



**Redistribution**  
Federal Electoral Districts

**Redécoupage**  
Circonscriptions fédérales



**Report of the  
Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission  
for the Province of Quebec**

*2012*



Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Quebec

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# Report



The Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Quebec (the Commission) has deemed it appropriate, following the public hearings held throughout Quebec and in light of the representations made there as well as criteria it considered relevant, to revise its proposal dated June 28, 2012. Accordingly, after due deliberation, the Commission hereby submits its report.

## Acknowledgements

This report was made possible through the collaboration of numerous stakeholders, to whom the Commission wishes to express its gratitude. It also wishes to sincerely thank all the groups and individuals in Quebec who participated in the public hearings or who contributed briefs or written submissions, as well as all those who played a part, in one way or another, in the Commission's work. The Commission is grateful for the reception it received throughout the various stages of the consultations. The valued participation of Quebecers and the quality of their contributions sustained, inspired and informed the work of the Commission.

We would be remiss if we failed to mention the commitment and efforts of the Commission's staff, as well as the technical, professional, financial and administrative assistance provided by Elections Canada and, indirectly, by various government organizations. Especially noteworthy was the excellent work done by the following people: Ms. Diane Pellerin, the Commission's secretary, and Mr. Benoit Montpetit, our geography specialist.

## Introduction

The mandate of a province's commission is defined in section 3, subsection (2) of the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. E-3 (the Act), which stipulates that the commissions "shall consider and report on the readjustment of the representation of the provinces in the House of Commons required to be made on the completion of each decennial census."

This report, as defined in section 2, subsection (1), paragraph 5, has been prepared pursuant to section 20 of the Act.

**20.** (1) Each commission shall, not later than 10 months after the day on which the chairman receives the copy of the return referred to in paragraph 13(2)(a), complete a report for presentation to the House of Commons setting out the considerations and proposals of the commission concerning the division of the province into electoral districts, the descriptions and boundaries of the districts and the population of and name to be given to each district and, on the completion of the report, shall cause two certified copies of the report to be transmitted to the Chief Electoral Officer.

The Commission was officially established by proclamation on February 21, 2012. It is composed of three commissioners: the Honourable Jules Allard, S.J.C., Chair; Dr. Raymond Hudon, Ph.D.; and J. Michel Doyon, Q.C., Ad.E., Ph.D., former president of the Barreau du Québec. The commissioners assumed their functions on February 23, 2012.

The 2011 decennial census established the population of the province of Quebec at 7,903,001. The province of Quebec had 75 electoral districts on December 16, 2011, before the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) calculated the number of House of Commons seats to be allocated to each province. That

calculation, made using the representation formula found in the Constitution and the population estimates provided by Statistics Canada, brought to 78 the number of federal electoral districts for Quebec: 72 seats were allocated pursuant to the initial calculation made under the *Constitution Act, 1867*, 3 pursuant to the grandfather clause, and 3 pursuant to the representation rule. Dividing the population number for the province of Quebec by 78 results in an electoral quota of 101,321 residents per electoral district, compared with 96,500 in 2001. It is worth noting that the electoral quota following the 1981 Census was 85,845, and 91,946 following the 1991 Census.

After research and reflection, the Commission's first act was to submit, with supporting reasons, a proposal recommending new electoral boundaries based on the province's population numbers and the quota resulting from the division of the province into 78 electoral districts. That proposal sought to elicit the representations of all interested persons who wished to be heard at public hearings, and any other comments made in writing or in any other format deemed acceptable by the Commission.

The Commission's proposal was initially published on its website for broader dissemination on July 16, 2012, and then published a second time in a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on August 4, 2012. The proposal was also published as an insert in four daily newspapers and advertised in other periodical newspapers distributed in all regions of Quebec. Lastly, it was the subject of a general reminder before the end of the 23-day period during which all interested persons could request to be heard at one of the 18 locations mentioned in the following schedule.

## Hearings Schedule

<b>Saguenay, Courthouse, Room 4.02</b> 227 Racine Street East (Chicoutimi)	Wednesday, September 5, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Lévis, Lévis Convention and Exhibition Centre, Executive Boardroom 1</b> 5750 J.-B.-Michaud Street	Thursday, September 6, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Québec, Courthouse, Room 4.11</b> 300 Jean-Lesage Boulevard	Friday, September 7, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Gaspé, Courthouse, Room 001</b> 11 de la Cathédrale Street	Tuesday, September 11, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Matane, Riôtel Matane, Saint-Jérôme Room</b> 250 du Phare Avenue East	Wednesday, September 12, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Rivière-du-Loup, Courthouse, Room 4.10</b> 33 de la Cour Street	Friday, September 14, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Shawinigan, Courthouse, Room 2.04</b> 212 6th Street	Tuesday, September 18, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Thetford Mines, Courthouse, Room 1.03</b> 693 Saint-Alphonse Street North	Wednesday, September 19, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Laval, Courthouse, Room 1.07</b> 2800 Saint-Martin Boulevard West	Wednesday, October 17, 2012	9:30 a.m.

<b>Saint-Jérôme, Courthouse, Room B1.02</b> 25 De Martigny Street West	Thursday, October 18, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Montréal, Courthouse, Room 14.09</b> 1 Notre-Dame Street East	Friday, October 19, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Valleyfield, Courthouse, Room 6</b> 74 Académie Street	Tuesday, October 23, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Longueuil, Courthouse, Room 1.29</b> 1111 Jacques-Cartier Street East	Wednesday, October 24, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Saint-Jean, Courthouse, Room 1.08</b> 109 Saint-Charles Street	Thursday, October 25, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Sherbrooke, Courthouse, Room 7</b> 375 King Street West	Friday, October 26, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Gatineau, Courthouse, Room 11</b> 17 Laurier Street (Hull)	Wednesday, October 31, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Val-d'Or, Courthouse</b> 900 7th Street	Friday, November 2, 2012	9:30 a.m.
<b>Sept-Îles, Courthouse, Room 1.01</b> 425 Laure Boulevard	Tuesday, November 6, 2012	9:30 a.m.

The large number of requests to participate in the hearings scheduled in Montréal led us to add three days to the initial schedule: November 9, 12 and 14, 2012. The Commission felt these public hearing days were very important in informing the final phase of its work, that being the preparation of its report. The report is to be submitted to the House of Commons, and subsequently returned to the Commission for it to accept or reject objections from members of Parliament (MPs). Finally, the report is submitted to the CEO, who calls on the Governor in Council to adopt an order giving effect to the new electoral map.

The representations received from citizens provided the Commission with much food for thought throughout its deliberations. In the context of the hearings, the Commission heard 237 representations from citizens appearing as individuals or members of social, quasi-public or political organizations.

In addition, the Commission benefited from the suggestions contained in the many briefs and submissions filed in reaction to its proposal. The Commission also received 144 resolutions from various municipal organizations publicly setting out their official position as well as the concerns and wishes of their citizens.

## Commission's Proposal

Our proposal was grounded initially in the Act itself, which seeks the best possible balance in the size of the different electoral districts and seeks to respect communities of interest so as not to unduly lessen their role.

To that effect, section 15 of the Act reads as follows:

15. (1) In preparing its report, each commission for a province shall, subject to subsection (2), be governed by the following rules:

(a) the division of the province into electoral districts and the description of the boundaries thereof shall proceed on the basis that the population of each electoral district in the province as a result thereof shall, as close as reasonably possible, correspond to the electoral quota for the province, that is to say, the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the province as ascertained by the census by the number of members of the House of Commons to be assigned to the province as calculated by the Chief Electoral Officer under subsection 14(1); and

(b) the commission shall consider the following in determining reasonable electoral district boundaries:

(i) the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, and

(ii) a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province.

(2) The commission may depart from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a) in any case where the commission considers it necessary or desirable to depart therefrom

(a) in order to respect the community of interest or community of identity in or the historical pattern of an electoral district in the province, or

(b) in order to maintain a manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated, rural or northern regions of the province,

but, in departing from the application of the rule set out in paragraph (1)(a), the commission shall make every effort to ensure that, except in circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary, the population of each electoral district in the province remains within twenty-five per cent more or twenty-five per cent less of the electoral quota for the province.

Like its predecessors, the Commission felt it was desirable, with justifiable exceptions, that the vast majority of electoral districts vary by a maximum of 10%, more or less, from the established electoral quota of 101,321 residents. This was the starting point for the Commission's work. Two changes had arisen since the previous redistribution. The first was a natural change, revealed by data in the 2011 Census. The second change was political in nature: it involved the addition of three electoral districts within Quebec's territory. The redistribution therefore had to be carried out on the basis of a new total of 78 electoral districts and the new electoral quota mentioned earlier.

The addition of three electoral districts produced a domino effect, displacing the boundaries of a significant number of other electoral districts. We also had to bear in mind the objective of seeking a demographic balance among all electoral districts while respecting communities of interest to the best of our knowledge.

Quebec's electoral map became subject to change in consequence of the addition of two electoral districts in Montréal's northern rim and one in its southern rim. Furthermore, a significant population deficit in Eastern Quebec led us to propose a reduction in the number of electoral districts in that region. The Commission then had the opportunity to determine the location of a new electoral district elsewhere in Quebec. The Commission members favoured the Island of Montréal, so as to take account of the population



densification projected within that territory. In our opinion, the proposed changes reflected the new reality of Quebec, in line with the current trend toward limiting urban sprawl – a trend from which the City of Montréal is not immune.

However, the reduction in the number of electoral districts in Eastern Quebec had the effect of substantially increasing the population per electoral district in the regions of Rimouski, Rivière-du-Loup and Montmagny, beyond the preferred optimal variance of 10% for each electoral district in Quebec. In contrast, the addition of electoral districts in the northern and southern rims of Montréal required that some electoral districts or regions be broken up, such as Vaudreuil-Soulanges and Lanaudière.

These changes led us to seek new names for a large number of electoral districts and to assign names to the three added electoral districts. We drew on the guidelines of the Geographical Names Board of Canada concerning the selection of names for federal electoral districts:

The name of a federal electoral district should only be kept from one readjustment to another if it is suitable and if the new district falls essentially within the boundaries of the former electoral district. When the boundaries of an electoral district are changed considerably, one must, without question, consider assigning it another name.

In such cases, we took into consideration the geographic and historical situation of the affected electoral districts. Moreover, while our mission is not cultural, we thought it appropriate to be more creative when naming electoral districts by highlighting the contribution of people who have shaped Quebec's evolution. We had felt this was a great opportunity to recognize women and men without a necessarily political past, such as two women who played a significant role in winning public recognition for the status of women in Quebec. We also thought it appropriate to choose people's names for existing electoral districts when the changes made to the district appeared considerable enough to warrant a new name.

The Commission was not breaking ground in adopting such an approach, as many electoral districts on the current map (2003) are named after people. We did meet with strong criticism on occasion: "An electoral map is not a pantheon!" Such comments were duly noted, although there were no calls for past choices to be corrected. We need only mention the names of Louis-Hébert, Alfred-Pellan, Jeanne-Le Ber and Marc-Aurèle-Fortin, besides those geographic names combined with the name of a person, such as Chambly—Borduas and Longueuil—Pierre-Boucher. A number of political names could be added to that list, such as Honoré-Mercier and Louis-Saint-Laurent, which seem classified as untouchable! It is worth noting that people's names are an integral part of the provincial electoral map, designating numerous electoral districts.

We should note, to properly reflect the representations made on that subject, the sometimes enthusiastic approval of those stakeholders who applauded our approach. To avoid any pitfalls in achieving the core objectives of the electoral redistribution process, however, we felt it wise to abandon our original intention of favouring the use of people's names when new names were required; after all, the map we were called to draw is not ours, but rather that of the citizens and their representatives.

## Representations and Outcome

### Our Approach

The themes addressed by the participants at the public hearings stem from three main sources. As expected, some of the representations were made in reaction to the proposal we disseminated in summer 2012. A substantial number of opinions were also grounded in the legislative and regulatory texts pertaining to our mandate. Finally, in large part, participants' statements and requests stemmed from local knowledge gained in their day-to-day lives or based on their experience. This combination of viewpoints made for a very broad variety of representations, which nevertheless had a strong convergence with respect to the concerns brought to our attention with a view to guiding our reflections on the boundaries and names of electoral districts in Quebec's new federal electoral map.

### Electoral Quota

The most widespread representation pertained to the electoral quota as established according to the rule. While acknowledging the legitimacy of giving more or less equivalent weight to each of the 78 electoral districts, the vast majority of participants argued that the pursuit of that ideal must not be perverted into a purely mathematical exercise. Apart from some appeals for the recognition of rare exceptions justified by special situations, and others put forward to serve specific interests in clear opposition to our commission's mandate, participants generally found the  $\pm 10\%$  limits identified as an ideal variance from the electoral quota of 101,321 to be reasonable.

We duly took the "criticism" into account in preparing our final proposed map, in view of other representations pertaining, in particular, to the geographic size of electoral districts and communities of interest.

### Communities of Interest

The comments on the electoral quota were especially significant in the context of defining communities of interest. Our assiduity in giving all necessary importance to that dimension of our mandate inevitably depended on our relative "distance" from the realities to be considered; local residents made it their duty, with the greatest civility, to educate us on their experience as citizens and the socio-economic characteristics of their surroundings. This resulted in a number of modifications to our initial proposal, which was opened to consultation for that purpose.

The communities of interest taken into consideration are diverse in nature. The representatives of the Anglophone minority, for example, enlightened us on the best ways to maintain their common identity and not compromise their electoral weight. We also tried to draw an electoral map that, as much as possible, reflected the existence of ethnic communities. As a case in point, we could not overlook the strongly expressed concerns of the Jewish community. Furthermore, to the greatest extent possible, we paid due attention to the socio-political and socio-economic characteristics of the populations that occupy the territory. During the hearings, another fault line led us to further reflect on the treatment of non-urbanized regions, currently described as rural in contrast to urban; that point of view, which was forcefully expressed, ultimately led to what are undoubtedly the most radical changes to our proposal.

### Rural Regions, Territory Size and Complexity of Representation

Tables 2, 3 and 4 make it clear: the most pronounced shift from our proposal is the return to the province's far east, on the south shore of the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence, of an electoral district

that we had added to the Island of Montréal. New Democratic Party and Liberal spokespeople from the Montréal region were unanimous in immediately suggesting that we not add an electoral district on the Island of Montréal at the expense of Eastern Quebec. Their remarks echoed those of Eastern Quebec stakeholders, who harshly criticized our proposal in that regard. The arguments on the geographic size of the electoral districts and the complex task of an MP representing such districts quickly highlighted the flaw in our initial position.

That type of problem arose again in a different context for the Charlevoix region, which was merged with the Saguenay region under our proposal. Those two regions saw no relationship between themselves, much less a community of interest. We were therefore logically requested to abandon our proposal to unite the eastern portion of Charlevoix and the southern part of Saguenay in one electoral district. As is the case in five other electoral districts, the accommodation that such a decision entails obliges us to consider it as exceptional.

A similar attitude of rejection met our proposal to create an electoral district named Hautes-Laurentides—Pontiac. We backtracked there as well, acknowledging the tenuous link uniting the two territories. Fortunately, in that case, we found a solution that does not create an exceptional situation.

