

**The NonVoters Campaign
Increasing Voter Turnout in Philadelphia
1996-2000**

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Report Summary

The NonVoters Campaign was a nonpartisan effort launched by the Institute for the Study of Civic Values and the Philadelphia League of Women Voters to increase voter participation in the November 7th election. The aim was to raise turnout by as much as 10%—from roughly 533,000 in 1996 to 575,000 this year—and reverse a 16 year trend in Philadelphia of losing voters in each successive national election.

To achieve this goal, the NonVoters Campaign recruited more than 300 volunteers to work in 160 divisions—roughly 10% of the total—to urge people to vote. We provided every volunteer with a turnout target based on participation in the last two elections, along with “Take a Friend to Vote” posters and postcards and nonpartisan materials on the issues being discussed in the campaign. We also supported a phone line, a web site (<http://www.nonvoters.org>), and an email list for participants in the NonVoters Campaign. Many ward leaders in both parties made use of these resources as well.

The following were the major results:

With 98.5% of the votes counted as of November 8th, Philadelphia’s vote in the Presidential election jumped from 533,717 in 1996 to 553,444 this year—19,727 votes, an increase of 3.7%. This figure will grow when the remaining 1.5% of the votes are included in the final count.

The Presidential vote in the 160 divisions with NonVoters Campaign volunteers jumped from 52,169 in 1996 to 57,361 this year—5,192 votes, an increase of 10%. Thus, NonVoters Campaign divisions constituting only 10% of the voting divisions of Philadelphia accounted for 26.3% of the 19,727 increase in total turnout.

The citywide Democratic vote jumped from 412,988 in 1996 to 441,834 this year—an increase of 28, 846 votes or 7%. The Democratic vote in NonVoters Campaign divisions went from 39,257 in 1996 to 45,189, an increase of 5,932 votes or 15.1%. This 5,932 Democratic increase in the 160 NonVoters divisions represented 21.4% of the overall increase in Democratic votes.

The citywide Republican vote grew from 85,345 in 1996 to 99,234 this year—an increase of 13,889 or 16.3%. The Republican vote in the 160 NonVoters Campaign divisions jumped from 9,239 to 11,265—2,026 votes, representing a 21.4% increase. NonVoters Divisions accounted for 14.5% of the increased Republican vote citywide.

Three of the six wards with the greatest increases in turnout had significant numbers of divisions participating in the NonVoters Campaign—the 9th ward in Northwest Philadelphia; the 66th ward in Northeast Philadelphia; and the 8th ward in Center City. The predominantly African-American wards with the greatest increases in turnout—the 50th ward in West Oak Lane and the 52nd ward in Wynnefield—made extensive use of NonVoters Campaign posters and materials as well.

The Institute for the Study of Civic Values and the Philadelphia League of Women Voters accomplished a great deal through the NonVoters Campaign. This is only the beginning.

I. The NonVoters Campaign

On Thursday, September 14th, 2000, the Institute for the Study of Civic Values and the Philadelphia League of Women Voters launched the NonVoters Campaign in the City of Philadelphia.

Our primary aim was to increase overall voter turnout in Philadelphia on November 7th, 2000, reversing a decline in electoral participation that had continued without interruption since 1984. The dropoff between 1992 and 1996 alone was close to 100,000 votes—down to roughly 533,000. This despite modest increases in participation in the rest of Pennsylvania, thereby further eroding the City’s political clout in dealing with the Harrisburg and Washington. If this trend were to continue in 2000, we warned, Philadelphia would produce fewer than 500,000 in the Presidential, Congressional, and State contests facing us this year. In response, we challenged the entire City to raise turnout by as much as 10% this year, bringing electoral participation up to 575,000 and reversing the 16-year trend.

Beyond merely calling attention to this problem, ISCV and the League announced that we would take several steps of our own. In the roughly eight weeks between our announcement and election day, here is what we accomplished:

***Recruited more than 300 “NonVoter Volunteers” to increase turnout in their neighborhoods.**

More than 160 of these volunteers worked on blocks in individual voting divisions, supplementing the efforts of ward committeepeople.

