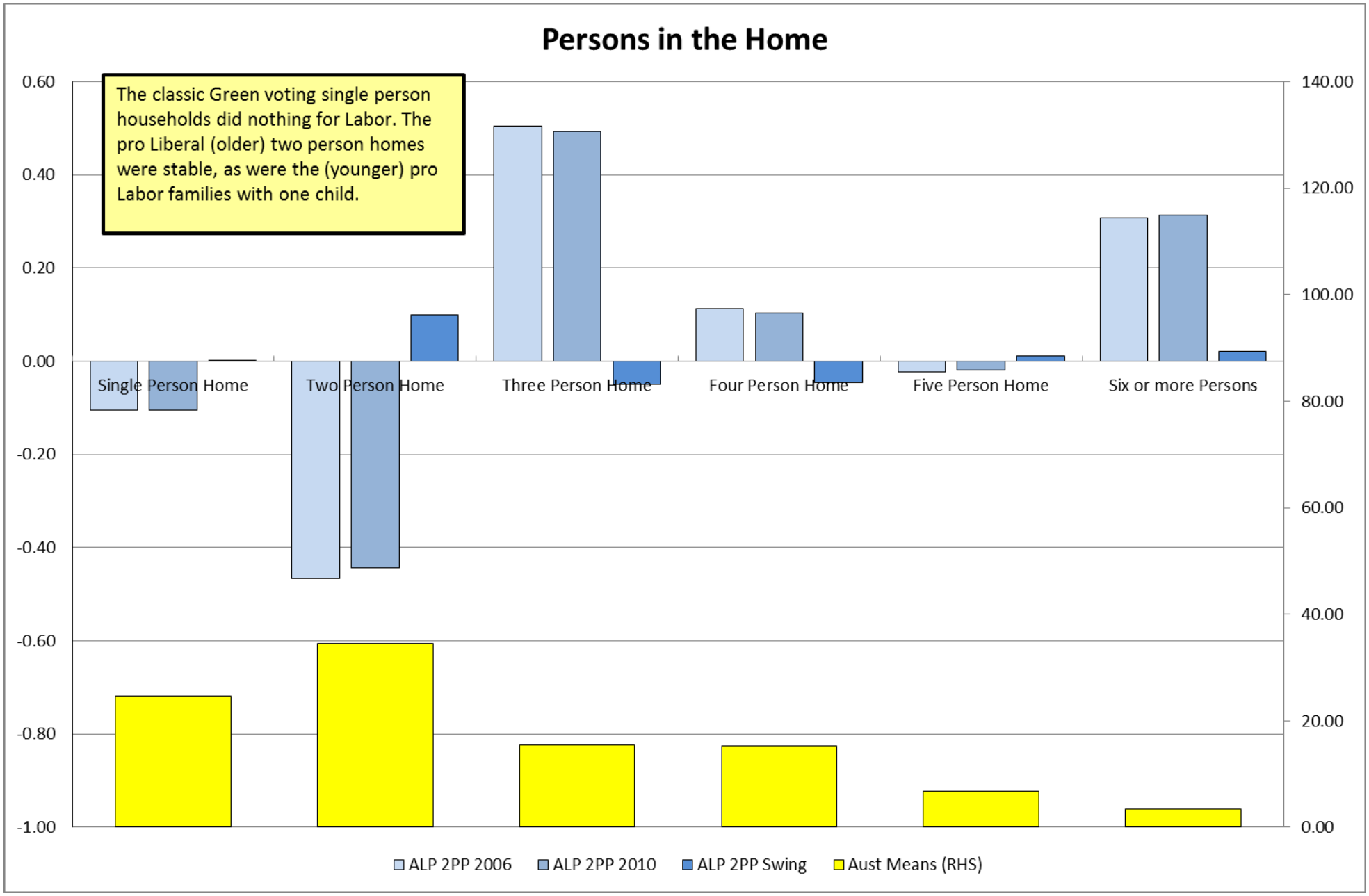
Like the BER, the NBN seems to have been a waste of money in terms of gaining votes for Labor. There were no significant swings to Labor from the big group with no internet and barely significant swings from those strong Liberal groups with dial up.

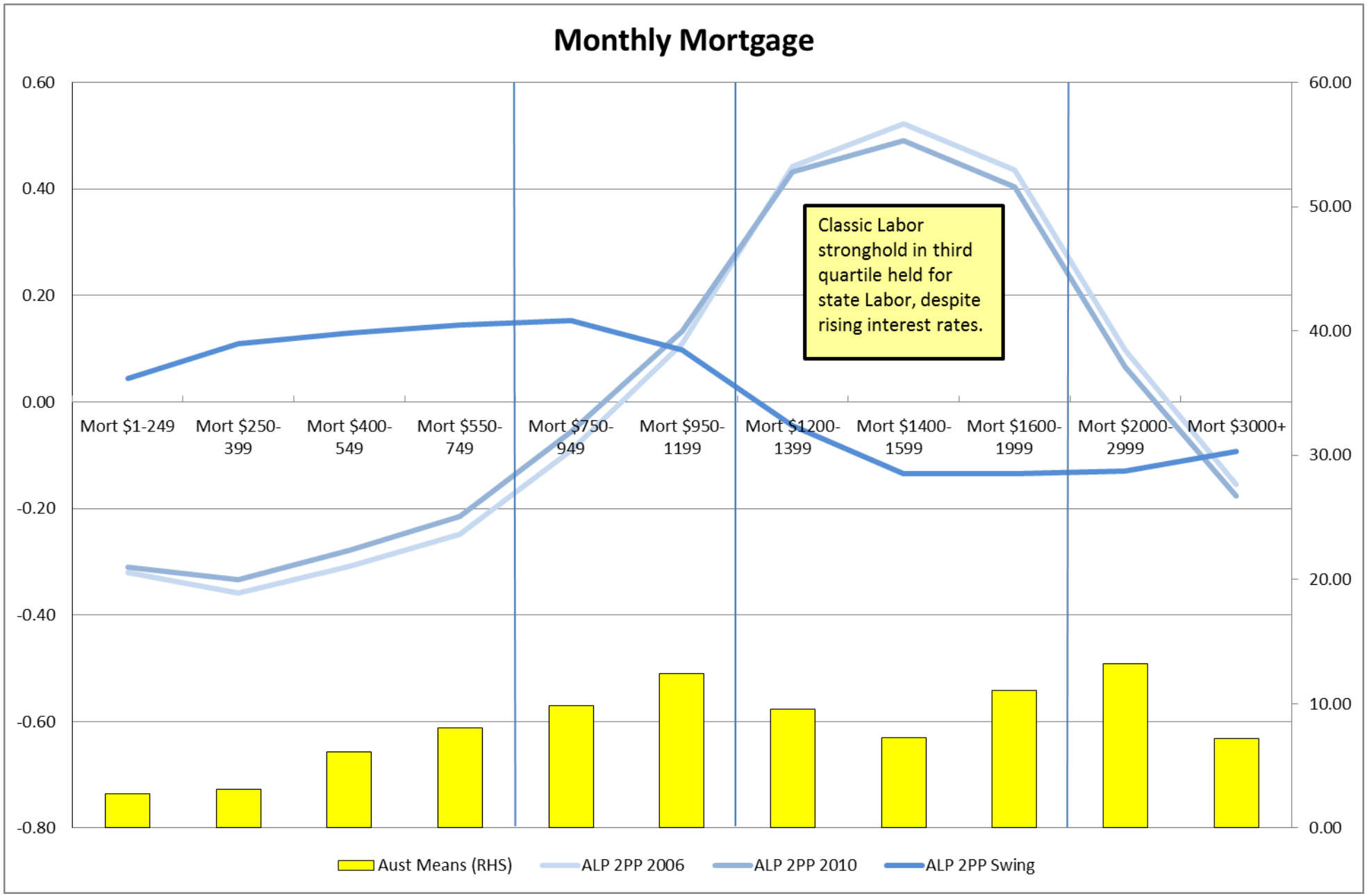
The huge urban high SES and Green voting group with Broadband swung AGAINST Labor, to a non significant degree. This doesn't look like an electorate desperate for the NBN.