In line with the foregoing, the territory size within various electoral districts' boundaries generated considerable reaction. In addition to the regions already mentioned (Gaspésie, Saguenay, Laurentides), the same concern was expressed in almost every corner of Quebec. Contrasted with the pride of the MP for Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou in serving the largest electoral territory in Quebec, it was almost ironic to see the concerns expressed by so many other people about the immensity of “their” territory, and this in such regions as Valleyfield, Lanaudière and Mauricie. On that score, however, the problem is quite different in Nunavik and Gaspésie. In any event, we did not neglect the aspect of electoral geography but interpreted our mandate in such a way as to, while rejecting absolutist positions, seek an optimal statistical balance – sometimes, as we shall see, more relevantly assessed on a “regional” scale – rather than seek equivalent territory sizes... populated at extremely variable densities. Although variances from the electoral quota are legally authorized within the limits of  $\pm 25\%$ , we feel it is reasonable for them to be kept within the limits of  $\pm 10\%$ . Less stringent than in the United States, and even in the United Kingdom where the legally permissible variance is set at  $\pm 5\%$  for the elections scheduled in 2015, this operational “rule” appears to us as simply more appropriate.

While noting that the geographic size of electoral districts can make elected representatives' work more difficult, we believe that other bodies are better suited to implement the more satisfactory solutions that may be required, such as compensatory measures in the form of allowances and services for MPs as determined by the House of Commons itself (the most recent version of which is dated December 15, 2010).

### **Respecting Boundaries of Existing Political and Administrative Entities**

Apart from a few unrealistic proposals for us to apply the provincial electoral boundaries to federal electoral districts, we were often called on to retain the boundaries already established for other political and administrative purposes, including municipalities and boroughs, regional county municipalities (RCMs) or, in rarer cases, administrative regions. This made us realize the extent to which new territories of reference, even those established for the purposes of administrative rationality, can fairly quickly become significant new foundations of identity. For example, we were relatively surprised by the great attachment many expressed toward their RCMs, established just over 30 years ago. The content and tone of the representations made in the context of the public hearings quickly convinced us to review our initial proposals so as to reinforce our previously expressed position in principle or, more often, to adapt our proposal to the wishes clearly expressed during our local consultations.

We also understood that the same logic applied to the boroughs (or sectors) recognized in a number of cities. Accordingly, we tried to avoid splitting up or dividing such entities (RCMs, municipalities, boroughs, districts, etc.) whenever it seemed possible and reasonable, while not neglecting our own objective of greater electoral fairness.

## History and Belonging

While generally more difficult to translate into tangible boundaries, historical references and shared attachments were evoked on several occasions, with the ultimate view of highlighting the weaknesses in our proposal. Rather curiously, certain other “rules,” such as respecting the boundaries and integrity of RCMs, were flouted in favour of a sense of belonging conceived on the basis of a specific history. For example, we witnessed some heartfelt expressions by citizens convinced of the inviolable nature of their identity: “Beaucerons we were born, Beaucerons we shall die!” Expressed elsewhere with greater restraint, such feelings of belonging marked many of the representations made at one hearing or another. We bore them in mind when deciding on the boundaries of the electoral districts making up the new electoral map.

## Geographic References and People's Names

Acts that are repeated over time are often declared traditional, but also viewed as unchangeable. We became aware of this “truth” during the discussions on drawing electoral boundaries and giving names to the units thus created. For example, not keeping the name Chambly to designate the electoral district historically associated therewith could have been considered tantamount to treason. More generally speaking, we should state that the names presented in our proposal were met with a surprisingly large number of strong reactions.

## An Unspoken Preference for the Status Quo

Let us be clear: defending the status quo was not part of the Commission’s mandate. Nevertheless, we observed that most people had a preference for this scenario at the local level, leaving it to “others” to assume the inevitable changes that the Act generates. We did not wish to impose change for the sake of change, but neither could we bow to too many requests for keeping the present order.

## Outcome

Better informed of how we proceeded, we can now describe the results of our work. The many and varied comments received in response to our proposal provide a fairly precise indication of the outcome of our deliberations which, informed by the contributions of myriad stakeholders (citizens, municipal and parliamentary elected representatives, as well as interest groups and political parties), takes shape in our proposed electoral map for the next federal elections. The tables that follow, accompanied by brief comments, provide a succinct account.

Table 1 shows that the redistricting exercise produced a distribution that, seen strictly through a numeric lens, groups 68 of the 78 electoral districts to be drawn within the  $\pm 10\%$  margin seen as ideal. For the three districts with a population surplus, the largest deviation is 11.05%, in the electoral district of Beauce. All in all, this deviation appears tolerable; and it results in part from the firm position of the population that more than keenly wishes to keep its “territory” intact.

The case of the seven electoral districts whose populations are insufficient to ensure compliance with our ideal limit of –10% requires a more detailed explanation. In reality, only the electoral district of Mégantic—L'Érable appears quite unusual with a deviation of –12.41%; we must point out, however, that this stems from the attention we paid to the wishes of the populations in question and from the application of the other criteria set out in the Act, including consideration of communities of interest. The other case that departs from the ideal, with a population deficit of some –15.64%, is the electoral district of Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou; this is, we hasten to point out, the largest electoral territory in Quebec!

The last five electoral districts with a negative deviation of more than 10% are concentrated in two regions – Saguenay and Gaspésie – both of which are found in the eastern part of Quebec. In terms of Saguenay, we find the electoral districts of Chicoutimi and Jonquière with deviations from the quota that are particularly pronounced (see Table 3). We could have mitigated this result by amalgamating the case of Lac-Saint-Jean with the other two, but this would have brought about a very unsatisfactory correction, while at the same time neglecting the communities of interest that very clearly distinguish the two groupings comprised of the entities of Chicoutimi and Jonquière on the one hand, and the territory of Lac-Saint-Jean on the other.

The three units comprising the last group of electoral districts whose deficits exceed our ideal limit of 10% are found in the Gaspé Peninsula (see Table 4). There seemed to be a consensus all the way to Montréal about the need for Gaspésie to receive special treatment. The Gaspé Peninsula, divided by the Chic-Chocs Mountains, is made up of a string of villages all along the Estuary and Gulf of St. Lawrence as well as Chaleur Bay. It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the MP to represent this territory. This is why we feel that MP–elector relations would be improved by the proposed delimitation, which would also respect the RCMs' boundaries. In this context, Avignon—Matane is the only electoral district that calls for a specific justification based on the extraordinary nature of its demography and geography (–26.42%). We were unable to meet the standard suggested by the Act when it came to this electoral district.

Before closing this statistical chapter, we should note that the Saint-Laurent electoral district, on the Island of Montréal, received special treatment in light of the views expressed by numerous stakeholders that this borough was experiencing very strong demographic growth, and that we could reasonably expect this trend to continue in the years to come. Checking this assertion in *Montréal en statistiques*, a set of documents prepared by the City of Montréal's Direction du développement économique et urbain, Service de la mise en valeur du territoire, convinced us that the demographic deficit that our proposed map reveals in Saint-Laurent would in all likelihood be temporary and, what is more, short-lived.

We can now present a summary of the changes made to the existing map (Table 5). First, we see that the new map includes three additional electoral districts. Of the 75 existing electoral districts, 11 are unchanged, 30 have been adjusted slightly, and 34 have undergone considerable change. In practice, the line between the latter two categories is established at 25% according to the estimated extent of the changes made in terms of geography and demography. The change is therefore qualified as considerable or not (slight). This classification determines in large part – without being automatic – the decisions presented further on relative to the naming of electoral districts.

**Table 1 – Distribution of the 78 Electoral Districts by Deviation**

Deviation	Number of Electoral Districts
≥10%	3
Between 5% and 9.99%	19
Between 2% and 4.99%	15
Between 1.99% and -1.99%	17
Between -2% and -4.99%	7
Between -5% and -9.99%	10
≤-10%	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>

**Table 2 – Distribution of the 18 Electoral Districts on the Island of Montréal by Various Types of Deviation**

Deviations from General Quota of 101,321	Number of Electoral Districts	Deviations from "Regional" Quota of 104,804	Number of Electoral Districts
≥10%	–	≥10%	–
Between 5% and 9.99%	7	Between 5% and 9.99%	2
Between 2% and 4.99%	5	Between 2% and 4.99%	4
Between 1.99% and -1.99%	5	Between 1.99% and -1.99%	7
Between -2% and -4.99%	–	Between -2% and -4.99%	4
Between -5% and -9.99%	1	Between -5% and -9.99%	–
≤-10%	–	≤-10%	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

**Table 3 – Deviations Calculated for the Two Electoral Districts in Saguenay by Type of Electoral Quota**

Electoral District	General Quota 101,321	"Regional" Quota 84,548
Jonquière	-13.55%	3.61%
Chicoutimi	-19.56%	-3.60%

**Table 4 – Deviations Calculated for the Three Electoral Districts in Eastern Quebec by Type of Electoral Quota**

<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>General Quota 101,321</b>	<b>“Regional” Quota 79,396</b>
Rimouski	-16.30%	6.82%
Gaspésie—Les Îles	-22.19%	-0.71%
Avignon—Matane	-26.42%	-6.11%

**Table 5 – Extent of Change by Electoral District from the Current Map (2003) to the Proposed Map (2013)**

<b>Extent of Change</b>	<b>Number of Electoral Districts</b>
None	11
Slight	30
Considerable	34
New district	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>

**Table 6 – Distribution of the 78 Electoral Districts by Deviation**  
Quota: 101,321

Deviations	≥10%	Between 5% and 9.99%	Between 2% and 4.99%	Between -1.99% and 1.99%	Between -2% and -4.99%	Between -5% and -9.99%	≤-10%
Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beauce</li> <li>• Saint-Maurice</li> <li>• Vaudreuil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ahuntsic—Cartierville</li> <li>• Belœil—Chambly</li> <li>• Dorval—Lachine</li> <li>• Gatineau</li> <li>• Lac-Saint-Louis</li> <li>• Laurentides—Labelle</li> <li>• Laurier—Sainte-Marie</li> <li>• Louis-Saint-Laurent</li> <li>• Montmagny—Rivière-du-Loup</li> <li>• Papineau</li> <li>• Pierrefonds—Dollard</li> <li>• Pontiac</li> <li>• Repentigny</li> <li>• Saint-Jean</li> <li>• Saint-Léonard—Villeray</li> <li>• Salaberry</li> <li>• Shefford</li> <li>• Sherbrooke</li> <li>• Trois-Rivières</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hochelaga</li> <li>• Hull—Aylmer</li> <li>• Lac-Saint-Jean</li> <li>• La Pointe-de-l'Île</li> <li>• LaSalle—Verdun</li> <li>• LeMoyne</li> <li>• Longueuil</li> <li>• Louis-Hébert</li> <li>• Mirabel</li> <li>• Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount</li> <li>• Portneuf—Jacques-Cartier</li> <li>• Richmond—Arthabaska</li> <li>• Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie</li> <li>• Terrebonne</li> <li>• Vimy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abitibi—Témiscamingue</li> <li>• Bellechasse—Lévis</li> <li>• Bourassa</li> <li>• Brossard—Saint-Lambert</li> <li>• Charlesbourg—Haute-Saint-Charles</li> <li>• Compton—Stanstead</li> <li>• Honoré-Mercier</li> <li>• La Prairie</li> <li>• Laval—Les Îles</li> <li>• Lévis—Lotbinière</li> <li>• Montcalm</li> <li>• Mont-Royal</li> <li>• Outremont</li> <li>• Rivière-des-Mille-Îles</li> <li>• Rivière-du-Nord</li> <li>• Saint-Hyacinthe—Bagot</li> <li>• Ville-Marie</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alfred-Pellan</li> <li>• Berthier—Maskinongé</li> <li>• Blainville</li> <li>• Brome—Missisquoi</li> <li>• Drummond</li> <li>• Joliette</li> <li>• Québec</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation</li> <li>• Bas-Richelieu—Nicolet—Bécancour</li> <li>• Beaufort—Limoilou</li> <li>• Charlevoix—Montmorency</li> <li>• Châteauguay—Lacolle</li> <li>• Manicouagan</li> <li>• Montarville</li> <li>• Sainte-Rose</li> <li>• Saint-Laurent</li> <li>• Verchères—Les Patriotes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou</li> <li>• Avignon—Matane</li> <li>• Chicoutimi</li> <li>• Gaspésie—Les Îles</li> <li>• Jonquière</li> <li>• Mégantic—L'Érable</li> <li>• Rimouski</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>

Most pronounced deviations:  
Negative: Avignon—Matane: -26.42%  
Positive: Beauce: +11.05%



**Table 7 – Deviations from the Electoral Quota for Quebec's 78 Federal Electoral Districts (in descending numerical order)\***

<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Deviation (Percentage)</b>
Beauce	11.05
Saint-Maurice	10.88
Vaudreuil	10.45
Laurentides—Labelle	9.91
Repentigny	9.74
Saint-Léonard—Villeray	9.21
Ahuntsic-Cartierville	9.03
Beloeil—Chambly	8.52
Papineau	7.56
Lac-Saint-Louis	7.38
Trois-Rivières	7.36
Pierrefonds—Dollard	7.32
Saint-Jean	6.83
Sherbrooke	6.58
Shefford	6.14
Montmagny—Rivière-du-Loup	5.96
Laurier—Sainte-Marie	5.64
Salaberry	5.64
Dorval—Lachine	5.49
Louis-Saint-Laurent	5.49
Pontiac	5.11
Gatineau	5.04
Terrebonne	4.94
Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie	4.91
Lac-Saint-Jean	4.40
LaSalle—Verdun	3.94
LeMoyne	3.53
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount	3.05
Portneuf—Jacques-Cartier	3.03
Longueuil	3.01
Vimy	3.01
Louis-Hébert	2.68
Richmond—Arthabaska	2.54
Mirabel	2.19

**Table 7 – Deviations from the Electoral Quota for Quebec's 78 Federal Electoral Districts (in descending numerical order)\***

<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Deviation (Percentage)</b>
La Pointe-de-l'Île	2.16
Hull—Aylmer	2.10
Hochelaga	2.09
Charlesbourg—Haute-Saint-Charles	1.98
Ville-Marie	1.73
Laval—Les Îles	1.71
Rivière-des-Mille-Îles	1.48
Abitibi—Témiscamingue	1.45
Honoré-Mercier	1.25
Bellechasse—Lévis	0.95
Rivière-du-Nord	0.75
Compton—Stanstead	0.62
Lévis—Lotbinière	0.09
Mont-Royal	-0.06
Outremont	-0.40
Brossard—Saint-Lambert	-0.49
Bourassa	-1.02
La Prairie	-1.49
Saint-Hyacinthe—Bagot	-1.67
Montcalm	-1.78
Drummond	-2.61
Brome—Missisquoi	-2.67
Joliette	-2.68
Berthier—Maskinongé	-2.70
Blainville	-2.79
Alfred-Pellan	-3.23
Québec	-4.73
Sainte-Rose	-5.17
Verchères—Les Patriotes	-5.92
Montarville	-6.14
Manicouagan	-6.47
Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation	-7.02
Saint-Laurent	-7.38
Bas-Richelieu—Nicolet—Bécancour	-7.44

**Table 7 – Deviations from the Electoral Quota for Quebec's 78 Federal Electoral Districts (in descending numerical order)\***

<b>Electoral District</b>	<b>Deviation (Percentage)</b>
Beauport—Limoilou	-8.27
Charlevoix—Montmorency	-8.71
Châteauguay—Lacolle	-9.03
Mégantic—L'Érable	-12.41
Jonquière	-13.55
Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou	-15.64
Rimouski	-16.30
Chicoutimi	-19.56
Gaspésie—Les Îles	-22.19
Avignon—Matane	-26.42

\* The alternation between clear and shaded sections corresponds to the categories set for the distribution of the 78 electoral districts in terms of their deviations from the electoral quota (Table 6). With regard to the dark line, it signals the extraordinary nature of the deviation calculated for Avignon—Matane.