***Set up a phone line (215-B4U-Lose), a web site (www.nonvoters.org), and an email list (nonvoters-phillygroups.org) to supplement mailings in communicating with volunteers and concerned citizens.** Beyond these innovative tools, we sent five mailings with our materials to campaign volunteers and ward leaders in both parties during the eight weeks prior to the election and participated in more than 30 meetings, workshops, and conferences devoted to increasing voter turnout..

***Produced spreadsheets for every ward for participating divisions that set turnout targets based on 1996 and 1992 voting levels.** We sent the ward targets to ward leaders in both major parties and posted them on our web site. Every nonvoter volunteer received the overall target vote for his or her division in the mail.

***Distributed more than 4,000 “Take a Friend to Vote” posters throughout the City.** The posters were the most sought-after resource from the campaign, which also made several thousand postcards, information fliers, and bipartisan profiles of campaign issues available to our volunteers.

***Pressured local TV stations to devote 5 minutes a night between 5:00 and 11:00 PM to candidates discussing issues during the 30 days prior the election.** We advanced this proposal in conjunction with the national Alliance for Better Campaigns, which was a prime supporter of the NonVoters Campaign. NBC10 and KWTN(CBS) agreed in principle to this proposal, but failed to implement it in practice. WPVI—along with the ABC network—refused, despite strenuous local and national efforts to persuade them. This remains a serious ongoing problem in elections.

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Even without the media's participation, however, the NonVoters Campaign made a real difference in achieving the increase in turnout that the City did produce on November 7th. The preliminary vote count reflecting 98% of the ballots showed that Philadelphia did manage to reverse its pattern of decline and that the divisions working directly with us achieved 10% increase in participation that we had set for the campaign.

II. Philadelphia's Presidential Vote, November 7th, 2000

With more than 98% of the votes counted just after the election, the City of Philadelphia reported that 553,444 voted for President on November 7th—an increase of 19,727 or 3.7% over the 533,717 that voted for President in 1996. Given that several divisions remain uncounted, this number will be higher in the final count. But it is clear that we have reversed the pattern of turnout decline. The following shows the specific elements of the increase:

Philadelphia Presidential Vote: 1996-2000

Party/Candidate	1996	2000	Difference	% +/-
Democrat	412,988	441,834	28,846	7.0%
Republican	85,345	99,234	13,889	16.3%
Perot vs. Nader +Buchanan	29,329	9,296	-20,033	-68.3%
Other	6,055	3,080	-2,975	-49.1%
Total	533,717	553,444	19,727	3.7%

As is clear from the chart, the major parties achieved significant increases in turnout—7% for the Democrats; 16.3% for the Republicans. Taken together, the two-party vote increased by 8.6%. This was offset by the dropoff in independent voting, however, so the overall increase was 3.7%. Still, given the enormous voter decline of the past 16 years, this remains a significant accomplishment for the City.

It is interesting to note that the major increases were mostly in racially integrated and ethnically diverse wards from all parts of the City. The following were the leading wards:

Top 15 Wards: Presidential Vote Increases—1996-2000

Ward	1996	2000	Difference	%Difference	Section
61	7,118	8,408	1,290	18.1%	Olney
58	16,969	19,721	2,752	16.2%	Far NE
9	7,446	8,652	1,206	16.2%	NW
66	16,379	18,622	2,243	13.7%	NE
39	13,923	15,789	1,866	13.4%	South
8	11,894	13,466	1,572	13.2%	Center City
55	10,431	11,775	1,344	12.9%	Mayfair
21	15,890	17,860	1,970	12.4%	Roxborough
5	9,809	10,977	1,168	11.9%	Center City
2	7,967	8,802	835	10.5%	South
56	13,759	15,088	1,329	9.7%	NE
30	4,902	5,360	458	9.3%	South
65	8,446	9,235	789	9.3%	NE
57	10,129	11,043	914	9.0%	NE
15	6,884	7,499	615	8.9%	Center City