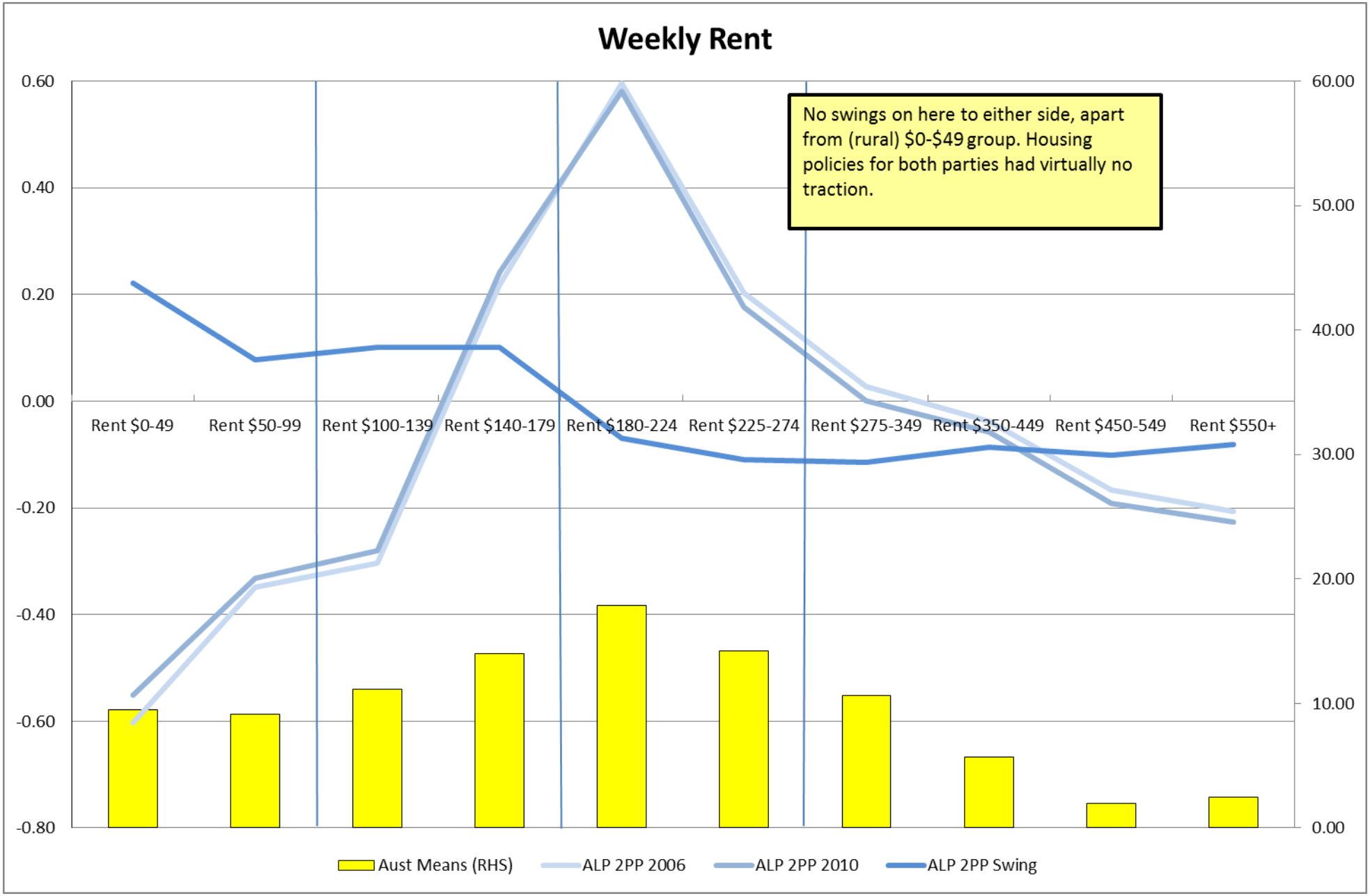


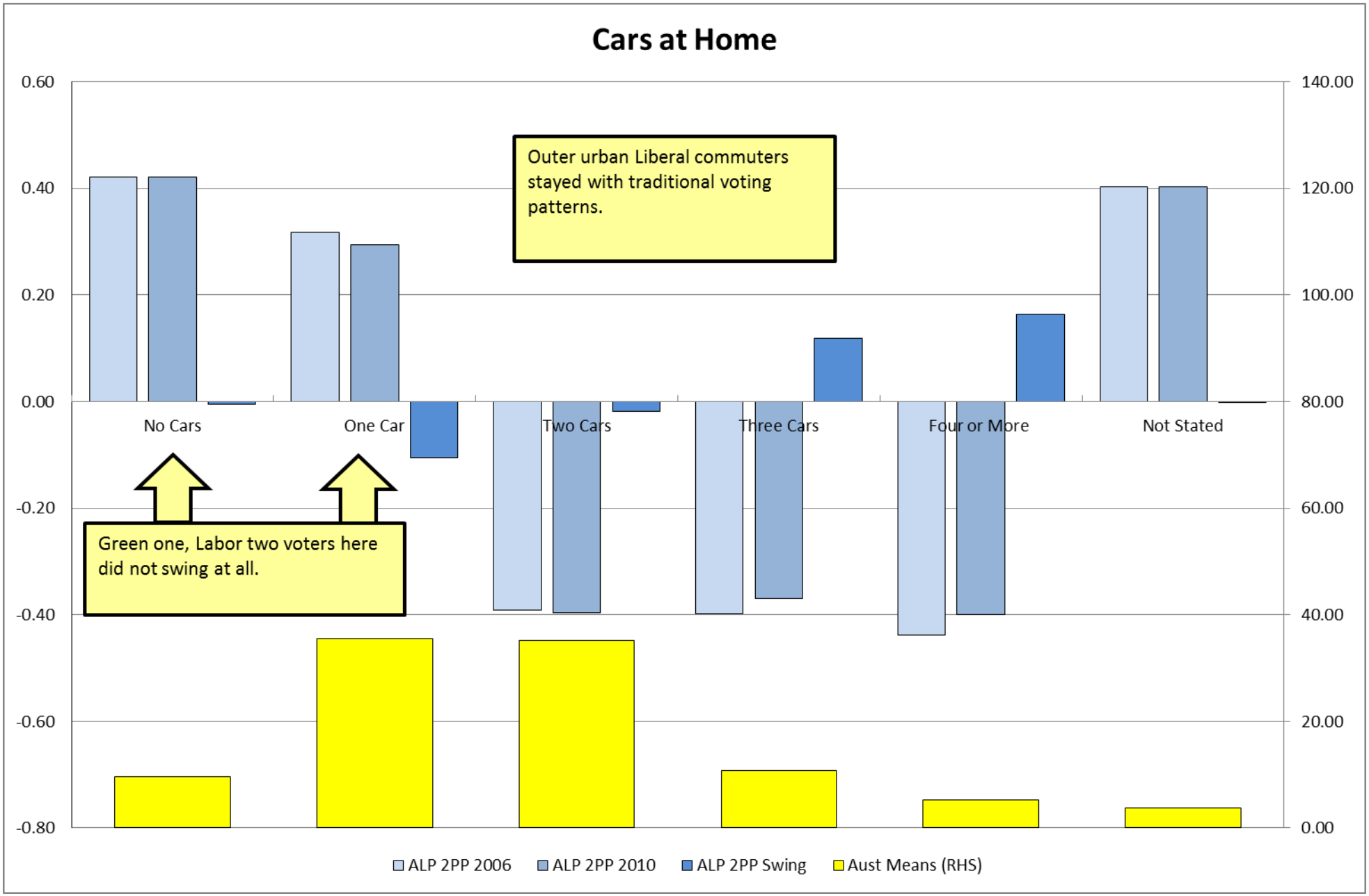


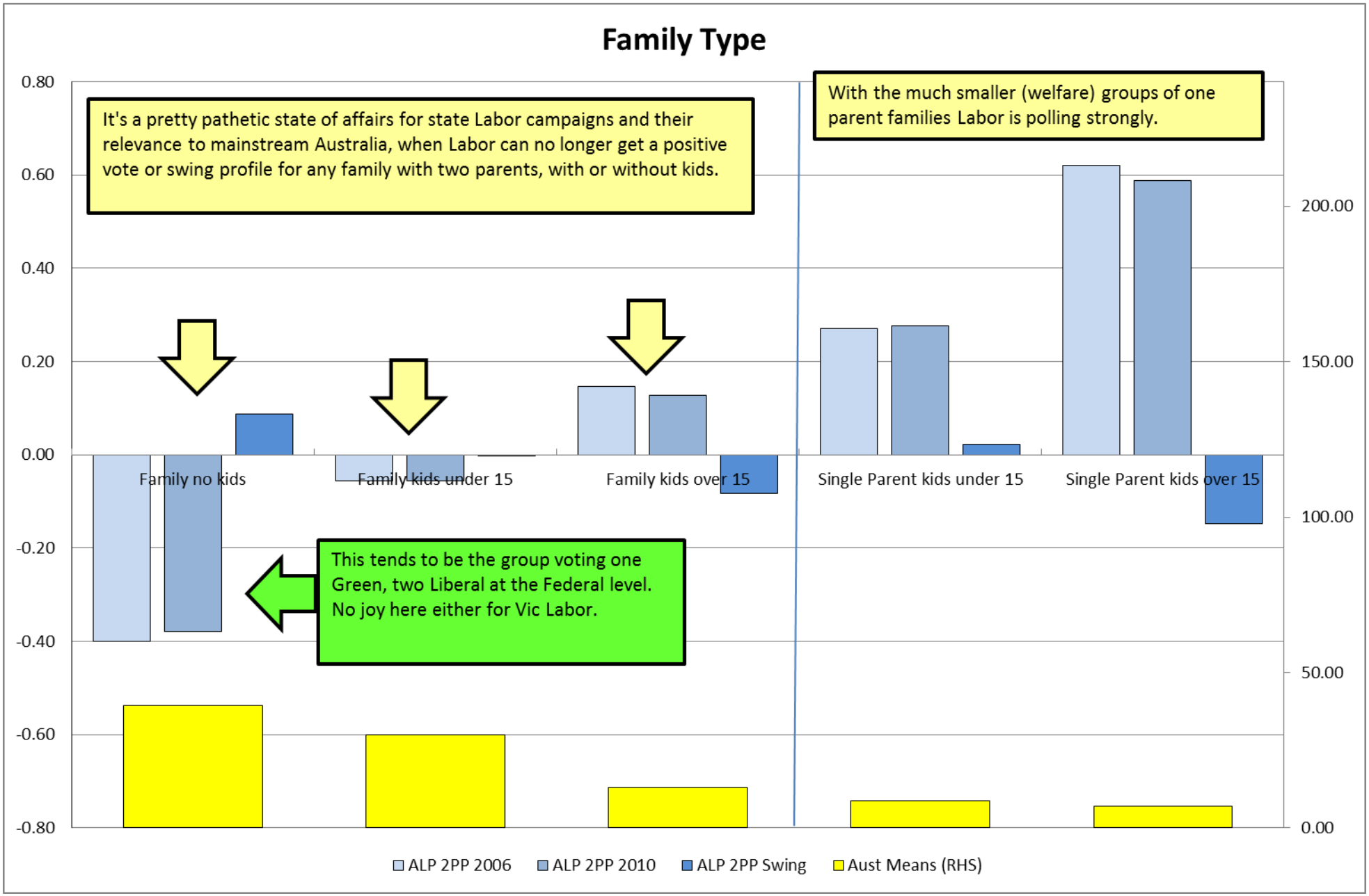


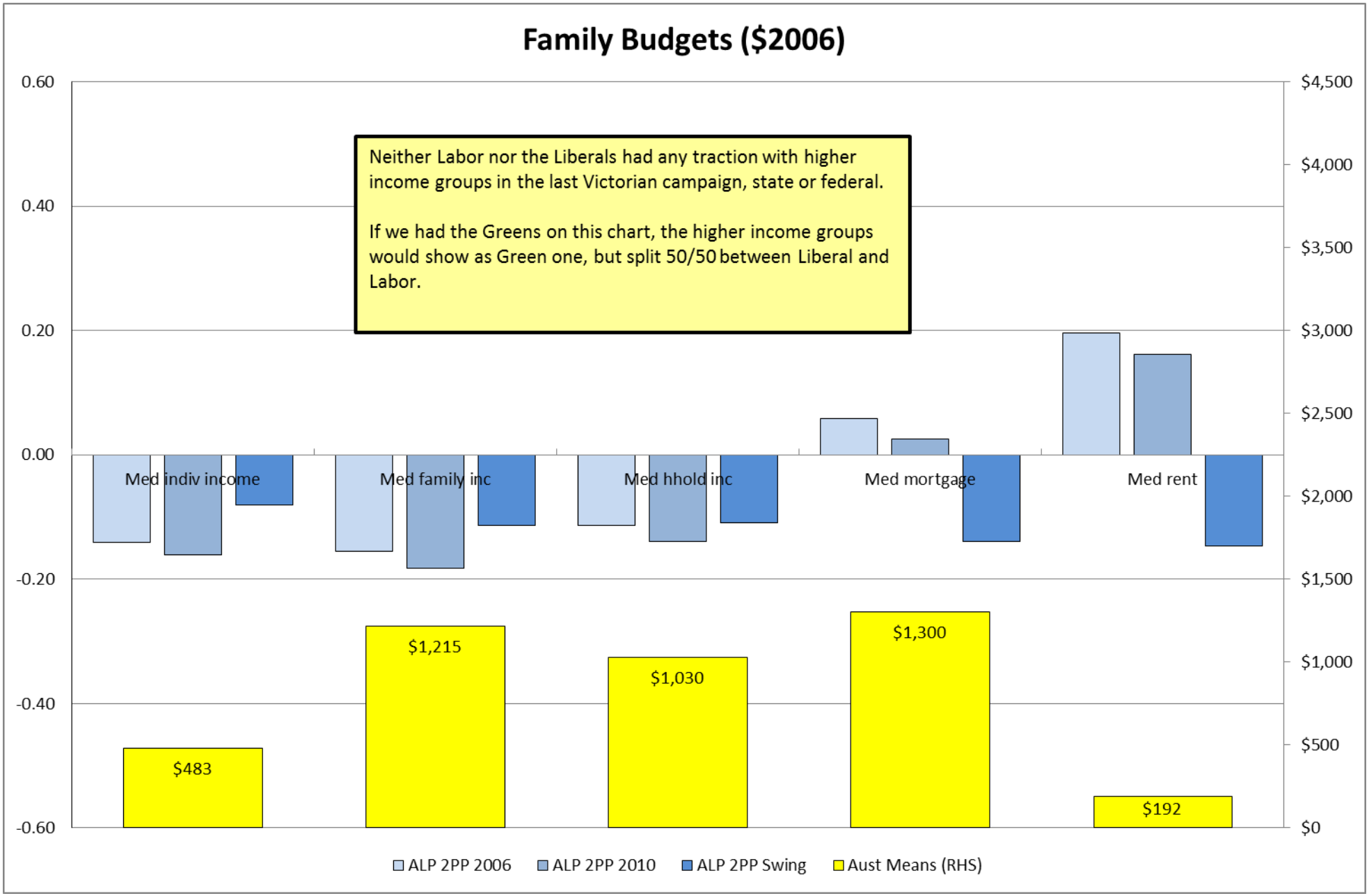


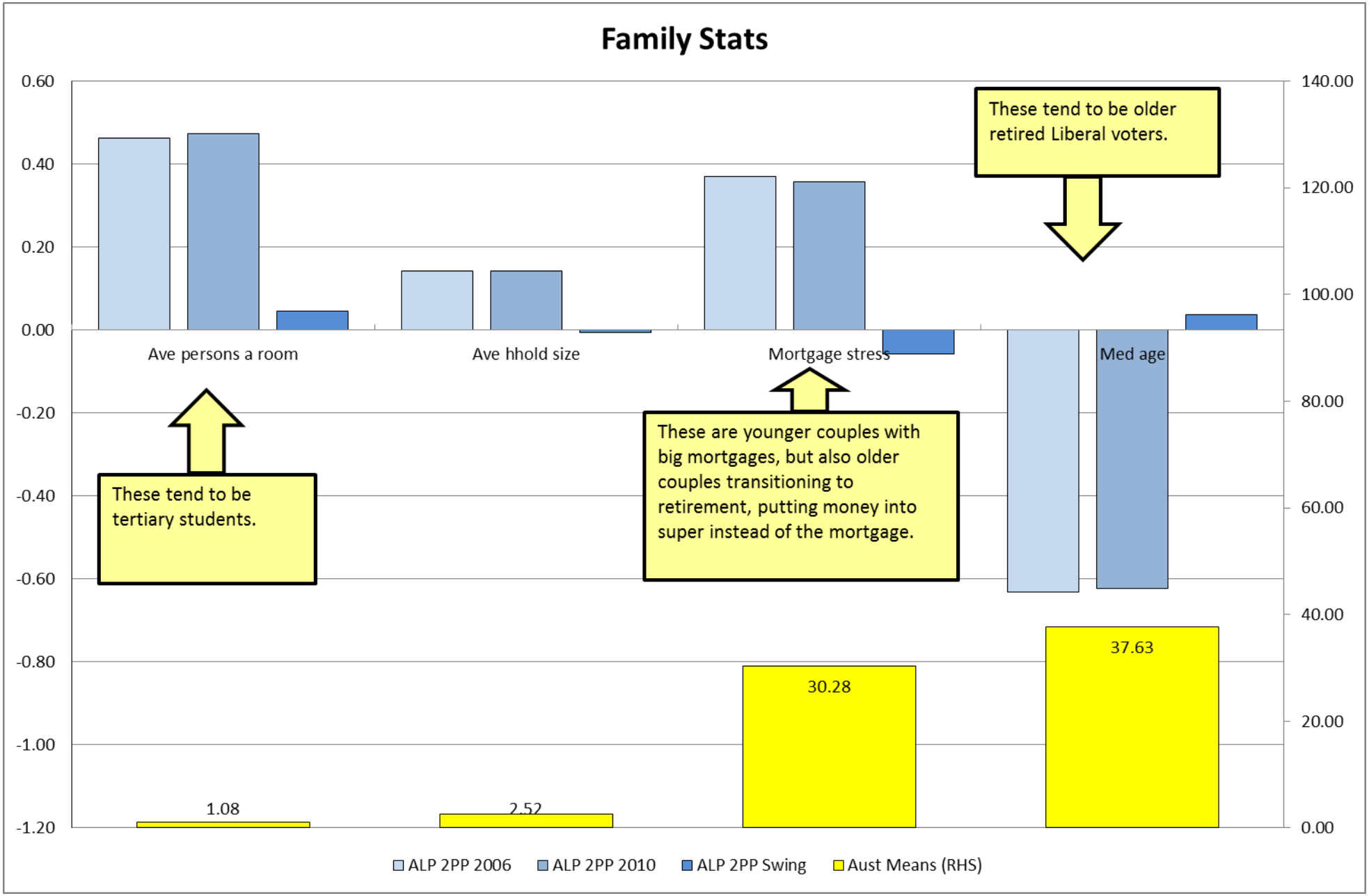


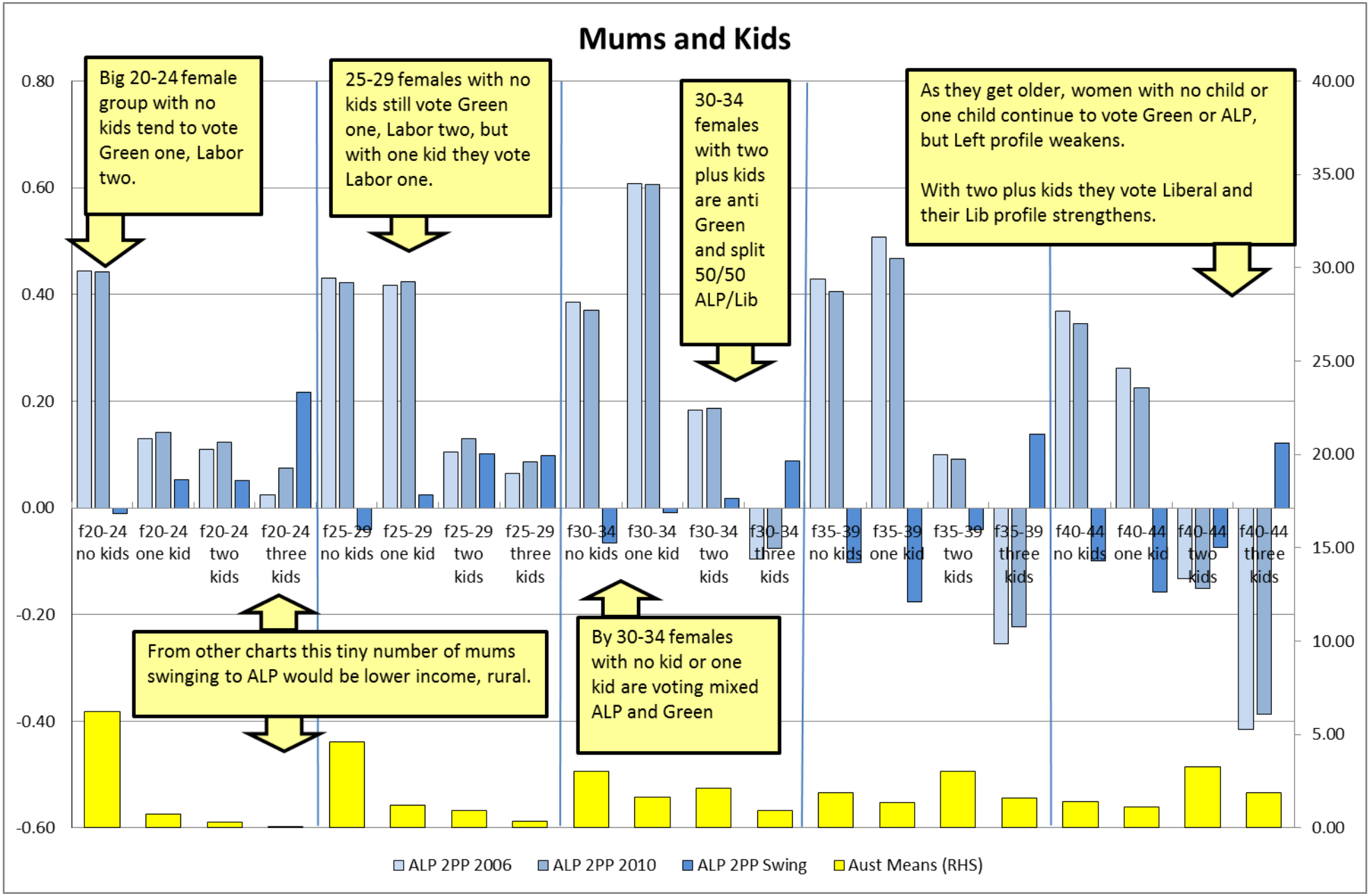


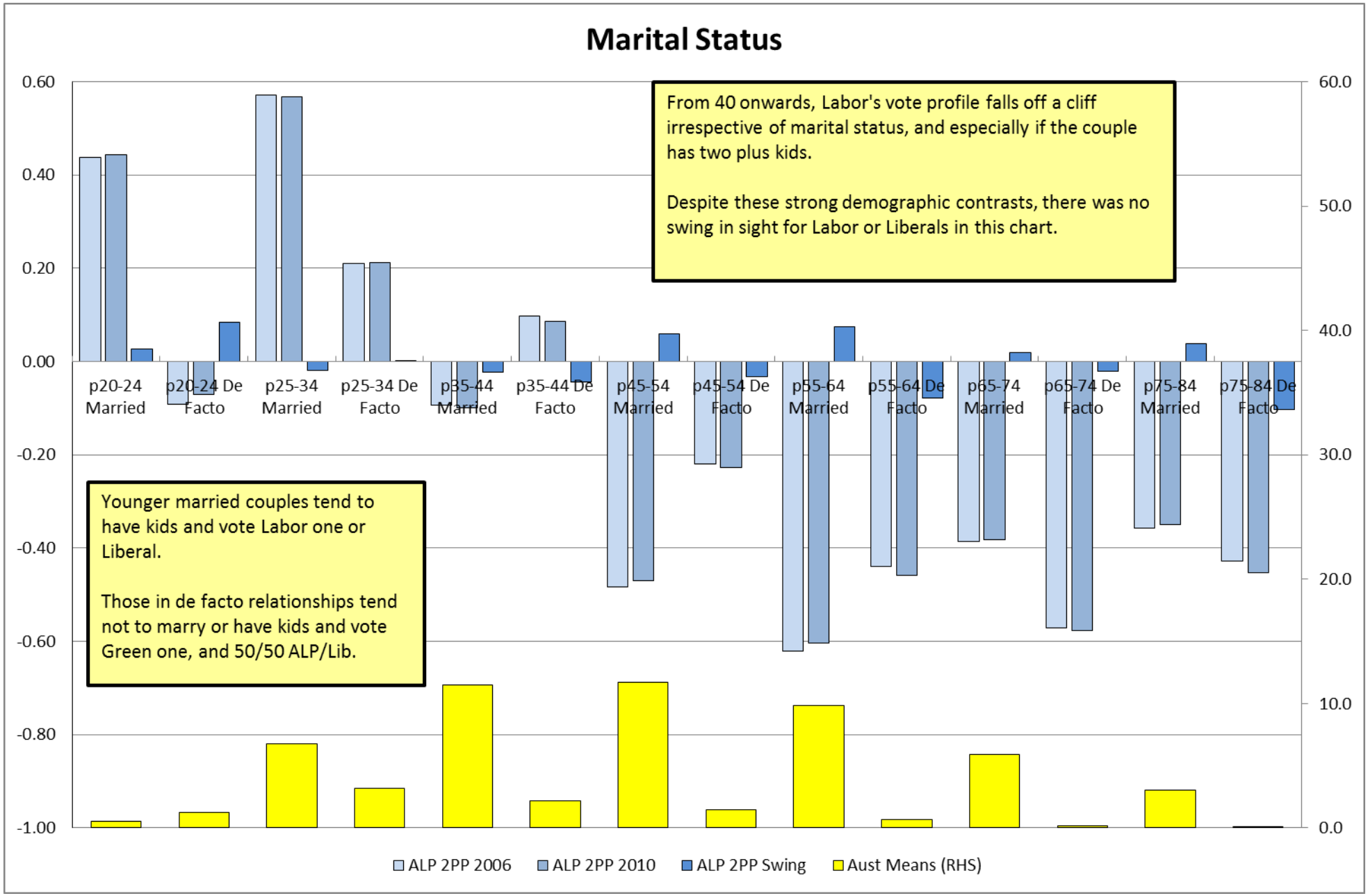


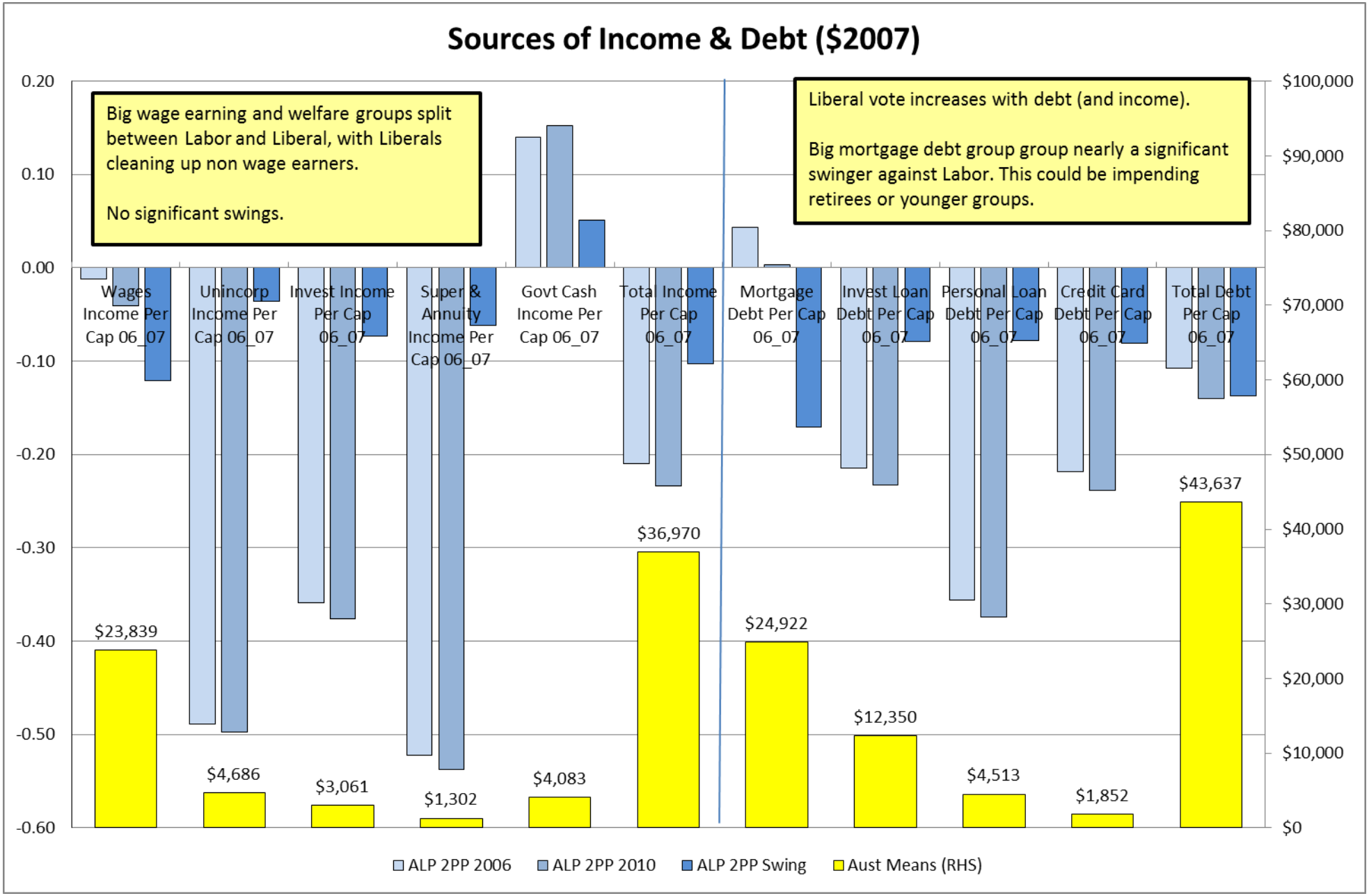


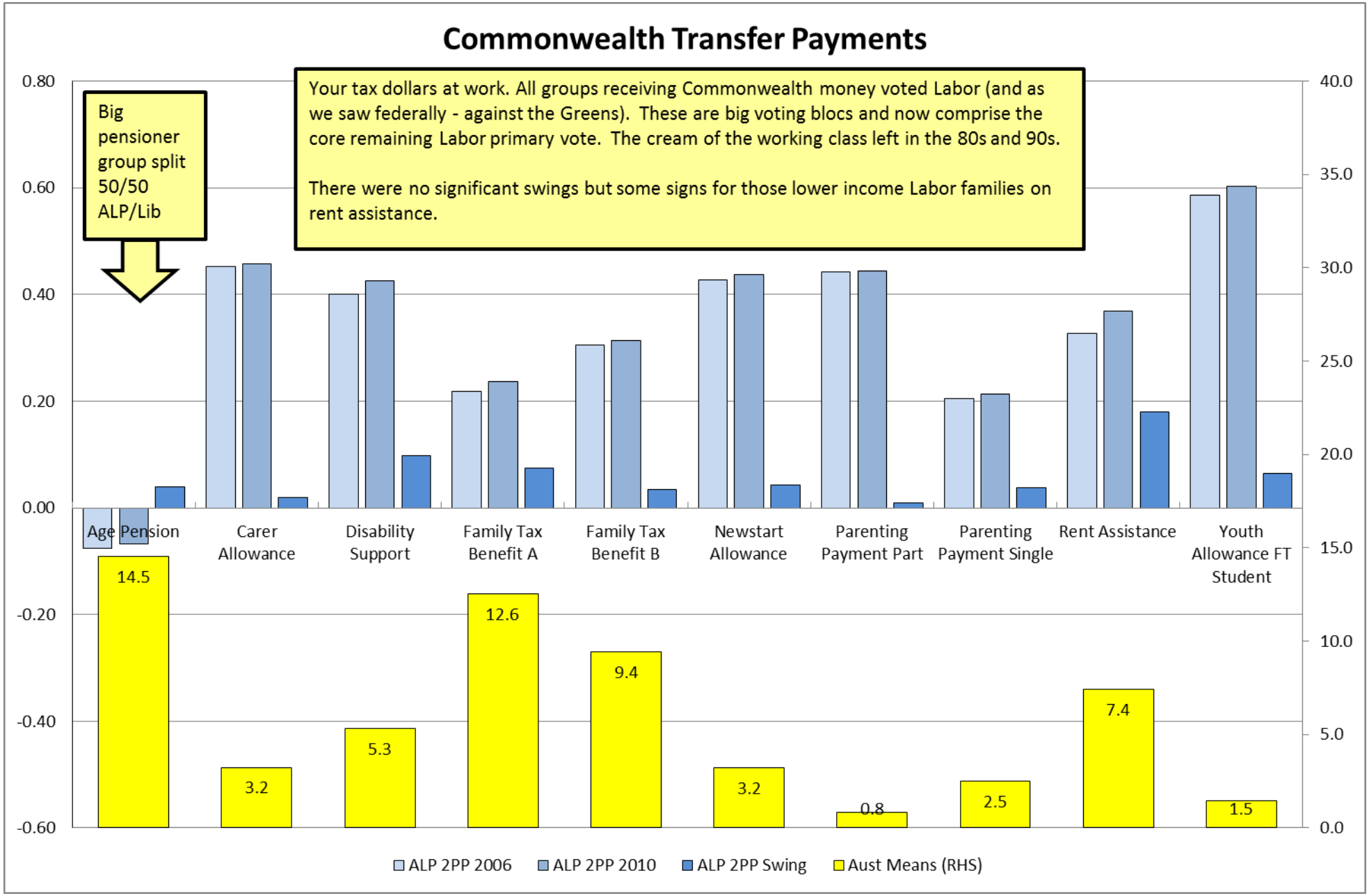


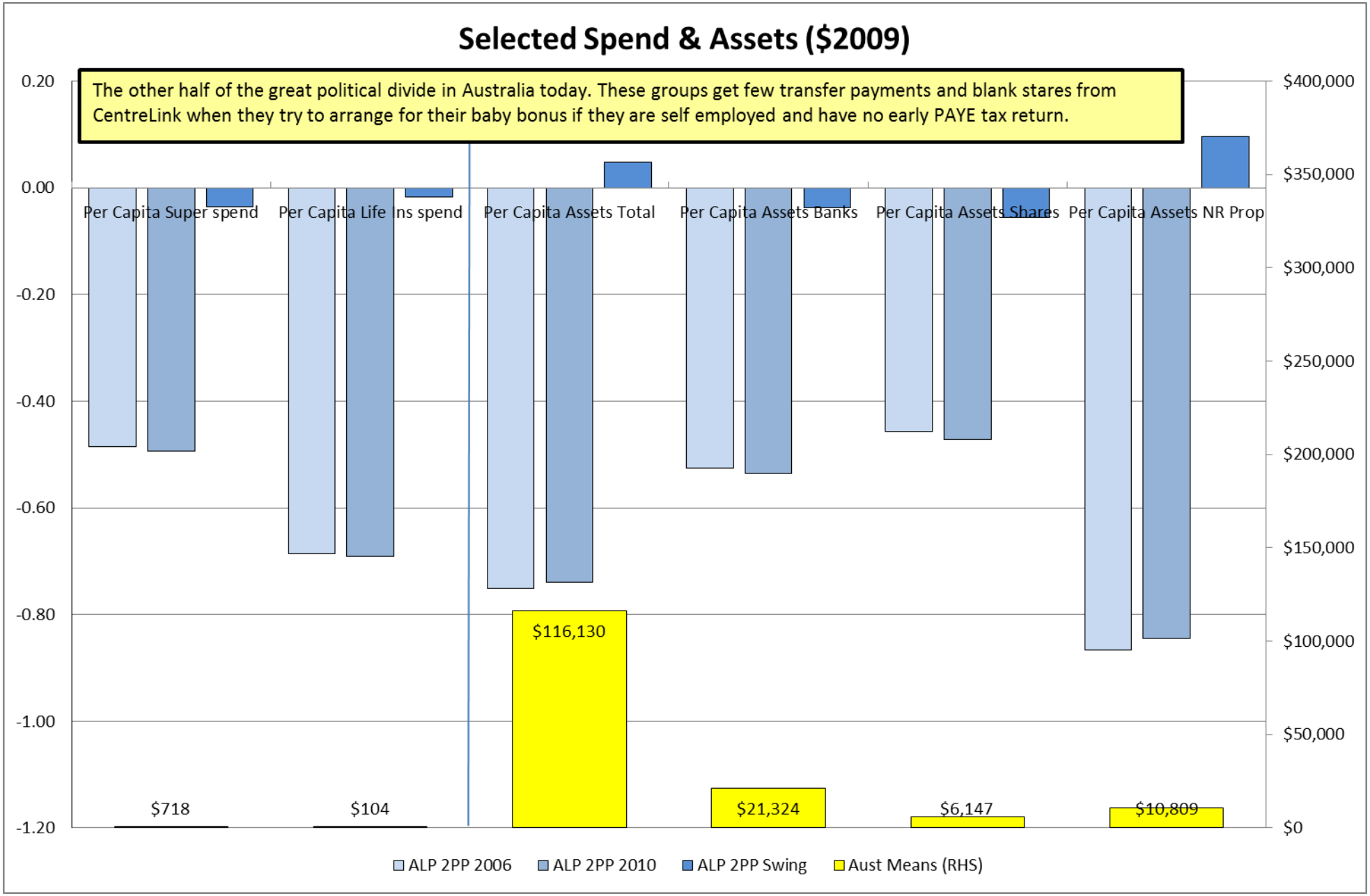












Regression Analysis

We used a Step Wise Multiple Linear Regression Model to model the ALP 2PP votes, and the ALP 2PP swings. The model incorporated our Elaborate 2010 demographic and economic database and