### **Names of Electoral Districts**

An electoral district's name is subject to change as soon as its boundaries are significantly altered. In our proposal, we showed a clear preference for using people's names in such cases, with a view to blunting the resistance that typically greets proposed modifications when it comes to geographic references. Our proposal contained 21 original ideas along those lines:

Anne-Hébert	Maurice-Richard
Curé-Labelle	Nicolas-Vincent
Denis-Benjamin-Viger	Ozias-Leduc
Elzéar-Bernier	Paul-Comtois
Étienne-Parent	Paul-Ragueneau
George-Étienne-Cartier	Paul-Sauvé
Gilles-Villeneuve	Pierre-Legardeur
Idola-Saint-Jean	Roger-Lemelin
John-Peters-Humphrey	Urbain-Brossard
Louis-Fréchette	Wilder-Penfield
MacDonald-Langstaff	

Met with skepticism and, in some cases, outright opposition, these names have in the end been withdrawn in the proposal presented here. This operation alone accounts for nearly half of the “corrections” made in preparing our final proposed map, which speaks to a genuine sensitivity to the representations communicated to us, in one form or another, on this subject as well as others.

This open-minded attitude was also apparent in our reception of the many written and oral representations communicated to us in respect of the existing electoral map on which 44 electoral districts are keeping their name, sometimes in response to strongly worded remarks. The 31 others saw minor or significant name changes, principally under two objectives: simplifying names that had become overly complex (e.g. Montmagny—L’Islet—Kamouraska—Rivière-du-Loup), or ensuring a better correspondence with the geographic reality resulting from the redistribution (e.g. Avignon—Matane or Lévis—Lotbinière).

Ahuntsic-Cartierville	Lévis—Lotbinière
Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation	Longueuil
Avignon—Matane	Mirabel
Bellechasse—Lévis	Montarville
Beloeil—Chambly	Montmagny—Rivière-du-Loup
Blainville	Mont-Royal
Brossard—Saint-Lambert	Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount
Charlevoix—Montmorency	Rimouski
Châteauguay—Lacolle	Saint-Laurent
Chicoutimi	Saint-Léonard—Villeray
Dorval—Lachine	Saint-Maurice
Gaspésie—Les Îles	Salaberry
Jonquière	Terrebonne
Lac-Saint-Jean	Vaudreuil
La Prairie	Ville-Marie
LaSalle—Verdun	

Lastly, three brand new names were inserted into the new map for the 3 electoral districts added to the 75 on the current map: LeMoyne, Sainte-Rose and Vimy. The latter name requires a somewhat elaborate explanation.

At a hearing in Montréal, the Commission was persuaded of the importance of honouring the memory of veterans. That suggestion garnered broad support among those attending the hearing. Accordingly, the Commission felt it appropriate to give the name Vimy to an electoral district on Île-Jésus. It was during the battle of Vimy Ridge that Canadians fought for the first time under Canada’s colours. Canadian casualties, of the 30,000 troops who took part in the battle, reached 10,602 men, including 7,004 injured

and 3,598 deceased. Close to 1,700,000 Canadians took part in various global conflicts during the 20th century, and 116,000 of them were killed in action.

The Commission also agreed to keep some existing names even when a strict application of the rule would have suggested we be more daring. Those decisions were based on repeated resistance to eliminating a reference to a specific corner of the land in the name of electoral districts comprising several regions. However, we would recommend further reflection on this point, in light of the expressed desire to simplify names that have become overly complex.

Table 8 provides a basic account of the complex operations that marked our work, backed by the rules surrounding the choice of electoral district names and by the written and oral representations communicated to us during the exercise of our mandate.

In addition to the eight tables that buttress our report, precise demographic data and geographic maps covering the 78 electoral districts are annexed to and form an integral part of this report.

**Table 8 – Changes to the Names of Electoral Districts (2013) in Comparison with the Current Map (2003) and the Proposal (2012)**

Electoral District	Change Made to the Name	
	A - Compared to the Current Map	B - Compared to the Proposal
Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou	I	C
Abitibi—Témiscamingue	I	I
Ahuntsic-Cartierville*	C	NP
Alfred-Pellan	I	I
Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation*	C	C
Avignon—Matane*	C	C
Bas-Richelieu—Nicolet—Bécancour	I	NP
Beauce	I	I
Beauport—Limoilou	I	NP
Bellechasse—Lévis*	C	NP
Beloeil—Chambly*	C	NP
Berthier—Maskinongé	I	NP
Blainville*	C	NP
Bourassa	I	I
Brome—Missisquoi	I	I
Brossard—Saint-Lambert*	C	C
Charlesbourg—Haute-Saint-Charles	I	NP
Charlevoix—Montmorency*	C	C
Châteauguay—Lacolle*	C	C
Chicoutimi*	C	NP
Compton—Stanstead	I	I

**Table 8 – Changes to the Names of Electoral Districts (2013) in Comparison with the Current Map (2003) and the Proposal (2012)**

Electoral District	Change Made to the Name	
	A - Compared to the Current Map	B - Compared to the Proposal
Dorval—Lachine*	C	C
Drummond	I	I
Gaspésie—Les Îles	C	I
Gatineau	I	NP
Hochelaga	I	I
Honoré-Mercier	I	NP
Hull—Aylmer	I	C
Joliette	I	I
Jonquière*	C	NP
La Pointe-de-l'Île	I	NP
La Prairie*	C	NP
Lac-Saint-Jean	C	I
Lac-Saint-Louis	I	I
LaSalle—Verdun*	C	C
Laurentides—Labelle	I	C
Laurier—Sainte-Marie	I	NP
Laval—Les Îles	I	NP
LeMoyne*	NE	NP
Lévis—Lotbinière*	C	C
Longueuil	C	I
Louis-Hébert	I	NP
Louis-Saint-Laurent	I	NP
Manicouagan	I	I
Mégantic—L'Érable	I	C
Mirabel*	C	NP
Montarville	C	I
Montcalm	I	I
Montmagny—Rivière-du-Loup*	C	NP
Mont-Royal*	C	NP
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount*	C	NP
Outremont	I	I
Papineau	I	I

**Table 8 – Changes to the Names of Electoral Districts (2013) in Comparison with the Current Map (2003) and the Proposal (2012)**

Electoral District	Change Made to the Name	
	A - Compared to the Current Map	B - Compared to the Proposal
Pierrefonds—Dollard	I	NP
Pontiac	I	C
Portneuf—Jacques-Cartier	I	NP
Québec	I	I
Repentigny	I	NP
Richmond—Arthabaska	I	I
Rimouski	C	I
Rivière-des-Mille-Îles	I	C
Rivière-du-Nord	I	NP
Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie	I	NP
Sainte-Rose	NE	I
Saint-Hyacinthe—Bagot	I	I
Saint-Jean	I	I
Saint-Laurent*	C	NP
Saint-Léonard—Villeray*	C	C
Saint-Maurice*	C	NP
Salaberry*	C	NP
Shefford	I	I
Sherbrooke	I	I
Terrebonne	C	I
Trois-Rivières	I	I
Vaudreuil	C	I
Verchères—Les Patriotes	I	I
Ville-Marie	C	I
Vimy*	NE	NP

- Legend:** \* New name in comparison with both the current map and the proposal  
**C** Name changed in reference to the current map, or to the proposal  
**I** Identical name to that on the current map, or to that in the proposal  
**NE** Non-existent: new name required by the addition of three electoral districts  
**NP** New name in comparison with the proposal

## In the End...

Given all of our information sources, it has become clear to us that the whole citizenry of Quebec, either directly or indirectly through their elected representatives, helped craft the electoral map that we are proposing.

In attempting to bring the direction of our mandate in line with the preferences expressed by speakers at the public hearings or contained in the documents addressed to us, we chose to harmonize the objectives of equitable representation with those of effective representation.

Dated at Montréal, in the Province of Quebec, this 15th day of February, 2013.

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The Honourable Jules Allard, S.J.C  
*Chairperson*

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J. Michel Doyon, Q.C., Ad.E., Ph.D.  
*Member*

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Raymond Hudon, Ph.D.  
*Member*

CERTIFIED copy of the Report of the Federal Electoral Boundaries Commission for the Province of Quebec.

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Signature

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Date



# *Schedule* **Schedule**



## Schedule – Boundaries and Names of Electoral Districts

This publication contains a provincial map of Quebec, four (4) maps for Southern and Eastern Quebec, individual maps of cities including more than one electoral district, and a map and description of each of the province's seventy-eight (78) electoral districts.

The sources used in the preparation of the maps in this atlas are from Natural Resources Canada (Canada Centre for Remote Sensing) and Statistics Canada (Geography Division).

The following applies to all the descriptions contained in this publication:

- (a) for the purposes of descriptions of electoral districts, the term “regional county municipality” means a corporation having jurisdiction over a territory in respect of which letters patent have been issued pursuant to the provisions of Division 1, Chapter 1, Title II of the *Land Use Planning and Development Act* (c. A-19.1 of the *Revised Statutes of Quebec*) following the coming into force of section 12.1 (S.Q. 1979, c. 51, s. 251) of the *Territorial Division Act* (c. D-11 of the *Revised Statutes of Quebec*);
- (b) reference to “boulevard”, “road”, “street”, “estuary”, “river”, “highway”, “avenue”, “parkway”, “railway”, “transmission line”, “bridge” and “canal” signifies their centre line unless otherwise described;
- (c) all villages, cities and Indian reserves lying within the perimeter of an electoral district are included in it unless otherwise described;
- (d) wherever a word or expression is used to designate a territorial division, that word or expression designates the territorial division as it existed or was delimited on the first day of March, 2011; and
- (e) the translation of the terms “street”, “avenue” and “boulevard” follows Treasury Board standards, while the translation of all other public thoroughfare designations is based on commonly used terms but has no official recognition. The French term “ville” is always and exclusively translated as “city”.

The population figure of each electoral district is derived from the 2011 decennial census conducted by Statistics Canada.

### **Abitibi—Baie-James—Nunavik—Eeyou**

(Population: 85,475)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

- (a) the Regional County Municipality of La Vallée-de-l'Or, including: Lac-Simon Indian Reserve; the Kitcisakik Indian settlement;
- (b) the Equivalent Territory of Jamésie, including: the Cree village municipalities and the Cree reserved lands of Chisasibi, Eastmain, Mistissini, Nemiscau, Waskaganish, Waswanipi and Wemindji; the Indian settlement of Oujé-Bougoumou; and
- (c) the Territory of the Kativik Regional Administration, including the Cree Village Municipality and the

Cree Reserved Land of Whapmagoostui; the Nordic village municipalities of Akulivik, Aupaluk, Inukjuak, Ivujivik, Kangiqsualujuaq, Kangiqsujuaq, Kangirsuk, Kuujuaq, Kuujuarapik, Puvirnituk, Quaqtaq, Salluit, Tasiujaq and Umiujaq; the Naskapi Village Municipality of Kawawachikamach.

### **Abitibi–Témiscamingue**

(Population: 102,794)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

- (a) the City of Rouyn-Noranda;
- (b) the Regional County Municipality of Témiscamingue, including: Timiskaming Indian Reserve No. 19 and Eagle Village First Nation-Kipawa Indian Reserve; the Hunter's Point and Winneway Indian settlements;
- (c) the Regional County Municipality of Abitibi-Ouest; and
- (d) the Regional County Municipality of Abitibi, including Pikogan Indian Reserve.

### **Ahunsiac-Cartierville**

(Population: 110,473)

(Map 10)

Consisting of that part of the City of Montréal comprised of that part of the borough of Ahunsiac-Cartierville lying southwesterly of Papineau Avenue and Highway No. 19 (Papineau Highway).

### **Alfred-Pellan**

(Population: 98,045)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Laval lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said city with Papineau Avenue (Athanasé-David Bridge); thence southeasterly along said avenue to des Lacasse Avenue; thence southwesterly along said avenue to des Laurentides Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to de la Concorde Boulevard East; thence generally northeasterly along said boulevard to Highway No. 19 (Papineau Highway); thence southeasterly along said highway to the southeasterly limit of the City of Laval.

### **Argenteuil—La Petite-Nation**

(Population: 94,208)

(Map 6)

Consisting of:

- (a) the regional county municipalities of Papineau and Argenteuil;
- (b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Les Pays-d'en-Haut comprised of the municipalities of Lac-des-Seize-Îles, Morin-Heights, Saint-Adolphe-d'Howard and Wentworth-Nord;

(c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais comprised of the municipalities of L'Ange-Gardien and Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette; and

(d) that part of the City of Gatineau comprised of the sectors of Masson-Angers and Buckingham.

### **Avignon—Matane**

(Population: 74,547)

(Map 5)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Avignon, including Gesgapegiag Indian Reserve and Listuguj Indian Reserve No. 1; and

(b) the regional county municipalities of La Matapédia, La Mitis and Matane.

### **Bas-Richelieu—Nicolet—Bécancour**

(Population: 93,779)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Nicolet-Yamaska, including Odanak Indian Reserve No. 12;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Pierre-De Saurel; and

(c) the Regional County Municipality of Bécancour, including Wôlinak Indian Reserve No. 11.

### **Beauce**

(Population: 112,514)

(Map 4)

Consisting of:

(a) the regional county municipalities of Beauce-Sartigan, La Nouvelle-Beauce and Robert-Cliche; and

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Les Etchemins comprised of the municipalities of Sainte-Aurélie, Saint-Benjamin, Saint-Prosper and Saint-Zacharie.

### **Beauport—Limoilou**

(Population: 92,944)

(Map 11)

Consisting of that part of the City of Québec comprised of:

(a) that part of the borough of La Cité-Limoilou lying northerly of the Saint-Charles River and its estuary; and

(b) that part of the borough of Beauport lying southerly and westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said borough with Louis-XIV Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to Lloyd-Welch Boulevard; thence southerly along the production of said boulevard and Armand-Paris Boulevard to Raymond Boulevard; thence generally southerly along said boulevard to Highway No. 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway); thence generally southeasterly along said highway and its production to the southeasterly limit of the borough of Beauport.

### **Bellechasse—Lévis**

(Population: 102,288)

(Map 8)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Bellechasse; and

(b) that part of the City of Lévis comprised of:

(i) the borough of Desjardins;

(ii) that part of the borough of Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est lying northerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said borough with Highway No. 20 (Jean-Lesage Highway); thence generally easterly along said highway to the Etchemin River; thence generally easterly along said river to the easterly limit of the borough of Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est.

### **Beloil—Chambly**

(Population: 109,955)

(Map 9)

Consisting of:

(a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Rouville comprised of: the cities of Marieville and Richelieu; the Municipality of Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu; and

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of La Vallée-du-Richelieu comprised of: the cities of Beloil, Carignan, Chambly, Mont-Saint-Hilaire and Otterburn Park; the municipalities of McMasterville and Saint-Jean-Baptiste.

### **Berthier—Maskinongé**

(Population: 98,590)

(Map 14)

Consisting of:

(a) the regional county municipalities of D'Autray and Maskinongé;

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Matawinie comprised of: the municipalities of Saint-Félix-de-Valois and Saint-Jean-de-Matha; the Parish Municipality of Saint-Damien; and

(c) that part of the City of Trois-Rivières comprised of the sector of Pointe-du-Lac.

## **Blainville**

(Population: 98,499)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the Regional County Municipality of Thérèse-De Blainville comprised of the cities of Blainville, Bois-des-Filion, Lorraine and Sainte-Thérèse.

## **Bourassa**

(Population: 100,286)

(Map 10)

Consisting of that part of the City of Montréal comprised of:

(a) that part of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville lying northeasterly of Papineau Avenue and Highway No. 19 (Papineau Highway); and

(b) the borough of Montréal-Nord.

## **Brome—Missisquoi**

(Population: 98,616)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Brome-Missisquoi;

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Haut-Richelieu comprised of: the Parish Municipality of Saint-Sébastien; the municipalities of Henryville, Noyan, Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville and Venise-en-Québec; and

(c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Memphrémagog comprised of: the City of Magog; the Village Municipality of Stukely-Sud; the municipalities of Austin, Bolton-Est, Eastman, Saint-Benoît-du-Lac and Saint-Étienne-de-Bolton; the township municipalities of Potton and Orford.