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These are all wards that have either increased population in the past decade or have experienced a significant influx of African-American, Hispanic, Asian, and Russian residents. Five of them are in the Northeast, where tough contests for the State Senate and House provided added incentives to vote. As a result, while the increased participation of African-American voters did play a strong role in the City, the historically predominant African-American wards were not where this happened. Only the 52nd ward in Wynnefield and the 50th ward in West Oak Lane showed turnout increases greater than 5% (7.1% and 6.1%, respectively). Wards in North and West Philadelphia neighborhoods that have lost population in the 1990s lost voters as well.

III. NonVoters Campaign Divisions

As we have reported, the NonVoters Campaign provided direct assistance via personal contact, mail, phone, and the Internet to volunteers in 160 voting divisions throughout the City. This was roughly 10% of the total number of divisions in Philadelphia. All of our volunteers attended at least one meeting related to the NonVoters Campaign or communicated with us via the Internet. They also received mailings with division turnout targets and ‘Take a Friend to Vote’ posters and postcards. A number of volunteers sought extensive advice and assistance from us throughout the campaign and we conducted ‘Getting Out the Vote’ sessions at a wide range of meetings and conferences.

The result, as compared to the city-wide turnout, speaks for itself:

NonVoters Campaign vs. Citywide Turnout				
	1996	2000	Increase	% +/-
NonVoters Divisions	52,169	57,361	5,192	10.0%
Citywide Turnout	533,717	553,444	19,727	3.7%

The 10% turnout increase in the 160 divisions in the NonVoter Campaign was nearly 3 times the city as a whole. NonVoters Campaign divisions representing only 10% of the voting divisions of Philadelphia accounted for 26.3% of the 19,727 increase in total turnout.

The NonVoters Campaign divisions contributed to the increased turnout in each of the major parties:

The 5,932 Democratic increase in the NonVoters Campaign Divisions—again, only 10% of the divisions in Philadelphia—represented 20.6% of the increased Democratic vote citywide.

Democratic Vote--NonVoters Divisions vs.City				
	1996	2000	Increase	% +/-
NonVoters Divisions	39,257	45,189	5,932	15.1%
Citywide Democrat	412,988	441,834	28,846	7.0%

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There was increased Republican participation in the NonVoters Campaign divisions as well:

14.2% of the 13,889 increase in Republican turnout occurred in the 160 divisions that constitute only 10% of the voting divisions in the City.

Republican Votes--NonVoters Divisions vs. City				
	1996	2000	Increase	%+/-
NonVoters Divisions	9,239	11,265	2,026	21.4%
Republican CityWide	85,345	99,234	13,889	16.3%

Clearly, whether we are examining overall turnout or the increased vote in each of the major parties, the divisions that participated in the NonVoters Campaign made a major contribution. It appears that a nonpartisan, block-by-block effort to expand participation throughout Philadelphia ends up benefiting all political groups, as well as the democratic process in the City as a whole.

IV. Strengthening Wards

Beyond its citywide impact, the NonVoters Campaign made a significant difference within individual wards. This occurred either NonVoter volunteers worked in a sizeable number of divisions a ward, or when a ward leader requested either requested division-by-division spreadsheets from us or used a sizeable number of our “Take a Friend to Vote” posters. Three of the six wards with the greatest increases in turnout had significant numbers of divisions participating in the NonVoters Campaign—the 9th ward in Northwest Philadelphia; the 66th ward in Northeast Philadelphia; and the 8th ward in Center City. The predominantly African-American wards with the greatest increases in turnout—the 50th ward in West Oak Lane and the 52nd ward in Wynnefield—made extensive use of NonVoters Campaign posters and materials in a number of divisions.