the election results as at December and explained some 98 percent of the adjusted variance in the Labor 2010 2PP vote and 28 percent of the variance in the ALP 2PP swing.

The standard error of estimate for the 2PP vote was 1.9 percent, meaning some 68 percent of seats were within plus or minus 1.9 percent of the predicted figure, with 95 percent within plus or minus 3.8 percent of the predicted figure. The standard error of estimate for the swing was 2.9 percent.

Labor won the seats of Monbulk and Eltham on the personal votes of two sitting ALP members. On the predicted votes both seats would have been lost to the Liberals, giving them 47 seats.

The strongest 2010 personal vote result for the Liberals was Ferntree Gully with a vote residual of 4.2 percent. The strongest 2010 personal vote result for Labor was Oakleigh with a vote residual of 3.8 percent.

Best 2PP swing residual for the Liberals was included in the 13.4 percent swing to the National Party in Gippsland East against the sole Independent Craig Ingram, which must now being giving some food for thought to the Independents in the Federal Parliament. The computer predicted model swing for Gippsland East was only 6.9 percent to the Liberals. An extra 6.4 percent decided they no longer wanted an Independent to represent them.

The table of observed, predicted and residual votes for individual seats is included below.

State Seat	ALP 2PP 2006	ALP 2PP 2010	ALP 2PP swing	PRED ALP 2PP 2006	RESID ALP 2PP 2006	PRED ALP 2PP 2010	RESID ALP 2PP 2010	PRED ALP 2PP Swing	RESID APP 2PP Swing
Albert Park	59.7	52.1	-7.6	60.12	-0.42	53.57	-1.47	-5.45	-2.15
Altona	70.2	62	-8.2	69.86	0.34	63.26	-1.26	-6.69	-1.51
Ballarat East	56.6	51.5	-5.1	57.60	-1.00	51.18	0.32	-4.73	-0.37
Ballarat West	56.5	51.1	-5.4	53.01	3.49	51.36	-0.26	-1.64	-3.76
Bass	44.5	37.4	-7.1	44.23	0.27	38.78	-1.38	-4.19	-2.91
Bayswater	47.1	39.4	-7.7	49.41	-2.31	40.17	-0.77	-5.86	-1.84