## **Brossard—Saint-Lambert**

(Population: 100,828)

(Map 9)

Consisting of the cities of Brossard and Saint-Lambert.

## **Charlesbourg—Haute-Saint-Charles**

(Population: 103,331)

(Map 11)

Consisting of that part of the City of Québec comprised of:

(a) the borough of Charlesbourg; and

(b) that part of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of the City of Québec with Valcartier Boulevard; thence generally southeasterly along said boulevard to the transmission line; thence generally easterly along said transmission line to the Saint-Charles River; thence generally northeasterly along said river to de la Colline Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to de la Faune Street; thence northeasterly along said street to the transmission line; thence easterly along said transmission line to Lapierre Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to the southeasterly limit of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles.

## **Charlevoix—Montmorency**

(Population: 92,496)

(Map 11)

Consisting of:

(a) the regional county municipalities of L'Île-d'Orléans, La Côte-de-Beaupré, Charlevoix-Est and Charlevoix; and

(b) that part of the City of Québec comprised of that part of the borough of Beauport lying northerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said borough with Louis-XIV Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to Lloyd-Welch Boulevard; thence southerly along the southerly production of said boulevard and Armand-Paris Boulevard to Raymond Boulevard; thence generally southerly along said boulevard to Highway No. 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway); thence generally southeasterly along said highway and its production to the southeasterly limit of the borough of Beauport.

## **Châteauguay—Lacolle**

(Population: 92,169)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Les Jardins-de-Napierville, excepting: the Township Municipality of Hemmingford; the Village Municipality of Hemmingford;

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Beauharnois-Salaberry comprised of the municipalities of Sainte-Martine and Saint-Urbain-Premier; and

(c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Roussillon comprised of: the cities of Châteauguay, Léry and Mercier; the Parish Municipality of Saint-Isidore.

## **Chicoutimi**

(Population: 81,501)

(Map 12)

Consisting of:

(a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Fjord-du-Saguenay comprised of: the municipalities of Ferland-et-Boilleau, L'Anse-Saint-Jean, Petit-Saguenay, Rivière-Éternité and Saint-Félix-d'Otis; the unorganized territory of Lalemant; and

(b) that part of the City of Saguenay comprised of:

(i) the borough of La Baie;

(ii) that part of the borough of Chicoutimi lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said borough with Highway No. 70; thence generally southeasterly along said highway, du Royaume Boulevard East (Highway No. 170) and Highway No. 170 to the southeasterly limit of the borough of Chicoutimi.

## **Compton—Stanstead**

(Population: 101,946)

(Map 13)

Consisting of:

(a) the regional county municipalities of Coaticook and Le Haut-Saint-François;

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Val-Saint-François comprised of the Municipality of Stoke;

(c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Memphrémagog comprised of: the City of Stanstead; the village municipalities of Ayer's Cliff and North Hatley; the municipalities of Hatley, Ogden and Sainte-Catherine-de-Hatley; the township municipalities of Hatley and Stanstead; and

(d) the City of Sherbrooke, excepting the boroughs of Fleurimont, Jacques-Cartier and Mont-Bellevue.

## **Dorval—Lachine**

(Population: 106,886)

(Map 10)

Consisting of:

(a) the cities of Dorval and L'Île Dorval; and

(b) that part of the City of Montréal comprised of:

(i) the borough of Lachine;

(ii) that part of the borough of LaSalle lying northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Shevchenko Boulevard and the former Canadian Pacific Railway (westerly of Jean-Chevalier Street); thence southwesterly along said railway to Dollard Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to de l'Aqueduc Canal; thence generally southwesterly along said canal and its production to the southerly limit of the City of Montréal.



## **Drummond**

(Population: 98,681)

(Map 3)

Consisting of the Regional County Municipality of Drummond.

## **Gaspésie—Les Îles**

(Population: 78,833)

(Map 5)

Consisting of:

(a) the regional county municipalities of La Haute-Gaspésie, La Côte-de-Gaspé, Le Rocher-Percé and Bonaventure; and

(b) the Equivalent Territory of Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine, comprised of the municipalities of Grosse-Île and Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

## **Gatineau**

(Population: 106,424)

(Map 6)

Consisting of that part of the City of Gatineau described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of said city with Saint-Joseph Boulevard; thence easterly in a straight line to the Gatineau River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to the southerly limit of the City of Gatineau (Ottawa River); thence generally northeasterly along said limit and said river to the easterly limit of the sector of Gatineau; thence northerly along said limit to the northerly limit of the City of Gatineau; thence generally westerly along said limit to Montée Paiement; thence generally southerly along Montée Paiement to Highway No. 50 (de l'Outaouais Highway); thence westerly and southerly along said highway to La Vérendrye Boulevard West; thence northwesterly and southwesterly along said boulevard and du Pont Avenue to the northerly limit of the City of Gatineau (Alonzo-Wright Bridge); thence generally southerly along said limit to the point of commencement.

## **Hochelaga**

(Population: 103,436)

(Map 10)

Consisting of that part of the City of Montréal comprised of:

(a) that part of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southeasterly limit of the City of Montréal with the southeasterly production of Haig Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production and said avenue to Hochelaga Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Langelier Boulevard; thence northwesterly along said boulevard to Sherbrooke Street East; thence northeasterly along said street to the transmission line lying between Trianon Street and Des Groseilliers Street; thence northwesterly along said transmission line to the westerly limit of said borough; thence generally southwesterly and northwesterly along said limit to Beaubien Street East; thence southwesterly along said street to Langelier Boulevard;

thence northwesterly along said boulevard to the westerly limit of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve; and

(b) that part of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie lying northeasterly of Pie-IX Boulevard and southeasterly of Bélanger Street.

### **Honoré-Mercier**

(Population: 102,587)

(Map 10)

Consisting of that part of the City of Montréal comprised of:

(a) the borough of Anjou;

(b) that part of the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles lying westerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of the City of Montréal-Est with Henri-Bourassa Boulevard East; thence northeasterly along said boulevard to Highway No. 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway); thence northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of the City of Montréal; and

(c) that part of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve lying northeasterly of Langelier Boulevard and northwesterly of Beaubien Street East.

### **Hull–Aylmer**

(Population: 103,447)

(Map 6)

Consisting of that part of the City of Gatineau described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with Eardley Road; thence southeasterly along said road to des Allumetières Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to des Grives Boulevard; thence generally northerly along said boulevard to Pink Road; thence generally easterly along said road to Saint-Raymond Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to the Gatineau Parkway; thence northwesterly along said parkway to the northerly limit of the City of Gatineau; thence generally northeasterly along said limit to Saint-Joseph Boulevard; thence easterly in a straight line to the Gatineau River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to the southerly limit of the City of Gatineau (Ottawa River); thence generally southwesterly, northwesterly and northerly along the southerly and westerly limits of said city and said river to the point of commencement.

### **Joliette**

(Population: 98,610)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Matawinie, excepting: the municipalities of Saint-Félix-de-Valois and Saint-Jean-de-Matha; the Parish Municipality of Saint-Damien; the unorganized territories of Baie-Obaoca, Baie-Atibenne, Lac-Cabasta and Lac-du-Taureau; Communauté Atikamekw de Manawan Indian Reserve; and

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Joliette.

## **Jonquière**

(Population: 87,596)

(Map 12)

Consisting of:

(a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Lac-Saint-Jean-Est comprised of the municipalities of Labrecque, Lamarche and Saint-Nazaire;

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Fjord-du-Saguenay comprised of: the municipalities of Bégin, Larouche, Saint-Ambroise, Saint-Charles-de-Bourget, Saint-David-de-Falardeau, Saint-Fulgence and Saint-Honoré; the Parish Municipality of Sainte-Rose-du-Nord; the unorganized territories of Mont-Valin and Lac-Ministuk; and

(c) that part of the City of Saguenay comprised of:

(i) the borough of Jonquière;

(ii) that part of the borough of Chicoutimi lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said borough with Highway No. 70; thence generally southeasterly along said highway, du Royaume Boulevard East (Highway No. 170) and Highway No. 170 to the southeasterly limit of the borough of Chicoutimi.

## **La Pointe-de-l'Île**

(Population: 103,512)

(Map 10)

Consisting of:

(a) the City of Montréal-Est; and

(b) that part of the City of Montréal comprised of:

(i) that part of the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles lying southeasterly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northernmost corner of the City of Montréal-Est with Henri-Bourassa Boulevard East; thence northeasterly along said boulevard to Highway No. 40 (Métropolitaine Highway); thence northerly along said highway to the northerly limit of the City of Montréal;

(ii) that part of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southeasterly limit of the City of Montréal with the southeasterly production of Haig Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production and said avenue to Hochelaga Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Langelier Boulevard; thence northwesterly along said boulevard to Sherbrooke Street East; thence northeasterly along said street to the transmission line lying between Trianon Street and Des Groseilliers Street; thence northwesterly along said transmission line to the westerly limit of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve.

## **La Prairie**

(Population: 99,811)

(Map 9)

Consisting of that part of the Regional County Municipality of Roussillon comprised of: the cities of Candiac, Delson, La Prairie, Sainte-Catherine and Saint-Constant; the municipalities of Saint-Mathieu and Saint-Philippe; including Kahnawake Indian Reserve No. 14.

## **Lac-Saint-Jean**

(Population: 105,783)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

- (a) the Regional County Municipality of Domaine-du-Roy, including Mashteuiatsh Indian Reserve;
- (b) the Regional County Municipality of Maria-Chapdelaine; and
- (c) the Regional County Municipality of Lac-Saint-Jean-Est, excepting the municipalities of Labrecque, Lamarche and Saint-Nazaire.

## **Lac-Saint-Louis**

(Population: 108,795)

(Map 10)

Consisting of:

- (a) the cities of Baie-D'Urfé, Beaconsfield, Kirkland, Pointe-Claire and Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue;
- (b) the Village Municipality of Senneville; and
- (c) that part of the City of Montréal comprised of:
  - (i) that part of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro lying southwesterly of Jacques-Bizard Boulevard;
  - (ii) that part of the borough of L'Île-Bizard-Sainte-Geneviève lying southeasterly of the Rivière des Prairies and southwesterly of Jacques-Bizard Boulevard.

## **LaSalle—Verdun**

(Population: 105,317)

(Map 10)

Consisting of that part of the City of Montréal comprised of:

- (a) the borough of Verdun, excepting Île des Sœurs;
- (b) that part of the borough of LaSalle lying southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Shevchenko Boulevard and the former Canadian Pacific Railway (westerly of Jean-Chevalier Street); thence southwesterly along said former railway to Dollard Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to de l'Aqueduc Canal; thence generally southwesterly along said canal and its production to the southerly limit of the City of Montréal; and

(c) that part of the borough of Sud-Ouest lying westerly and southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Pullman Street and Highway No. 720 (Ville-Marie Highway); thence southwesterly along said highway to Highway No. 15 (Décarie Highway); thence southeasterly along said highway to de Lachine Canal; thence northeasterly along said canal to Atwater Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to the limit of the borough of Sud-Ouest.

### **Laurentides—Labelle**

(Population: 111,357)

(Map 2)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Les Laurentides, including Doncaster Indian Reserve No. 17;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Les Pays-d'en-Haut, excepting the municipalities of Morin-Heights, Saint-Adolphe-d'Howard, Wentworth-Nord and Lac-des-Seize-Îles; and

(c) the Regional County Municipality of Antoine-Labelle.

### **Laurier—Sainte-Marie**

(Population: 107,034)

(Map 10)

Consisting of that part of the City of Montréal comprised of:

(a) that part of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal lying northeasterly and southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said borough with Saint-Denis Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Duluth Avenue East; thence southwesterly along said avenue and Duluth Avenue West to du Parc Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to the southeasterly limit of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal; and

(b) that part of the borough of Ville-Marie lying northeasterly and northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said borough with de Bleury Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Viger Avenue West; thence northeasterly along said avenue and Viger Avenue East to the Jacques-Cartier Bridge; thence easterly along said bridge to the St. Lawrence River (westerly of Sainte-Hélène Island); thence northerly and easterly along said river (passing westerly and northerly of said island) to the intersection of the easterly limit of the City of Montréal with the northerly limit of the borough of Ville-Marie.

### **Laval—Les Îles**

(Population: 103,053)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Laval lying southwesterly and southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southeasterly limit of the City of Laval with the southeasterly production of 83rd Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production, 83rd Avenue and Curé-Labelle Boulevard to Saint-Martin Boulevard West; thence southwesterly along said boulevard to Highway No. 13 (Chomedey Highway); thence northwesterly along said highway to the northwesterly limit of the City of Laval.

## **LeMoyne**

(Population: 104,895)

(Map 9)

Consisting of that part of the City of Longueuil comprised of:

(a) that part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said borough with the northwesterly production of de Châteauguay Street; thence southeasterly along said production and de Châteauguay Street to Perreault Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Notre-Dame-de-Grâces Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Sainte-Foy Boulevard; thence southwesterly along said boulevard to Notre-Dame-de-Grâces Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Curé-Poirier Boulevard West; thence northeasterly along said boulevard to de Chambly Road; thence southeasterly along said road to the southeasterly limit of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil (Vauquelin Boulevard);

(b) the borough of Greenfield Park; and

(c) that part of the borough of Saint-Hubert lying southwesterly of the Canadian National Railway and the right-of-way of the former Canadian National Railway.

## **Lévis—Lotbinière**

(Population: 101,416)

(Map 8)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Lotbinière;

(b) that part of the City of Lévis comprised of the borough of Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Ouest; and

(c) that part of the City of Lévis comprised of that part of the borough of Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est lying southerly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said borough with Highway No. 20 (Jean-Lesage Highway); thence generally easterly along said highway to the Etchemin River; thence generally southeasterly along said river to the easterly limit of the borough of Les Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est.

## **Longueuil**

(Population: 104,366)

(Map 9)

Consisting of that part of the City of Longueuil comprised of:

(a) that part of the borough of Saint-Hubert lying northwesterly and northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of the City of Longueuil with Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier Boulevard; thence westerly along said boulevard to the northerly production of Moreau Street; thence southerly along said production and Moreau Street to Latour Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Gaéтан-Boucher Boulevard; thence southwesterly along said boulevard to the Canadian National Railway; thence northwesterly along said railway to the northwesterly limit of the borough of Saint-Hubert; and

(b) that part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil lying northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said borough with the northwesterly production of de Châteauguay Street; thence southeasterly along said production and de Châteauguay Street to Perreault Street; thence southwesterly along said street to Notre-Dame-de-Grâces Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Sainte-Foy Boulevard; thence southwesterly along said boulevard to Notre-Dame-de-Grâces Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Curé-Poirier Boulevard West; thence northeasterly along said boulevard to de Chambly Road; thence southeasterly along said road to the southeasterly limit of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil (Vauquelin Boulevard).

### **Louis-Hébert**

(Population: 104,038)

(Map 11)

Consisting of that part of the City of Québec comprised of the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery–Cap-Rouge.

### **Louis-Saint-Laurent**

(Population: 106,888)

(Map 11)

Consisting of:

(a) the City of L'Ancienne-Lorette; and

(b) that part of the City of Québec comprised of:

(i) that part of the borough of Les Rivières lying northerly of Highway No. 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway) and of a straight line passing through the centre of the collectors of Highway No. 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway) with Highway No. 73 (Henri-IV Highway);

(ii) that part of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of the City of Québec with Valcartier Boulevard; thence generally southeasterly along said boulevard to the transmission line; thence generally easterly along said transmission line to the Saint-Charles River; thence generally northeasterly along said river to de la Colline Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to de la Faune Street; thence northeasterly along said street to the transmission line; thence easterly along said transmission line to Lapierre Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to the southeasterly limit of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles (Auguste-Renoir Street), including Wendake Indian Reserve.