The following is the breakdown of ward and division participation in the NonVoters Campaign by section of the City:

Wards with Divisions in the NonVoters Campaign

Center City 5th, 8th, 15th
South/SW 2nd, 39th, 40th, 48th
West 3rd, 6th, 27th, 34th, 36th, 44th, 46th, 52nd, 60th
North 14th, 16th, 28th, 29th, 37th, 47th
River/Kensington/Frankford 7th, 18th, 19th, 23rd, 25th, 41st, 45th
Northwest 9th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 49th, 59th
Olney/OakLane 10th, 50th, 42nd, 61st
Northeast 56th, 57th, 58th, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th

To be sure, not all of these wards achieved significant increases in turnout—though as a group their turnout was 19% higher than the citywide average (4.4% versus 3.7% for the City). Often, however, the divisions with

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NonVoter Volunteers in a ward were among the strongest. Here are a few examples:

***The 49th ward in Logan achieved only a 3.1% increase in turnout, but the 10 divisions in the ward with NonVoter Volunteers increased turnout by 8.3%.**

***Turnout in the 22nd ward in Mt.Airy declined by 4.7%, even though two divisions participating in the NonVoters campaign produced a 10.5% increase in their turnout.**

***Turnout in West Philadelphia's 27th ward increased by 4.6%, gaining strength from a 17.7% turnout in three divisions where NonVoter Volunteers were active.**

***16 out of the 27 divisions with NonVoter Volunteers in the 66th ward in the Northeast exceeded the 13.7% turnout increase--the 4th highest percentage turnout increase in the City.**

There were exceptions, of course--wards where even the extra effort of block volunteers could not overcome relatively weak participation throughout the ward. Nonetheless, these were the exceptions. In general, if a division had the support of one or more our NonVoter Volunteers--or if the ward itself used our material--its turnout increased.

V. The NonVoters Campaign--Lessons for the Future

The main lesson of the NonVoters Campaign is not new. We proved once again that block by block get-out-the-vote campaigns can work. Of course, if voters are simply not interested in a particular election, there is only so much that even the best canvasser can do to mobilize them. But if there is a basic level of interest in an election, volunteers going door to door on a block urging people to participate for the good of the neighborhood and the City can make a big difference.

Need we point out that the 5,192 increase in voter turnout in our 160 NonVoter Divisions was nearly ten times the margin between George W. Bush and Al Gore in Florida.

The Institute for the Study of Civic Values and the League of Women Voters accomplished a great deal with the NonVoters Campaign in 2000 election. This is only the beginning.