Bellarine	57.9	51.4	-6.5	56.71	1.19	50.29	1.11	-5.65	-0.85
Benalla	32.5	26.9	-5.6	33.32	-0.82	26.22	0.68	-6.01	0.41
Benambra	42.3	33.5	-8.8	42.01	0.29	34.78	-1.28	-7.08	-1.72
Bendigo East	55.5	53.8	-1.7	54.05	1.45	52.08	1.72	-1.27	-0.43
Bendigo West	60.6	58.4	-2.2	59.43	1.17	58.71	-0.31	-5.01	2.81
Bentleigh	56.3	49.3	-7	57.80	-1.50	49.98	-0.68	-6.36	-0.64
Box Hill	44.8	36.2	-8.6	46.43	-1.63	36.55	-0.35	-6.72	-1.88
Brighton	39.1	32.4	-6.7	38.62	0.48	31.29	1.11	-7.04	0.34
Broadmeadows	81.9	71	-10.9	82.17	-0.27	70.66	0.34	-9.19	-1.71
Brunswick	77.9	74.8	-3.1	80.25	-2.35	75.91	-1.11	-6.46	3.36
Bulleen	41.6	35.3	-6.3	42.08	-0.48	37.36	-2.06	-7.12	0.82
Bundoora	65.1	57.6	-7.5	63.94	1.16	59.64	-2.04	-8.60	1.10
Burwood	53.7	44.1	-9.6	51.50	2.20	41.11	2.99	-7.05	-2.55
Carrum	56.7	48	-8.7	56.46	0.24	46.92	1.08	-7.43	-1.27
Caulfield	42.4	38.5	-3.9	43.26	-0.86	39.30	-0.80	-8.00	4.10
Clayton	70.3	65.3	-5	69.99	0.31	65.87	-0.57	-5.95	0.95
Cranbourne	61.3	51.9	-9.4	60.90	0.40	50.98	0.92	-6.66	-2.74
Dandenong	68.7	63.9	-4.8	70.81	-2.11	64.00	-0.10	-6.72	1.92
Derrimut	74.3	64.4	-9.9	75.01	-0.71	65.91	-1.51	-7.32	-2.58
Doncaster	41.9	32.4	-9.5	42.36	-0.46	31.25	1.15	-6.73	-2.77
Eltham	56.5	50.8	-5.7	55.32	1.18	48.00	2.80	-8.13	2.43
Essendon	61.7	52.4	-9.3	61.39	0.31	54.29	-1.89	-5.93	-3.37