### **Manicouagan**

(Population: 94,766)

(Map 1)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Caniapiscau, including: Lac John Indian Reserve and Matimekosh Indian Reserve No. 3; the Reserved Land of Kawawachikamach;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Sept-Rivières, including Malioténam Indian Reserve No. 27A and Uashat Indian Reserve No. 27;

(c) the Regional County Municipality of Minganie, including Mingan Indian Reserve and Natashquan Indian Reserve No. 1;

(d) the Regional County Municipality of Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent, including: La Romaine Indian Reserve No. 2; the Pakuashipi Indian settlement;

(e) the Regional County Municipality of La Haute-Côte-Nord, including Innue Essipit Indian Reserve; and

(f) the Regional County Municipality of Manicouagan, including Betsiamites Indian Reserve.

### **Mégantic—L'Érable**

(Population: 88,745)

(Map 4)

Consisting of the regional county municipalities of Le Granit, L'Érable and Les Appalaches.

### **Mirabel**

(Population: 103,536)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) the City of Mirabel;

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Thérèse-De Blainville comprised of the City of Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines;

(c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Deux-Montagnes comprised of: the municipalities of Oka, Pointe-Calumet, Saint-Joseph-du-Lac and Saint-Placide; the City of Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac; the Kanesatake lands; and

(d) that part of the Regional County Municipality of La Rivière-du-Nord comprised of the City of Saint-Colomban.

### **Montarville**

(Population: 95,095)

(Map 9)

Consisting of:

(a) the cities of Saint-Basile-le-Grand, Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville and Sainte-Julie; and

(b) that part of the City of Longueuil lying southeasterly and northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of the City of Longueuil with Sir-Wilfrid-Laurier Boulevard; thence westerly along said boulevard to the northerly production of Moreau Street; thence southerly along said production and Moreau Street to Latour Street; thence southeasterly along said street to Gaétan-Boucher Boulevard; thence southwesterly along said boulevard to the Canadian National Railway; thence southeasterly along said railway and the right-of-way of the former Canadian National Railway (along Maricourt Boulevard and its production) to the southeasterly limit of the City of Longueuil.



## **Montcalm**

(Population: 99,518)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

- (a) the Regional County Municipality of Montcalm;
- (b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of L'Assomption comprised of: the City of L'Épiphanie; the Parish Municipality of L'Épiphanie; and
- (c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Les Moulins comprised of the City of Mascouche.

## **Montmagny—Rivière-du-Loup**

(Population: 107,358)

(Map 4)

Consisting of:

- (a) the regional county municipalities of Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny and Rivière-du-Loup; and
- (b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Les Etchemins comprised of: the municipalities of Lac-Etchemin, Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague, Saint-Luc-de-Bellechasse, Saint-Magloire, Sainte-Justine and Sainte-Rose-de-Watford; the parish municipalities of Saint-Camille-de-Lellis, Saint-Cyprien and Sainte-Sabine.

## **Mont-Royal**

(Population: 101,258)

(Map 10)

Consisting of:

- (a) the cities of Côte-Saint-Luc, Hampstead and Mont-Royal; and
- (b) that part of the City of Montréal comprised of that part of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce lying northwesterly of Jean-Talon Street West, and that part lying southwesterly and northwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of de la Côte-des-Neiges Road and the northwesterly limit of said borough; thence southeasterly along said road to de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Victoria Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue to Queen-Mary Road; thence southwesterly along said road to the southwesterly limit of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce.

## **Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount**

(Population: 104,410)

(Map 10)

Consisting of:

(a) the cities of Montréal-Ouest and Westmount; and

(b) that part of the City of Montréal comprised of:

(i) that part of the borough of Ville-Marie lying southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the southwesterly limit of said borough and Sherbrooke Street West; thence northeasterly along said street to de la Côte-des-Neiges Road; thence generally westerly along said road to Cedar Avenue; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the intersection of the boroughs of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and Outremont on the northwesterly limit of the borough of Ville-Marie;

(ii) that part of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce lying southwesterly and southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of the City of Westmount and Roslyn Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Queen-Mary Road; thence southwesterly along said road to MacDonald Avenue (the westerly limit of said borough).

## **Outremont**

(Population: 100,916)

(Map 10)

Consisting of that part of the City of Montréal comprised of:

(a) the borough of Outremont;

(b) that part of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce lying northeasterly and southeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of the City of Westmount and Roslyn Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Queen-Mary Road; thence southwesterly along said road to Victoria Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine Road; thence northeasterly along said road to de la Côte-des-Neiges Road; thence northwesterly along said road to Jean-Talon Street West; thence northeasterly along said street to the northerly limit of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce; and

(c) that part of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal lying southwesterly of Saint-Denis Street and northwesterly of Duluth Avenue West and East.

## **Papineau**

(Population: 108,977)

(Map 10)

Consisting of that part of the City of Montréal comprised of that part of the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension lying southeasterly and southwesterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said borough (between Provencher Boulevard and 24th Avenue) and Highway No. 40 (Métropolitaine Highway); thence southwesterly along said highway to 24th Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Jarry Street East; thence southwesterly along said street and Crémazie Boulevard East to the westerly limit of the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension (Papineau Avenue).

## **Pierrefonds—Dollard**

(Population: 108,740)

(Map 10)

Consisting of:

(a) the City of Dollard-des-Ormeaux; and

(b) that part of the City of Montréal comprised of:

(i) the borough of L'Île-Bizard–Sainte-Geneviève, excepting that part lying southeasterly of the Rivière des Prairies and southwesterly of Jacques-Bizard Boulevard;

(ii) that part of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro lying northeasterly of Jacques-Bizard Boulevard.

## **Pontiac**

(Population: 106,499)

(Map 6)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of Pontiac;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau, including Rapid Lake Indian Reserve and Kitigan Zibi Indian Reserve;

(c) the Regional County Municipality of Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais, excepting the municipalities of L'Ange-Gardien and Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette; and

(d) the City of Gatineau, excepting that part lying southerly and easterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the westerly limit of said city with Eardley Road; thence southeasterly along said road to des Allumetières Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to des Grives Boulevard; thence generally northerly along said boulevard to Pink Road; thence generally easterly along said road to Saint-Raymond Boulevard; thence generally easterly along said boulevard to the Gatineau Parkway; thence northwesterly along said parkway to the northerly limit of the City of Gatineau; thence generally northeasterly along said limit to the Gatineau River (Alonzo-Wright Bridge); thence northeasterly and southeasterly along du Pont Avenue and La Vérendrye Boulevard West to Highway No. 50 (de l'Outaouais Highway); thence northerly and easterly along said highway to Montée Paiement; thence northerly along Montée Paiement to the northerly limit of the City of Gatineau.

## **Portneuf—Jacques-Cartier**

(Population: 104,394)

(Map 4)

Consisting of:

(a) the regional county municipalities of Portneuf and La Jacques-Cartier; and

(b) the City of Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures.

## **Québec**

(Population: 96,525)

(Map 11)

Consisting of:

(a) the Parish Municipality of Notre-Dame-des-ANGES; and

(b) that part of the City of Québec comprised of:

(i) that part of the borough of La Cité-Limoilou lying southerly of the Saint-Charles River and its estuary;

(ii) that part of the borough of Les Rivières lying southerly of Highway No. 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway) and southerly of a straight line passing down the centre of the collectors of Highway No. 40 (Félix-Leclerc Highway) with Highway No. 73 (Henri-IV Highway) to the westerly limit of the borough of Les Rivières.

## **Repentigny**

(Population: 111,191)

(Map 3)

Consisting of the Regional County Municipality of L'Assomption, excepting: the City of L'Épiphanie; the Parish Municipality of L'Épiphanie.

## **Richmond—Arthabaska**

(Population: 103,897)

(Map 4)

Consisting of:

(a) the regional county municipalities of Arthabaska and Les Sources; and

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Val-Saint-François comprised of: the parish municipalities of Saint-Denis-de-Brompton and Saint-François-Xavier-de-Brompton; the township municipalities of Cleveland and Melbourne; the Village Municipality of Kingsbury; the municipalities of Saint-Claude, Ulverton and Val-Joli; the cities of Richmond and Windsor.

## **Rimouski**

(Population: 84,809)

(Map 5)

Consisting of the regional county municipalities of Les Basques, Rimouski-Neigette and Témiscouata.

## **Rivière-des-Mille-Îles**

(Population: 102,816)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Thérèse-De Blainville comprised of the cities of Boisbriand and Rosemère; and

(b) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Deux-Montagnes comprised of the cities of Deux-Montagnes and Saint-Eustache.

## **Rivière-du-Nord**

(Population: 102,085)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the Regional County Municipality of La Rivière-du-Nord comprised of: the cities of Prévost and Saint-Jérôme; the municipalities of Saint-Hippolyte and Sainte-Sophie.

## **Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie**

(Population: 106,293)

(Map 10)

Consisting of that part of the City of Montréal comprised of that part of the borough of Rosemont—La Petite-Patrie lying southwesterly of Pie-IX Boulevard.

## **Sainte-Rose**

(Population: 96,082)

(Map 7)

Consisting of that part of the City of Laval described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northwesterly limit of said city with Papineau Avenue (Athanasé-David Bridge); thence southeasterly along said avenue to des Lacasse Avenue; thence southwesterly along said avenue to des Laurentides Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to Highway No. 440 (Laval Highway West); thence southwesterly along said highway to Highway No. 13 (Chomedey Highway); thence northwesterly along said highway to the northwesterly limit of the City of Laval; thence generally northeasterly along said limit to the point of commencement.

## **Saint-Hyacinthe—Bagot**

(Population: 99,629)

(Map 3)

Consisting of the regional county municipalities of Acton and Les Maskoutains.

## **Saint-Jean**

(Population: 108,244)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Haut-Richelieu comprised of: the City of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu; the Parish Municipality of Sainte-Anne-de-Sabrevois; the municipalities of Lacolle, Mont-Saint-Grégoire, Saint-Alexandre, Saint-Blaise-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Paul-de-l'Île-aux-Noix, Saint-Valentin and Sainte-Brigide-d'Iberville.

## **Saint-Laurent**

(Population: 93,842)

(Map 10)

Consisting of that part of the City of Montréal comprised of the borough of Saint-Laurent.

## **Saint-Léonard—Villeray**

(Population: 110,649)

(Map 10)

Consisting of that part of the City of Montréal comprised of:

(a) the borough of Saint-Léonard;

(b) that part of the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension lying northwesterly and northeasterly of a line described as follows: commencing at the intersection of the northeasterly limit of said borough (between Provencher Boulevard and 24th Avenue) and Highway No. 40 (Métropolitaine Highway); thence southwesterly along said highway to 24th Avenue; thence northwesterly along said avenue to Jarry Street East; thence southwesterly along said street and Crémazie Boulevard East to the westerly limit of the borough of Villeray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension; and

(c) that part of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie lying northwesterly of Bélanger Street.

## **Saint-Maurice**

(Population: 112,346)

(Map 14)

Consisting of:

(a) the City of Shawinigan;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Les Chenaux;

(c) the Equivalent Territory of La Tuque, including Communauté de Wemotaci Indian Reserve, Coucoucache Indian Reserve No. 24A and Obedjiwan Indian Reserve No. 28;

(d) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Matawinie comprised of: the unorganized territories of Baie-Atibenne, Baie-Obaoca, Lac-Cabasta and Lac-du-Taureau; Communauté Atikamekw de Manawan Indian Reserve;

(e) the Regional County Municipality of Mékinac; and

(f) that part of the City of Trois-Rivières comprised of the sectors of Sainte-Marthe-du-Cap and Saint-Louis-de-France.

### **Salaberry**

(Population: 107,036)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Vaudreuil-Soulanges comprised of: the City of Coteau-du-Lac; the municipalities of Les Coteaux, Rivière-Beaudette, Saint-Clet, Sainte-Justine-de-Newton, Sainte-Marthe, Saint-Polycarpe, Saint-Télesphore, Saint-Zotique and Très-Saint-Rédempteur;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Beauharnois-Salaberry, excepting the municipalities of Sainte-Martine and Saint-Urbain-Premier;

(c) the Regional County Municipality of Le Haut-Saint-Laurent, including Akwesasne Indian Reserve No. 15; and

(d) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Les Jardins-de-Napierville comprised of: the Township Municipality of Hemmingford; the Village Municipality of Hemmingford.

### **Shefford**

(Population: 107,538)

(Map 3)

Consisting of:

(a) the Regional County Municipality of La Haute-Yamaska;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Rouville, excepting: the cities of Richelieu and Marieville; the Municipality of Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu; and

(c) that part of the Regional County Municipality of Le Val-Saint-François comprised of: the City of Valcourt; the Village Municipality of Lawrenceville; the Township Municipality of Valcourt; the municipalities of Bonsecours, Maricourt, Racine and Sainte-Anne-de-la-Rochelle.

### **Sherbrooke**

(Population: 107,988)

(Map 13)

Consisting of that part of the City of Sherbrooke comprised of boroughs of Fleurimont, Jacques-Cartier and Mont-Bellevue.

## **Terrebonne**

(Population: 106,322)

(Map 3)

Consisting of the City of Terrebonne.

## **Trois-Rivières**

(Population: 108,774)

(Map 14)

Consisting of that part of the City of Trois-Rivières comprised of the sectors of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Trois-Rivières and Trois-Rivières-Ouest.

## **Vaudreuil**

(Population: 111,905)

(Map 3)

Consisting of that part of the Regional County Municipality of Vaudreuil-Soulanges comprised of: the cities of Hudson, L'Île-Cadieux, L'Île-Perrot, Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot, Pincourt, Saint-Lazare and Vaudreuil-Dorion; the municipalities of Les Cèdres, Rigaud and Terrasse-Vaudreuil; the village municipalities of Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac, Pointe-Fortune and Pointes-des-Cascades.

## **Verchères—Les Patriotes**

(Population: 95,326)

(Map 9)

Consisting of:

(a) that part of the Regional County Municipality of La Vallée-du-Richelieu comprised of the municipalities of Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu, Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu and Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil;

(b) the Regional County Municipality of Marguerite-D'Youville, excepting the City of Sainte-Julie; and

(c) the City of Boucherville.

## **Ville-Marie**

(Population: 103,070)

(Map 10)

Consisting of that part of the City of Montréal described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway No. 720 (Ville-Marie Highway) with Highway No. 15 (Décarie Highway); thence generally northeasterly along Highway No. 720 (Ville-Marie Highway) to the southeasterly limit of the City of Westmount; thence generally northeasterly and generally northwesterly along the southeasterly and northeasterly limits of the City of Westmount to Sherbrooke Street West; thence northeasterly along said street to de la Côte-des-Neiges Road; thence generally westerly along said road to its intersection with Cedar Avenue; thence northerly in a straight line to the intersection of the boroughs of Côte-des-Neiges—



Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and Outremont on the northwesterly limit of the borough of Ville-Marie; thence northeasterly, generally northwesterly and generally northeasterly along the limit of the borough of Ville-Marie to du Parc Avenue; thence southeasterly along said avenue and De Bleury Street to Viger Avenue West; thence northeasterly along said avenue and Viger Avenue East to the Jacques-Cartier Bridge; thence easterly along said bridge to the St. Lawrence River (westerly of Sainte-Hélène Island); thence northerly and easterly along said river (passing westerly and northerly of said island) to the intersection of the northerly limit of the borough of Ville-Marie with the easterly limit of the City of Montréal; thence generally southerly along the easterly limit of said city to the southerly limit of the City of Brossard; thence westerly in a straight line to the intersection of the easterly production of Brault Street with the north shore of the St. Lawrence River; thence northeasterly along the shore of said river to the northerly limit of the borough of Verdun; thence northwesterly along said limit to Atwater Avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to the Lachine Canal; thence southwesterly along said canal to Highway No. 15 (Décarie Highway); thence northwesterly along said highway to the point of commencement.