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Philadelphia Presidential Vote: 1996-2000					
Ward	1996	2000	Difference	% +/-	Section
1	5,877	6,154	277	4.7%	Olney
2	7,967	8,802	835	10.5%	Far NE
3	8,361	7,949	-412	-4.9%	NW
4	7,711	8,025	314	4.1%	NE
5	9,809	10,977	1,168	11.9%	South
6	4,933	4,497	-436	-8.8%	Center City
7	4,762	4,799	37	0.8%	Mayfair
8	11,894	13,466	1,572	13.2%	Roxborough
9	7,446	8,652	1,206	16.2%	Center City
10	11,096	10,982	-114	-1.0%	South
11	5,819	5,714	-105	-1.8%	NE
12	8,225	8,251	26	0.3%	South
13	7,522	7,786	264	3.5%	NE
14	3,035	2,871	-164	-5.4%	NE
15	6,884	7,499	615	8.9%	Center City
16	5,476	4,764	-712	-13.0%	North
17	9,851	9,757	-94	-1.0%	NW
18	4,678	4,831	153	3.3%	River
19	4,410	4,301	-109	-2.5%	River
20	2,835	2,767	-68	-2.4%	North
21	15,890	17,860	1,970	12.4%	Roxborough
22	10,455	9,967	-488	-4.7%	Northwest
23	6,364	6,860	496	7.8%	Frankford
24	4,784	4,657	-127	-2.7%	West
25	5,864	5,670	-194	-3.3%	Kensington
26	7,396	7,568	172	2.3%	South
27	4,681	4,897	216	4.6%	West
28	5,611	5,616	5	0.1%	North
29	4,783	4,449	-334	-7.0%	North
30	4,902	5,360	458	9.3%	South
31	4,599	4,610	11	0.2%	Kensington
32	7,990	7,925	-65	-0.8%	North
33	5,732	5,698	-34	-0.6%	Kensington
34	13,467	13,618	151	1.1%	West
35	10,278	10,080	-198	-1.9%	Northeast
36	11,292	11,445	153	1.4%	South
37	5,634	4,998	-636	-11.3%	North
38	7,525	7,046	-479	-6.4%	Northwest
39	13,923	15,789	1,866	13.4%	South
40	13,438	13,338	-100	-0.7%	SW
41	8,056	8,337	281	3.5%	Northeast
42	6,525	6,776	251	3.8%	Olney
43	6,877	6,560	-317	-4.6%	North
44	5,517	5,229	-288	-5.2%	West
45	7,496	7,397	-99	-1.3%	Bridesburg
46	7,359	7,823	464	6.3%	West
47	2,793	2,558	-235	-8.4%	North
48	6,208	5,992	-216	-3.5%	South
49	8,279	8,536	257	3.1%	Northwest
50	12,466	13,232	766	6.1%	Northwest
51	8,561	8,082	-479	-5.6%	West
52	10,740	11,507	767	7.1%	West
53	7,935	8,400	465	5.9%	Northeast
54	6,827	6,874	47	0.7%	Northeast
55	10,431	11,775	1,344	12.9%	Northeast
56	13,759	15,088	1,329	9.7%	Northeast
57	10,129	11,043	914	9.0%	Northeast
58	16,969	19,721	2,752	16.2%	Northeast
59	8,287	8,188	-99	-1.2%	Northwest
60	7,577	6,641	-936	-12.4%	West
61	7,118	8,408	1,290	18.1%	Olney
62	9,427	9,471	44	0.5%	Northeast
63	9,411	10,232	821	8.7%	Northeast
64	6,926	7,422	496	7.2%	Northeast
65	8,446	9,235	789	9.3%	Northeast
66	16,379	18,622	2,243	13.7%	Northeast
	533,717	553,444	19,727	3.7%	