Evelyn	47.2	36.5	-10.7	46.15	1.05	37.12	-0.62	-6.15	-4.55
Ferntree Gully	49.9	38	-11.9	51.47	-1.57	42.21	-4.21	-7.33	-4.57
Footscray	74.7	66.2	-8.5	73.31	1.39	64.53	1.67	-5.96	-2.54
Forest Hill	50.8	46.8	-4	48.08	2.72	46.71	0.09	-6.31	2.31
Frankston	53.2	47.9	-5.3	51.77	1.43	48.17	-0.27	-5.63	0.33
Geelong	58.3	52.1	-6.2	58.28	0.02	52.95	-0.85	-6.65	0.45
Gembrook	50.7	43.2	-7.5	49.16	1.54	44.73	-1.53	-6.13	-1.37
Gippsland East	40	26.6	-13.4	38.75	1.25	27.57	-0.97	-6.99	-6.41
Gippsland South	34.2	27.4	-6.8	36.99	-2.79	29.54	-2.14	-8.90	2.10
Hastings	49	39.2	-9.8	50.60	-1.60	39.23	-0.03	-7.32	-2.48
Hawthorn	37.7	33.3	-4.4	38.46	-0.76	32.20	1.10	-6.17	1.77
Ivanhoe	60.4	51.7	-8.7	62.76	-2.36	55.50	-3.80	-5.98	-2.72
Keilor	69.4	60.3	-9.1	68.19	1.21	62.15	-1.85	-5.99	-3.11
Kew	40.4	34.8	-5.6	41.87	-1.47	34.73	0.07	-6.51	0.91
Kilsyth	49.6	39.6	-10	50.42	-0.82	40.44	-0.84	-6.56	-3.44
Kororoit	75.6	68.6	-7	76.38	-0.78	67.69	0.91	-5.95	-1.05
Lara	67.9	65.4	-2.5	69.56	-1.66	65.28	0.12	-9.74	7.24
Lowan	27.9	27.9	0	29.65	-1.75	26.51	1.39	1.39	-1.39
Lyndhurst	71.5	63.9	-7.6	71.40	0.10	64.09	-0.19	-6.24	-1.36
Macedon	58.2	51.3	-6.9	60.64	-2.44	55.42	-4.12	-6.02	-0.88
Malvern	38.7	29.6	-9.1	37.65	1.05	31.85	-2.25	-5.86	-3.24
Melbourne	71.4	67.6	-3.8	70.07	1.33	66.91	0.69	-5.49	1.69
Melton	63.5	62.8	-0.7	63.35	0.15	60.38	2.42	-5.44	4.74
Mildura	28.6	37.2	8.6	27.80	0.80	35.84	1.36	1.14	7.46
Mill Park	70.8	69.5	-1.3	72.21	-1.41	69.74	-0.24	-6.61	5.31
Mitcham	52	47.2	-4.8	52.23	-0.23	46.31	0.89	-6.43	1.63
Monbulk	56.7	51.9	-4.8	56.47	0.23	49.74	2.16	-6.65	1.85
Mordialloc	53.5	47.9	-5.6	54.37	-0.87	48.06	-0.16	-7.51	1.91
Mornington	38.1	34	-4.1	38.28	-0.18	30.78	3.22	-7.93	3.83
Morwell	47.8	33.7	-14.1	48.45	-0.65	32.82	0.88	-9.24	-4.86
Mount Waverley	50.3	42.6	-7.7	51.06	-0.76	44.17	-1.57	-7.03	-0.67

Mulgrave	65.8	58.5	-7.3	64.53	1.27	58.62	-0.12	-7.60	0.30
Murray Valley	28.2	31	2.8	31.50	-3.30	28.65	2.35	-3.41	6.21
Narracan	47.3	37.6	-9.7	45.82	1.48	38.77	-1.17	-7.72	-1.98
Narre Warren North	59.2	53	-6.2	56.51	2.69	51.83	1.17	-6.92	0.72
Narre Warren South	60.9	56.7	-4.2	62.64	-1.74	57.81	-1.11	-5.37	1.17
Nepean	40.6	35.7	-4.9	40.83	-0.23	36.30	-0.60	-8.04	3.14
Niddrie	61.2	57	-4.2	63.75	-2.55	55.58	1.42	-6.19	1.99
Northcote	80.3	75.9	-4.4	77.76	2.54	75.40	0.50	-6.88	2.48
Oakleigh	62.4	54.7	-7.7	61.10	1.30	50.87	3.83	-6.38	-1.32
Pascoe Vale	72.8	67.8	-5	73.67	-0.87	64.73	3.07	-5.85	0.85
Polwarth	39.3	36.7	-2.6	38.24	1.06	37.63	-0.93	-5.05	2.45
Prahran	53.6	45.7	-7.9	52.59	1.01	45.68	0.02	-4.93	-2.97
Preston	75.5	70.4	-5.1	75.76	-0.26	71.33	-0.93	-6.44	1.34
Richmond	75.2	70.2	-5	77.16	-1.96	70.16	0.04	-6.07	1.07
Ripon	54.3	52.7	-1.6	55.47	-1.17	53.22	-0.52	-3.05	1.45
Rodney	25.2	23.8	-1.4	22.47	2.73	22.28	1.52	-1.99	0.59
Sandringham	41.3	34.1	-7.2	39.67	1.63	33.47	0.63	-6.84	-0.36
Scoresby	38.8	35.9	-2.9	37.84	0.96	35.73	0.17	-8.44	5.54
Seymour	56.7	48.8	-7.9	54.76	1.94	46.94	1.86	-6.99	-0.91
Shepparton	25.3	24	-1.3	28.94	-3.64	27.56	-3.56	-2.99	1.69
South Barwon	52.3	46	-6.3	53.89	-1.59	45.44	0.56	-4.90	-1.40
South-West Coast	46	38.1	-7.9	44.64	1.36	39.06	-0.96	-7.81	-0.09
Swan Hill	26.6	20.7	-5.9	25.04	1.56	20.56	0.14	-1.02	-4.88
Tarneit	62.5	61.1	-1.4	61.12	1.38	59.84	1.26	-6.35	4.95
Thomastown	81.1	70.2	-10.9	80.41	0.69	69.54	0.66	-7.38	-3.52
Warrandyte	41	36.1	-4.9	43.53	-2.53	35.45	0.65	-6.42	1.52
Williamstown	74.3	61.8	-12.5	72.98	1.32	61.33	0.47	-7.20	-5.30
Yan Yean	57.9	54.1	-3.8	56.29	1.61	54.11	-0.01	-6.34	2.54
Yuroke	70.2	65.3	-4.9	68.63	1.57	63.45	1.85	-5.54	0.64