### **Vimy**

(Population: 104,373)

(Map 7)

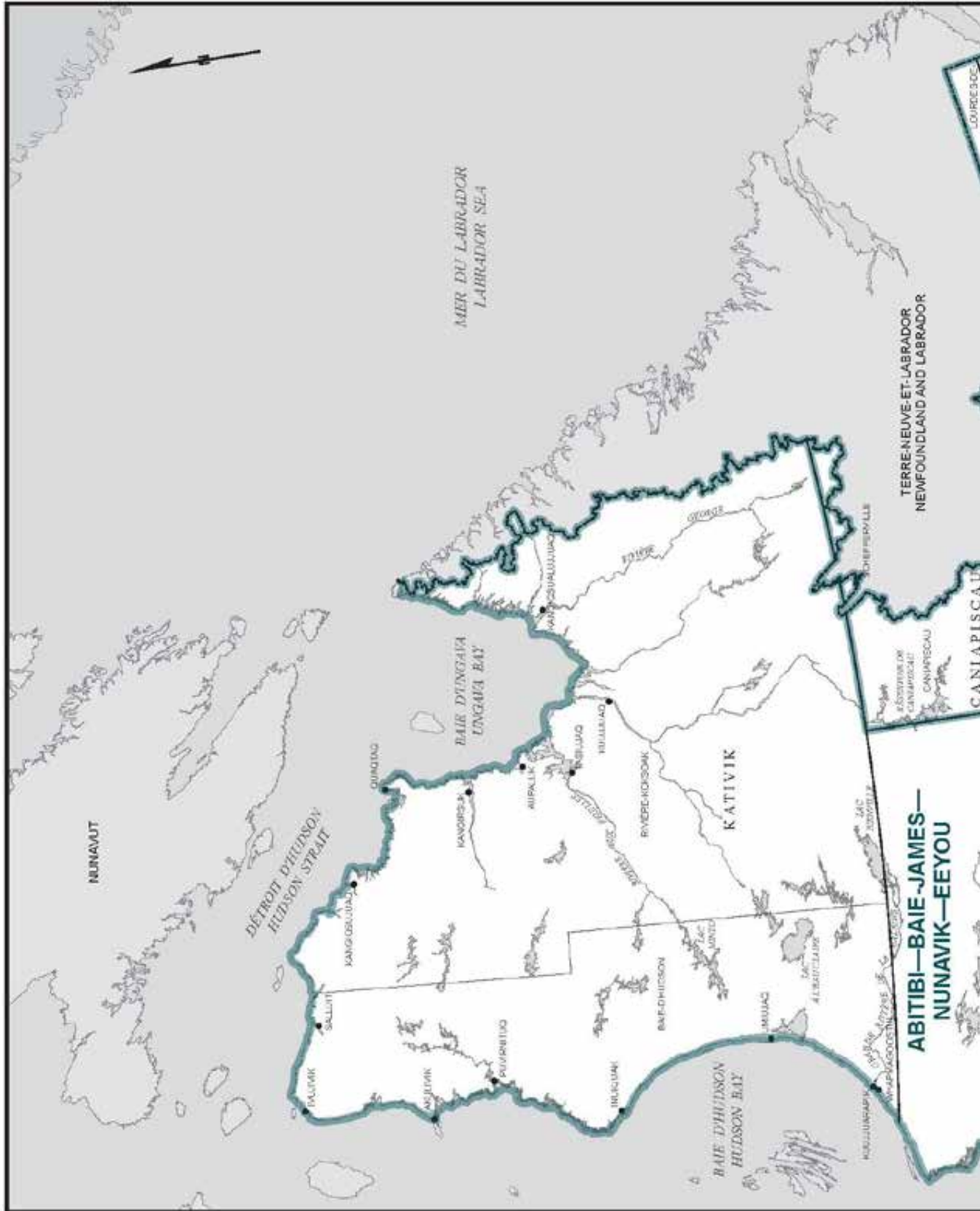
Consisting of that part of the City of Laval described as follows: commencing at the intersection of Highway No. 19 (Papineau Highway) with de la Concorde Boulevard East; thence southeasterly along Highway No. 19 (Papineau Highway) to the southeasterly limit of said city; thence generally southwesterly along said limit to its intersection with the southeasterly production of 83rd Avenue; thence northwesterly along said production, 83rd Avenue and Curé-Labelle Boulevard to Saint-Martin Boulevard West; thence southwesterly along said boulevard and its production to Highway No. 13 (Chomedey Highway); thence northwesterly along said highway to Highway No. 440 (Laval Highway West); thence northeasterly along said highway to des Laurentides Boulevard; thence southeasterly along said boulevard to de la Concorde Boulevard East; thence generally northeasterly along said boulevard to the point of commencement.



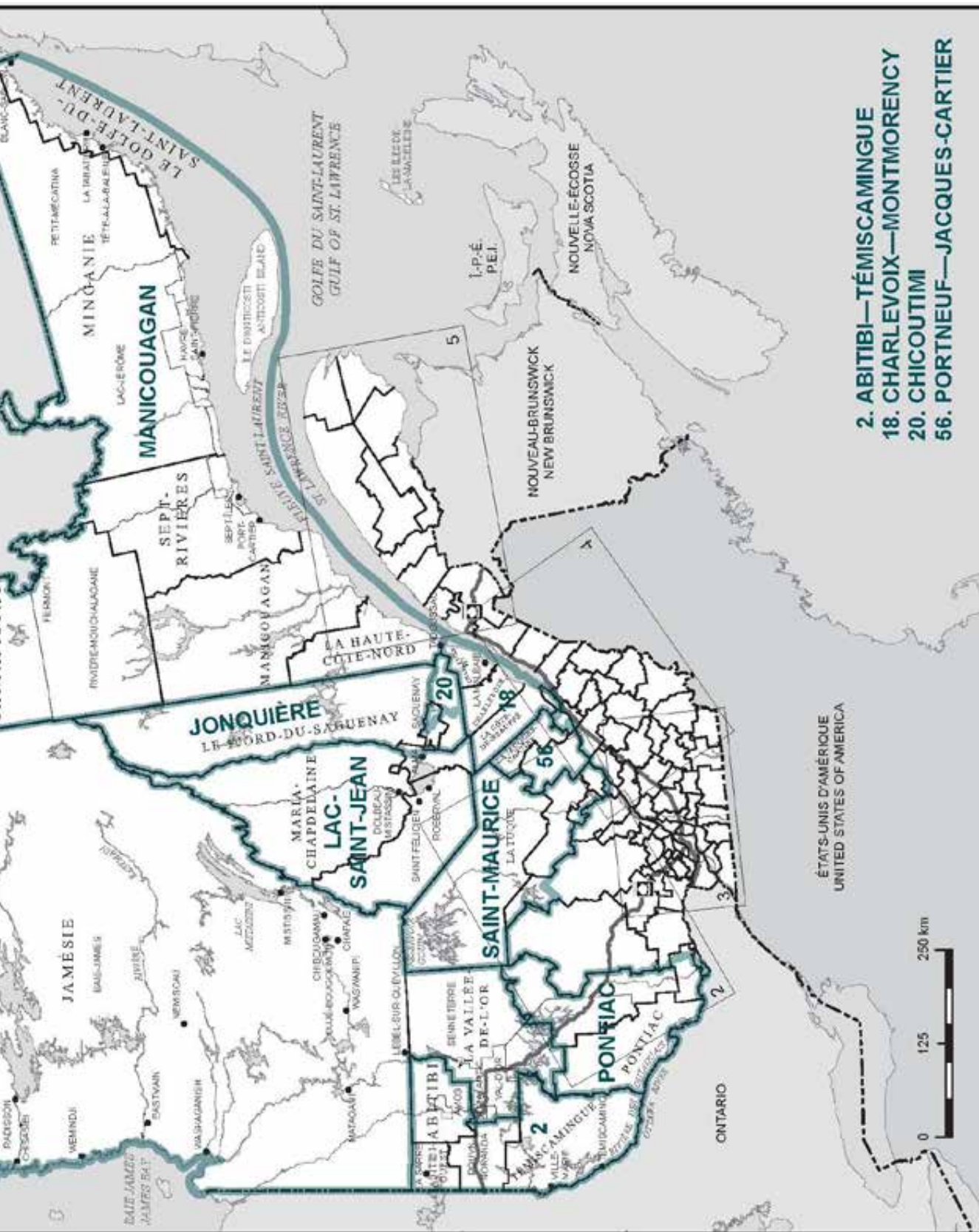
# Maps



# Quebec (Map 1)

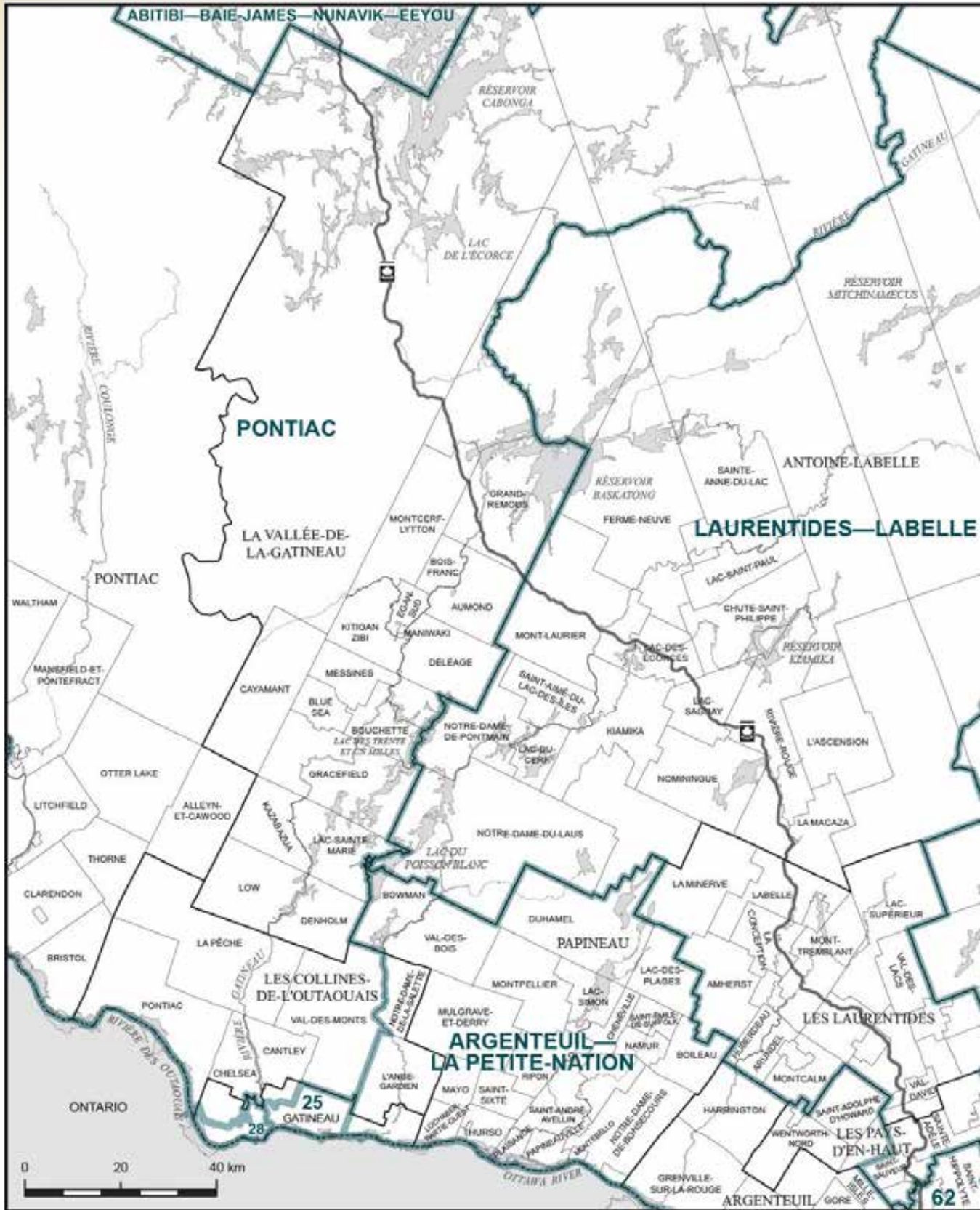


SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.



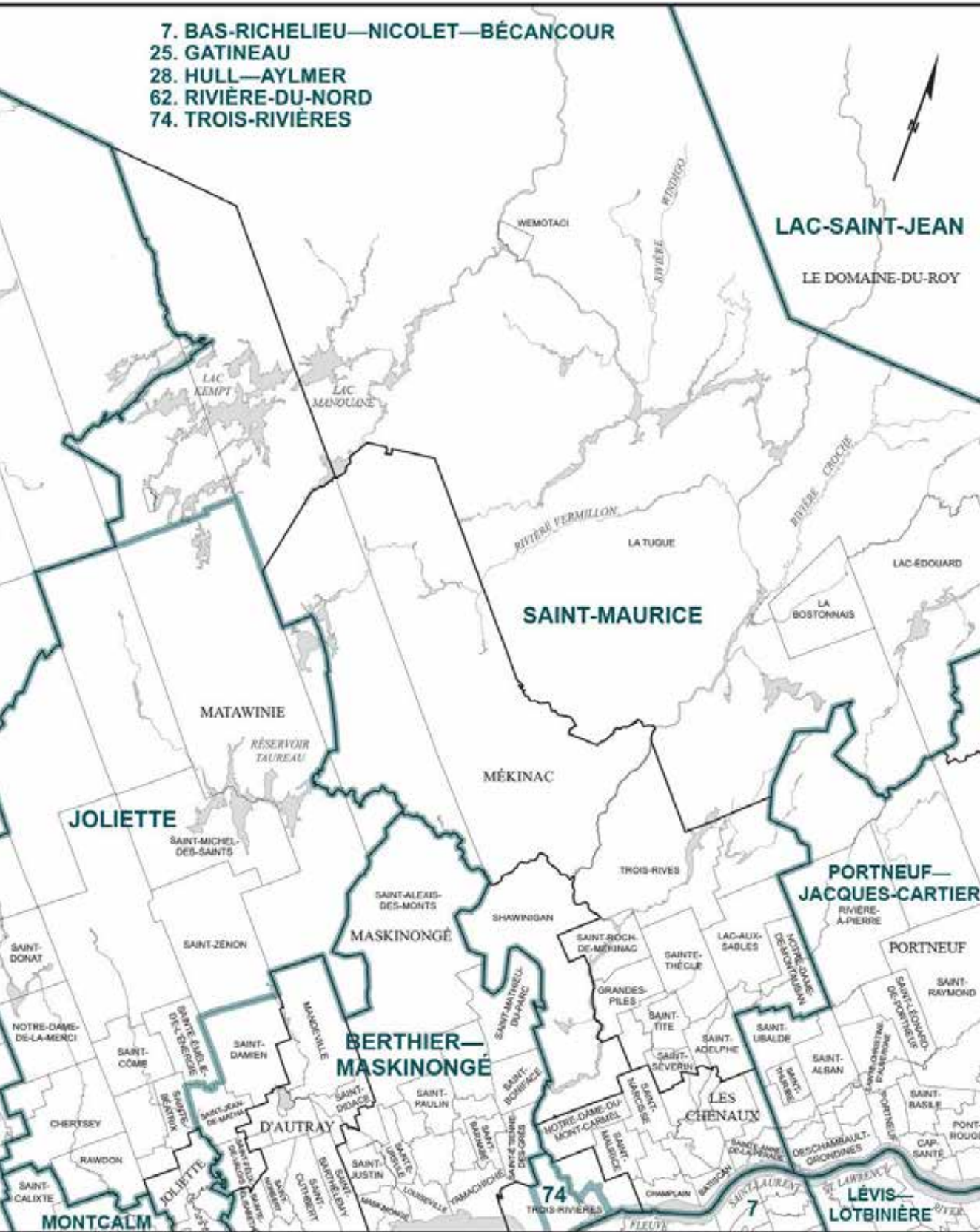
- 2. ABITIBI—TÉMISCAMINGUE
- 18. CHARLEVOIX—MONTMORENCY
- 20. CHICOUTIMI
- 56. PORTNEUF—JACQUES-CARTIER