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Philadelphia Democratic Presidential Vote: 1996-2000					
Ward	1996	2000	Difference	%Difference	Section
1	4,204	4,618	414	9.8%	Olney
2	6,129	6,927	798	13.0%	Far NE
3	8,005	7,723	-282	-3.5%	NW
4	7,407	7,833	426	5.8%	NE
5	7,532	8,750	1,218	16.2%	South
6	4,719	4,369	-350	-7.4%	Center City
7	3,978	4,031	53	1.3%	Mayfair
8	9,325	10,719	1,394	14.9%	Roxborough
9	5,406	6,665	1,259	23.3%	Center City
10	10,675	10,675	0	0.0%	South
11	5,519	5,531	12	0.2%	NE
12	7,694	7,803	109	1.4%	South
13	7,111	7,511	400	5.6%	NE
14	2,882	2,748	-134	-4.6%	NE
15	5,500	6,062	562	10.2%	Center City
16	5,306	4,627	-679	-12.8%	North
17	9,385	9,441	56	0.6%	NW
18	3,471	3,645	174	5.0%	River
19	3,997	3,843	-154	-3.9%	River
20	2,718	2,627	-91	-3.3%	North
21	8,969	11,176	2,207	24.6%	Roxborough
22	9,640	9,436	-204	-2.1%	Northwest
23	4,434	5,124	690	15.6%	Frankford
24	4,438	3,797	-641	-14.4%	West
25	3,613	3,633	20	0.6%	Kensington
26	4,275	4,451	176	4.1%	South
27	3,880	3,991	111	2.9%	West
28	5,396	5,515	119	2.2%	North
29	4,570	4,264	-306	-6.7%	North
30	4,327	4,763	436	10.1%	South
31	2,947	3,059	112	3.8%	Kensington
32	7,702	7,665	-37	-0.5%	North
33	3,472	4,018	546	15.7%	Kensington
34	11,386	12,286	900	7.9%	West
35	5,444	6,092	648	11.9%	Northeast
36	10,234	10,357	123	1.2%	South
37	5,297	4,744	-553	-10.4%	North
38	6,469	6,250	-219	-3.4%	Northwest
39	9,355	10,999	1,644	17.6%	South
40	10,092	11,261	1,169	11.6%	SW
41	4,751	5,394	643	13.5%	Northeast
42	4,887	5,537	650	13.3%	Olney
43	6,322	5,936	-386	-6.1%	North
44	5,285	4,842	-443	-8.4%	West
45	4,317	4,619	302	7.0%	Bridesburg
46	6,862	7,242	380	5.5%	West
47	2,689	2,450	-239	-8.9%	North
48	4,831	4,833	2	0.0%	South
49	7,667	8,094	427	5.6%	Northwest
50	11,877	12,781	904	7.6%	Northwest
51	8,216	7,881	-335	-4.1%	West
52	9,803	10,808	1,005	10.3%	West
53	5,041	5,837	796	15.8%	Northeast
54	4,902	5,331	429	8.8%	Northeast
55	5,590	6,817	1,227	21.9%	Northeast
56	9,111	10,640	1,529	16.8%	Northeast
57	5,777	6,779	1,002	17.3%	Northeast
58	9,900	12,780	2,880	29.1%	Northeast
59	7,698	7,750	52	0.7%	Northwest
60	7,261	6,433	-828	-11.4%	West
61	5,285	7,076	1,791	33.9%	Olney
62	5,711	6,521	810	14.2%	Northeast
63	5,075	5,599	524	10.3%	Northeast
64	3,533	4,010	477	13.5%	Northeast
65	5,260	6,236	976	18.6%	Northeast
66	8,339	10,579	2,240	26.9%	Northeast
	412,988	441,834	28,846	7.0%	

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Philadelphia Republican Presidential Vote: 1996-2000					
Ward	1996	2000	Difference	%Difference	Section
1	1,189	1,423	234	19.7%	Olney
2	1,335	1,516	181	13.6%	Far NE
3	229	182	-47	-20.5%	NW
4	198	154	-44	-22.2%	NE
5	1,708	1,781	73	4.3%	South
6	142	92	-50	-35.2%	Center City
7	556	668	112	20.1%	Mayfair
8	1,992	2,286	294	14.8%	Roxborough
9	1,623	1,742	119	7.3%	Center City
10	267	269	2	0.7%	South
11	201	167	-34	-16.9%	NE
12	309	319	10	3.2%	South
13	255	235	-20	-7.8%	NE
14	103	94	-9	-8.7%	NE
15	1,001	1,138	137	13.7%	Center City
16	91	73	-18	-19.8%	North
17	302	261	-41	-13.6%	NW
18	719	1,029	310	43.1%	River
19	282	362	80	28.4%	River
20	75	102	27	36.0%	North
21	5,258	6,179	921	17.5%	Roxborough
22	486	375	-111	-22.8%	Northwest
23	1,305	1,538	233	17.9%	Frankford
24	222	421	199	89.6%	West
25	1,458	1,668	210	14.4%	Kensington
26	2,471	2,977	506	20.5%	South
27	561	628	67	11.9%	West
28	169	75	-94	-55.6%	North
29	128	122	-6	-4.7%	North
30	360	407	47	13.1%	South
31	959	1,388	429	44.7%	Kensington
32	152	128	-24	-15.8%	North
33	1,504	1,548	44	2.9%	Kensington
34	1,536	1,222	-314	-20.4%	West
35	3,573	3,672	99	2.8%	Northeast
36	686	795	109	15.9%	South
37	266	214	-52	-19.5%	North
38	786	698	-88	-11.2%	Northwest
39	3,214	4,096	882	27.4%	South
40	2,288	1,915	-373	-16.3%	SW
41	2,105	2,650	545	25.9%	Northeast
42	1,080	1,130	50	4.6%	Olney
43	427	464	37	8.7%	North
44	140	136	-4	-2.9%	West
45	2,004	2,516	512	25.5%	Bridesburg
46	310	339	29	9.4%	West
47	61	62	1	1.6%	North
48	1,012	1,092	80	7.9%	South
49	394	380	-14	-3.6%	Northwest
50	347	371	24	6.9%	Northwest
51	216	160	-56	-25.9%	West
52	679	607	-72	-10.6%	West
53	1,989	2,368	379	19.1%	Northeast
54	1,236	1,415	179	14.5%	Northeast
55	3,383	4,655	1,272	37.6%	Northeast
56	3,372	4,135	763	22.6%	Northeast
57	3,149	4,035	886	28.1%	Northeast
58	5,425	6,583	1,158	21.3%	Northeast
59	352	333	-19	-5.4%	Northwest
60	208	178	-30	-14.4%	West
61	1,345	1,227	-118	-8.8%	Olney
62	2,404	2,710	306	12.7%	Northeast
63	3,396	4,159	763	22.5%	Northeast
64	2,584	3,220	636	24.6%	Northeast
65	2,189	2,799	610	27.9%	Northeast
66	5,679	7,551	1,872	33.0%	Northeast
	85,345	99,234	13,889	16.3%	

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Turnout Increases: NonVoter Volunteer Wards					
Ward	Division	1996	2000	Diff. 1996	%Diff.96
2	7	313	348	35	11.2%
2	25	178	152	-26	-14.6%
2	13	341	356	15	4.4%
3	15	345	369	24	7.0%
5	13	342	446	104	30.4%
6	6	279	301	22	7.9%
7	10	215	182	-33	-15.3%
7	22	178	188	10	5.6%
7	18	256	254	-2	-0.8%
7	1	154	191	37	24.0%
8	29	407	571	164	40.3%
8	23	236	261	25	10.6%
8	19	206	260	54	26.2%
8	9	643	783	140	21.8%
8	15	237	548	311	131.2%
9	11	479	579	100	20.9%
9	3	386	444	58	15.0%
9	5	460	516	56	12.2%
9	2	625	712	87	13.9%
9	4	429	520	91	21.2%
10	4	362	371	9	2.5%
12	16	395	412	17	4.3%
12	13	337	350	13	3.9%
12	18	250	261	11	4.4%
12	1	425	384	-41	-9.6%
13	22	211	471	260	123.2%
13	1	314	358	44	14.0%
13	5	286	287	1	0.3%
13	21	266	250	-16	-6.0%
14	10	428	423	-5	-1.2%
15	19	298	380	82	27.5%
15	7	413	381	-32	-7.7%
16	9	338	312	-26	-7.7%
17	21	382	422	40	10.5%
17	20	351	356	5	1.4%
18	7	298	287	-11	-3.7%
18	13	192	190	-2	-1.0%
18	14	244	245	1	0.4%
18	17	364	349	-15	-4.1%
18	8	187	161	-26	-13.9%
19	16	294	334	40	13.6%
19	9	294	288	-6	-2.0%
19	13	272	270	-2	-0.7%
19	5	176	174	-2	-1.1%
19	11	225	132	-93	-41.3%
20	6	452	470	18	4.0%
21	45	420	496	76	18.1%
21	10	244	266	22	9.0%
21	34	566	647	81	14.3%
22	1				
22	24	392	444	52	13.3%
22	26	355	382	27	7.6%
23	10	502	550	48	9.6%
24	2	270	280	10	3.7%
25	9	166	165	-1	-0.6%
27	11	186	242	56	30.1%
27	23	263	292	29	11.0%
27	14	227	262	35	15.4%
28	14	313	255	-58	-18.5%
29	1	231	268	37	16.0%
29	14	198	206	8	4.0%
31	2	114	126	12	10.5%
31	17	257	273	16	6.2%
33	20	170	177	7	4.1%
34	8	427	446	19	4.4%
34	2	405	390	-15	-3.7%
34	39	285	338	53	18.6%
34	37	231	264	33	14.3%
34	34	326	350	24	7.4%