# Southwestern Quebec (Map 2)

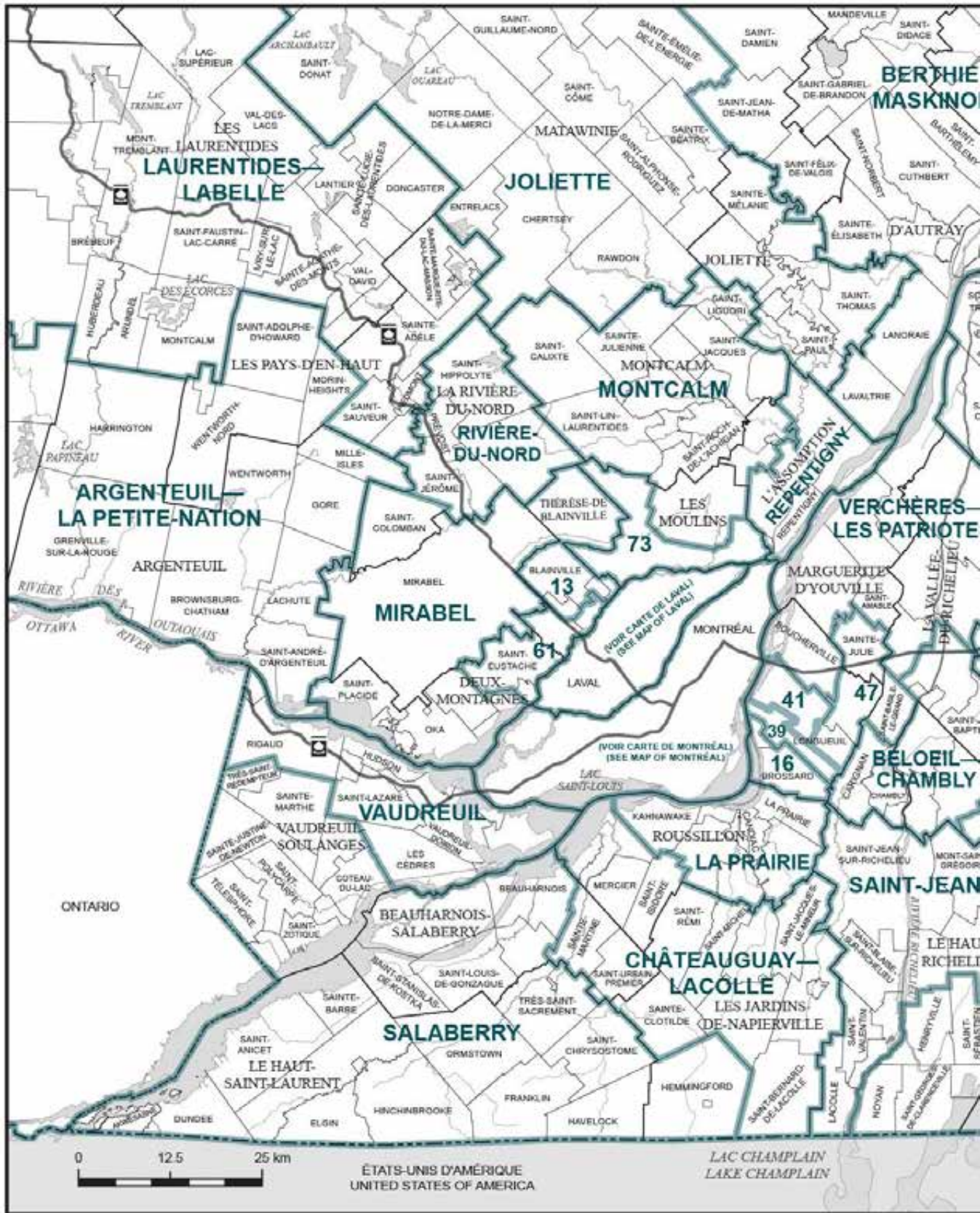


SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.

7. BAS-RICHELIEU—NICOLET—BÉCANCOUR  
25. GATINEAU  
28. HULL—AYLMER  
62. RIVIÈRE-DU-NORD  
74. TROIS-RIVIÈRES

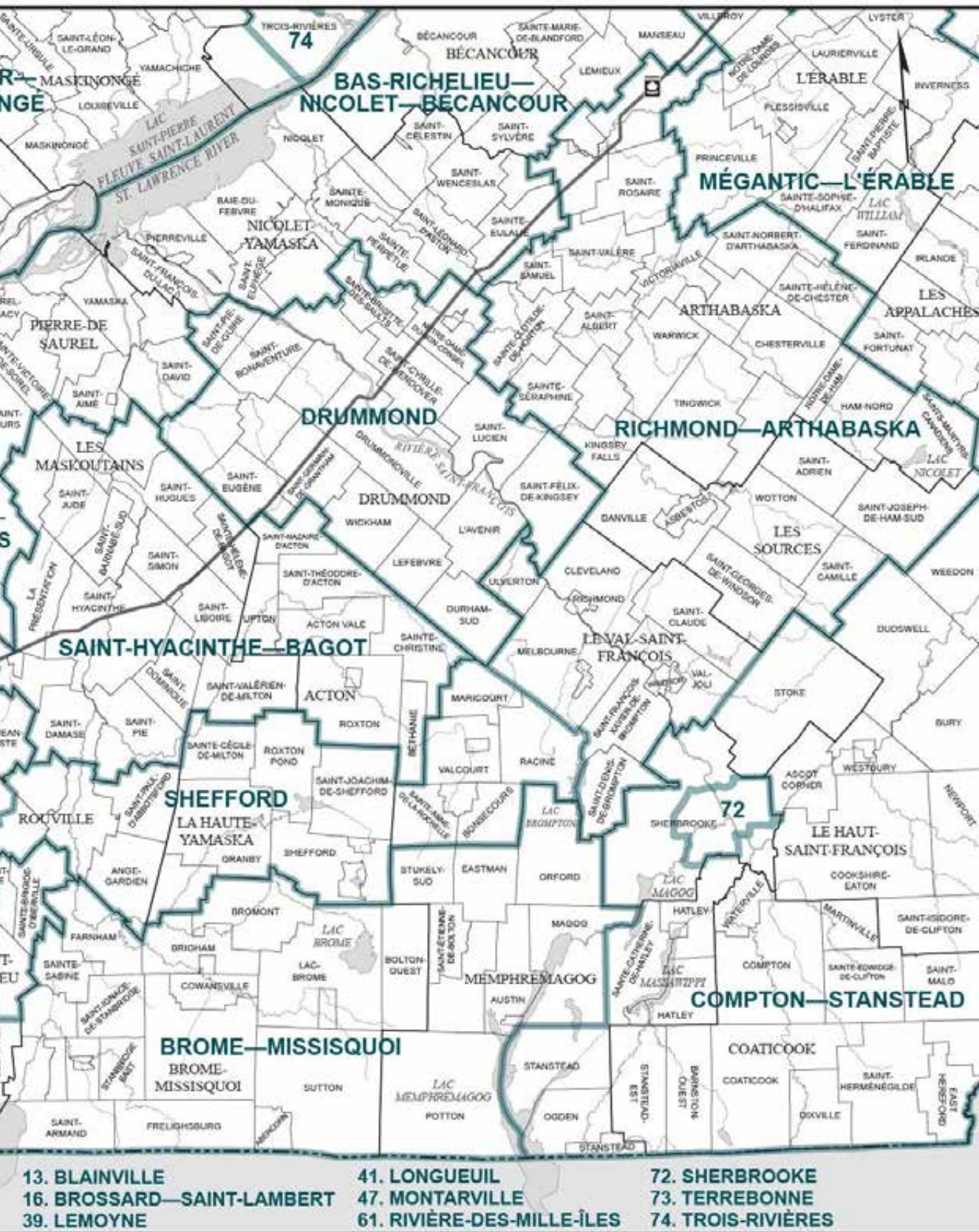


# Southern Quebec (Map 3)

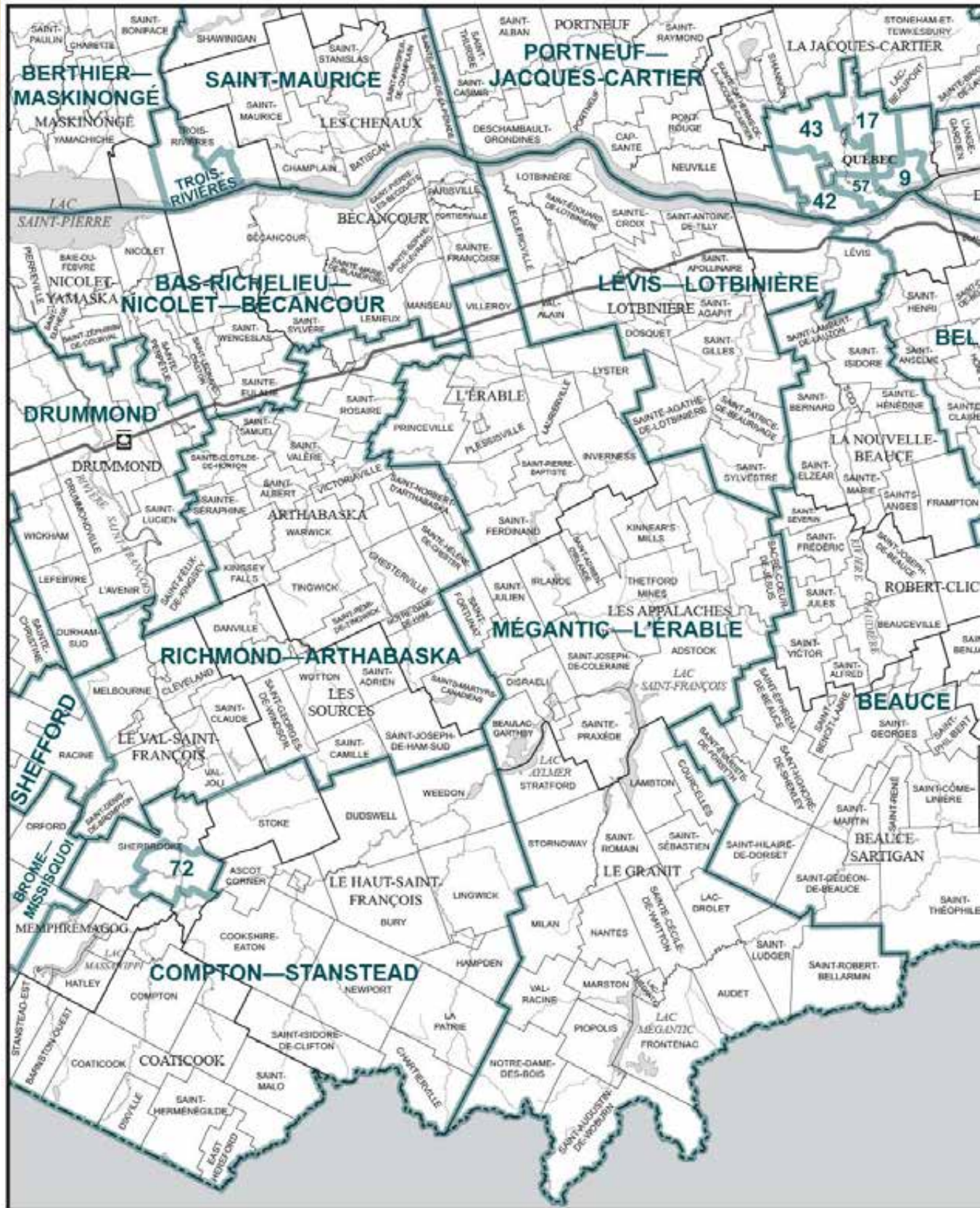


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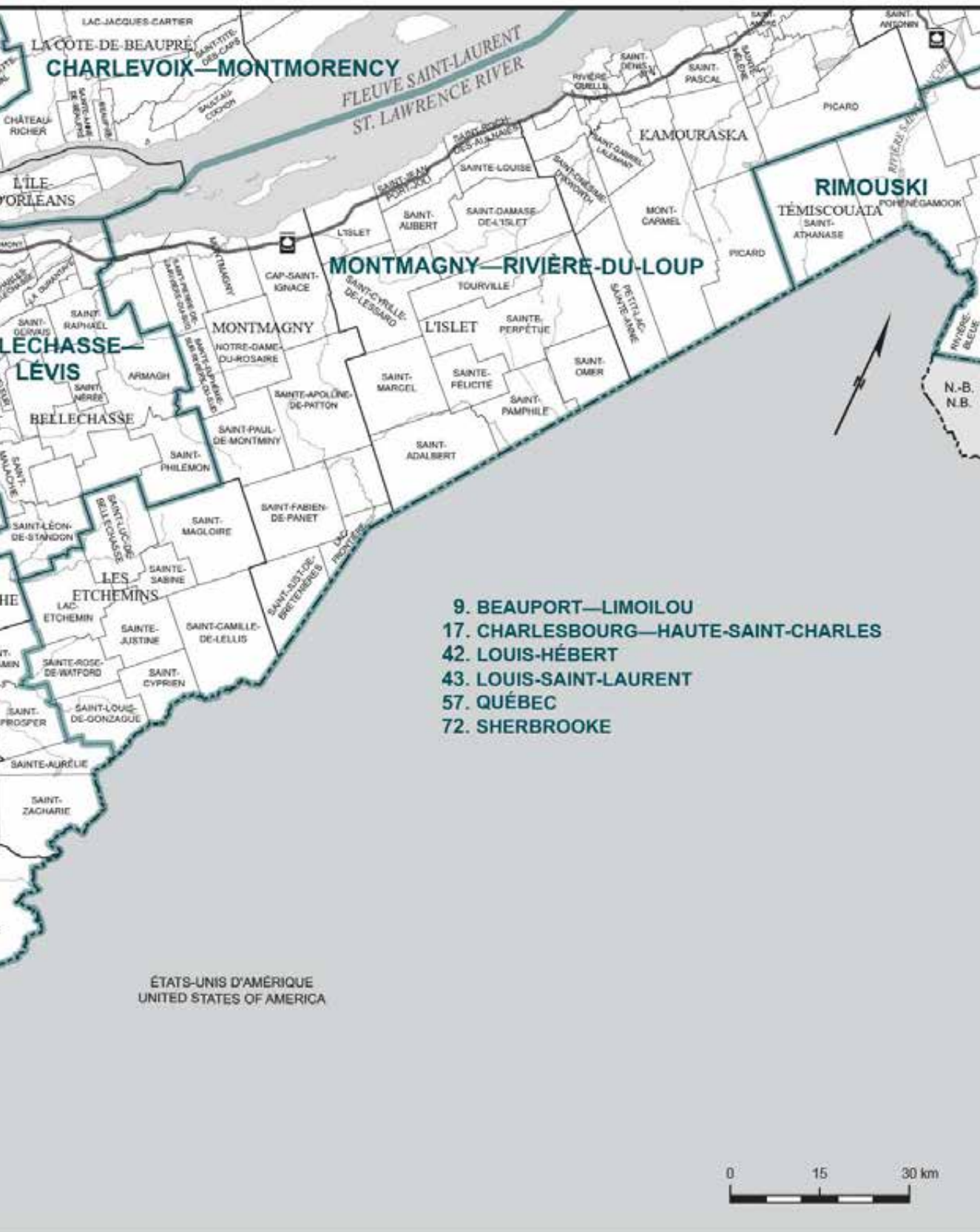