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Ward	Division	1996	2000	Diff. 1996	%Diff.96
36	8	278	262	-16	-5.8%
37	15	265	294	29	10.9%
37	14	362	369	7	1.9%
39	32	253	305	52	20.6%
40	37	357	378	21	5.9%
40	13	263	289	26	9.9%
41	12	288	295	7	2.4%
42	2	218	242	24	11.0%
42	21	170	182	12	7.1%
42	6	227	206	-21	-9.3%
42	5	318	303	-15	-4.7%
43	1	252	243	-9	-3.6%
44	1	297	296	-1	-0.3%
45	17	337	288	-49	-14.5%
46	22	399	453	54	13.5%
46	21	254	323	69	27.2%
46	18	230	324	94	40.9%
47	12	142	152	10	7.0%
47	11	213	194	-19	-8.9%
48	20	196	183	-13	-6.6%
49	9	412	544	132	32.0%
49	8	416	468	52	12.5%
49	18	332	384	52	15.7%
49	10	271	320	49	18.1%
49	14	296	322	26	8.8%
49	1	259	274	15	5.8%
49	23	357	370	13	3.6%
49	12	387	379	-8	-2.1%
49	7	489	471	-18	-3.7%
49	5	434	423	-11	-2.5%
50	28	437	462	25	5.7%
50	26	418	418	0	0.0%
51	5	230	232	2	0.9%
51	11	297	262	-35	-11.8%
52	7	378	454	76	20.1%
52	6	298	337	39	13.1%
52	10	368	391	23	6.3%
52	25	462	501	39	8.4%
52	2	352	372	20	5.7%
52	23	424	425	1	0.2%
52	1	289	269	-20	-6.9%
53	21	469	553	84	17.9%
54	19	288	301	13	4.5%
54	9	346	351	5	1.4%
56	8	503	570	67	13.3%
56	23	394	446	52	13.2%
56	35	255	285	30	11.8%
56	40	304	297	-7	-2.3%
57	15	389	442	53	13.6%
58	17	394	472	78	19.8%
58	18	268	350	82	30.6%
58	9	396	440	44	11.1%
59	1				
59	2	348	384	36	10.3%
59	12	312	291	-21	-6.7%
59	23	326	312	-14	-4.3%

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Ward	Division	1996	2000	Diff. 1996	%Diff.96
60	1	178	169	-9	-5.1%
61	7	220	341	121	55.0%
62	7	386	453	67	17.4%
62	1	308	325	17	5.5%
63	11	348	445	97	27.9%
63	23	491	565	74	15.1%
64	18	474	578	104	21.9%
65	23	338	403	65	19.2%
66	43	384	584	200	52.1%
66	33	419	502	83	19.8%
66	35	391	450	59	15.1%
66	20	353	409	56	15.9%
66	44	362	412	50	13.8%
66	32	295	362	67	22.7%
66	37	199	244	45	22.6%
66	21	497	549	52	10.5%
66	24	292	333	41	14.0%
66	26	362	421	59	16.3%
66	13	281	352	71	25.3%
66	36	478	551	73	15.3%
66	11	361	421	60	16.6%
66	39	375	405	30	8.0%
66	5	334	350	16	4.8%
66	27	234	305	71	30.3%
66	19	377	430	53	14.1%
66	30	378	413	35	9.3%
66	42	321	371	50	15.6%
66	46	406	447	41	10.1%
66	45	277	297	20	7.2%
66	2	256	291	35	13.67%
66	29	442	497	55	12.4%
66	25	311	332	21	6.8%
66	10	312	334	22	7.1%
66	17	404	411	7	1.7%
66	40	244	293	49	20.1%
		52,169	57,361	5,192	10.0%