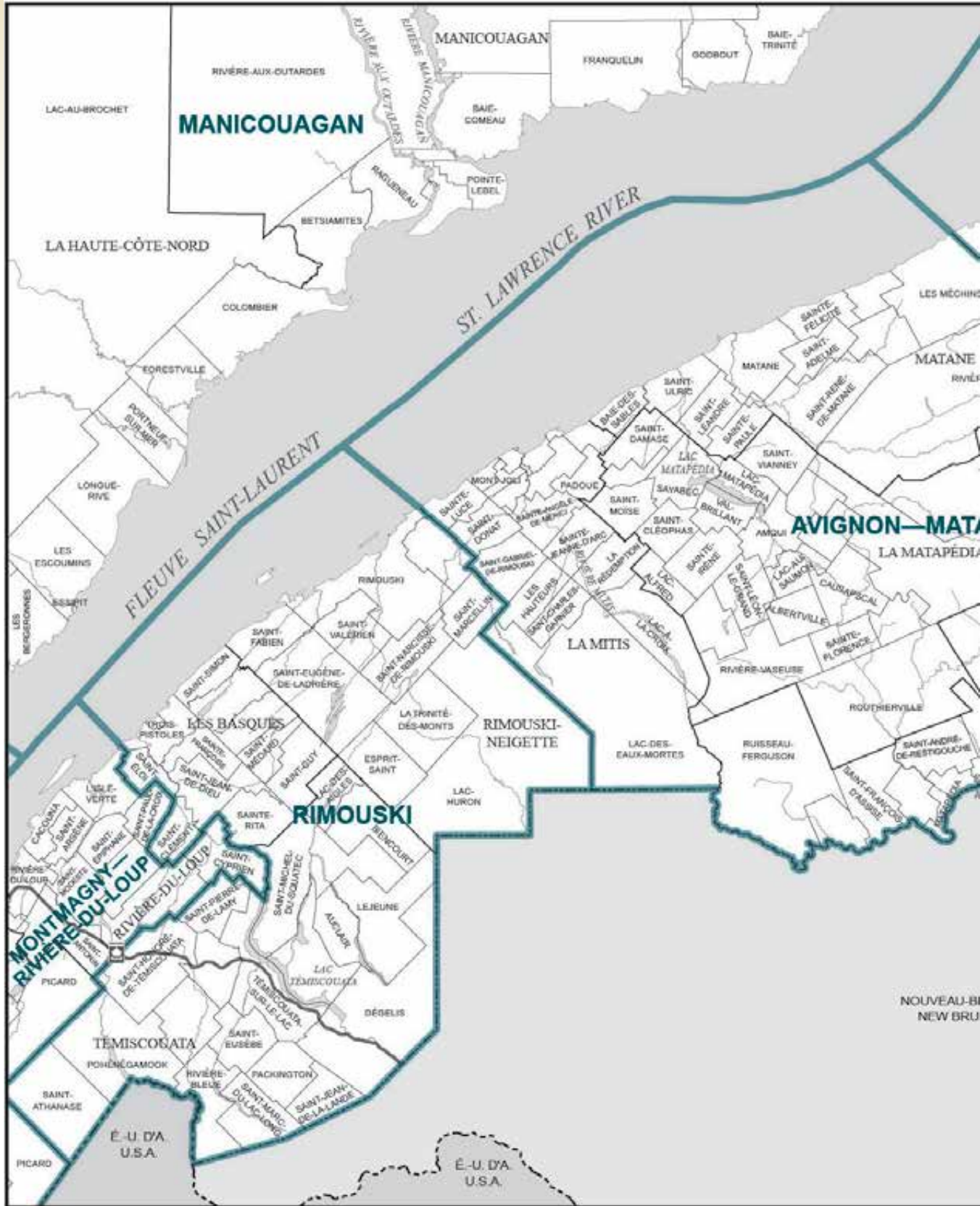
# Southeastern Quebec (Map 4)



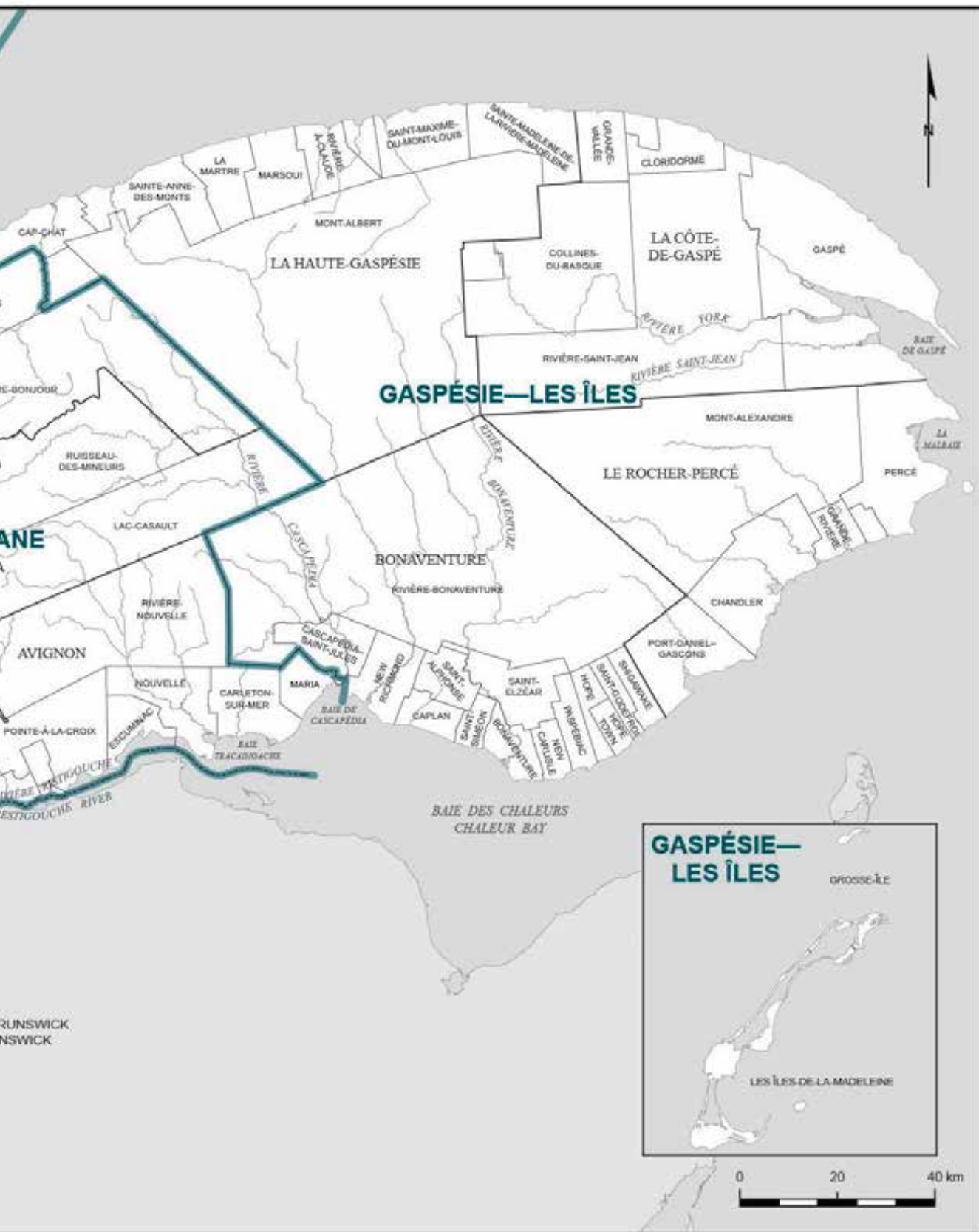
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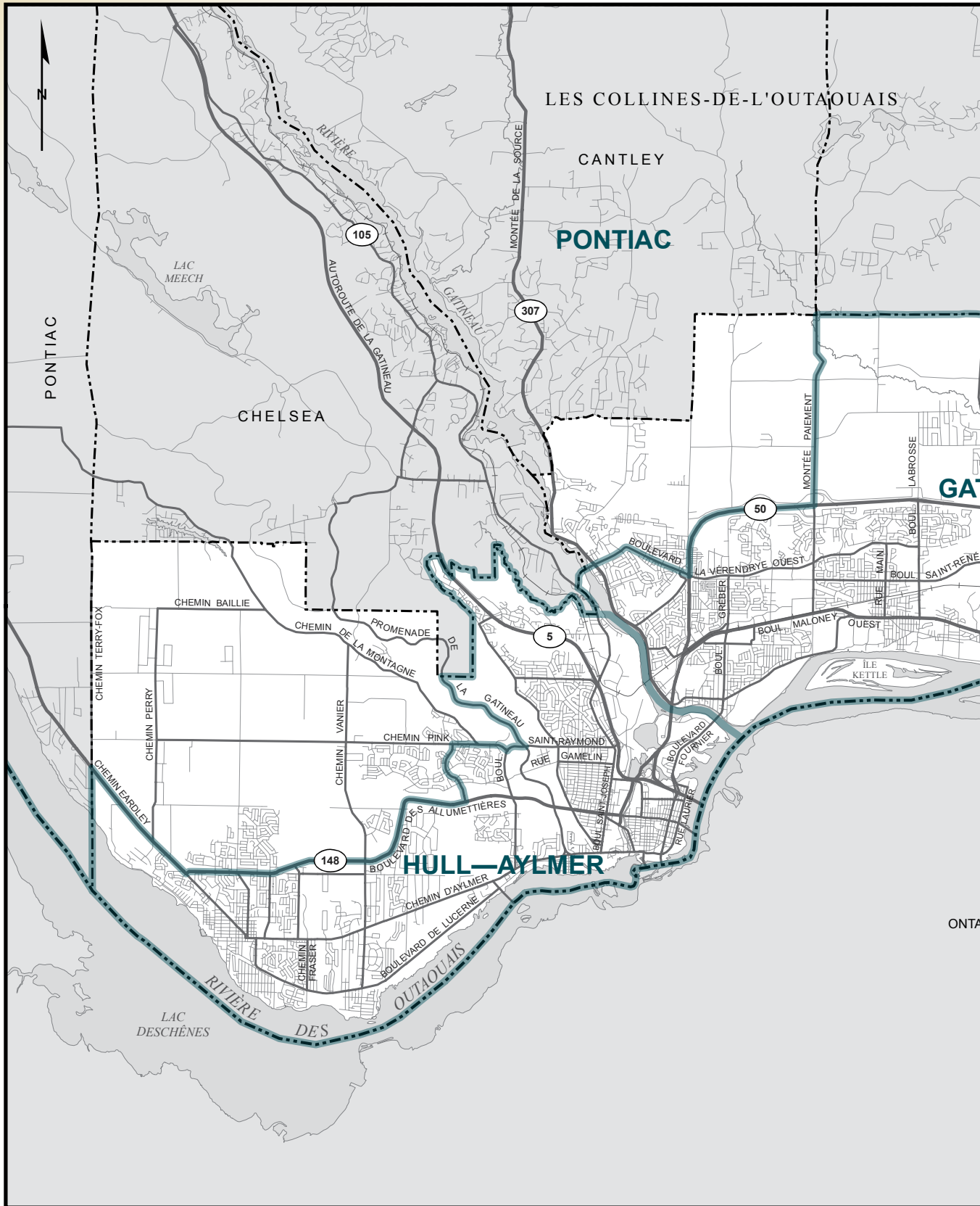
# Eastern Quebec (Map 5)



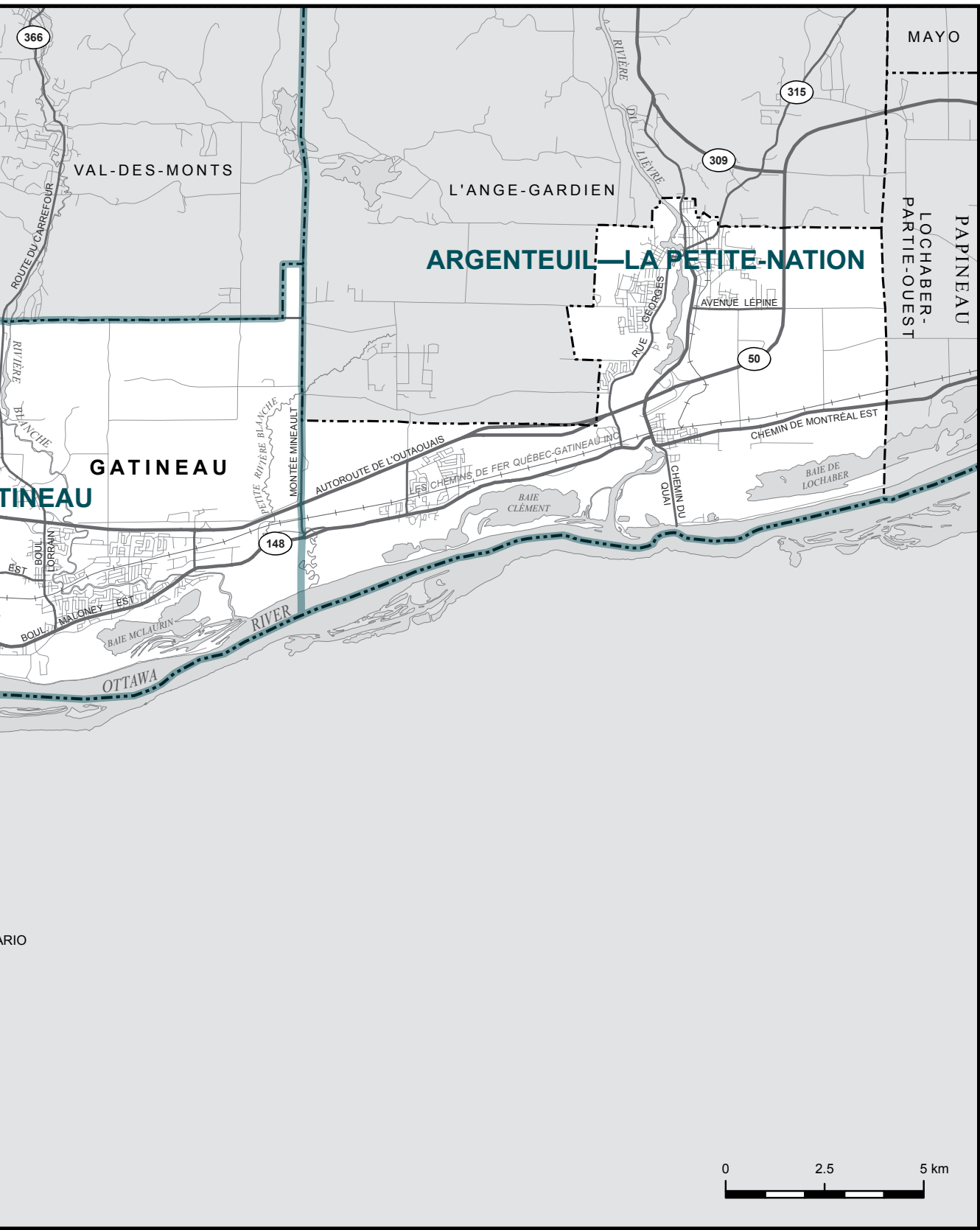
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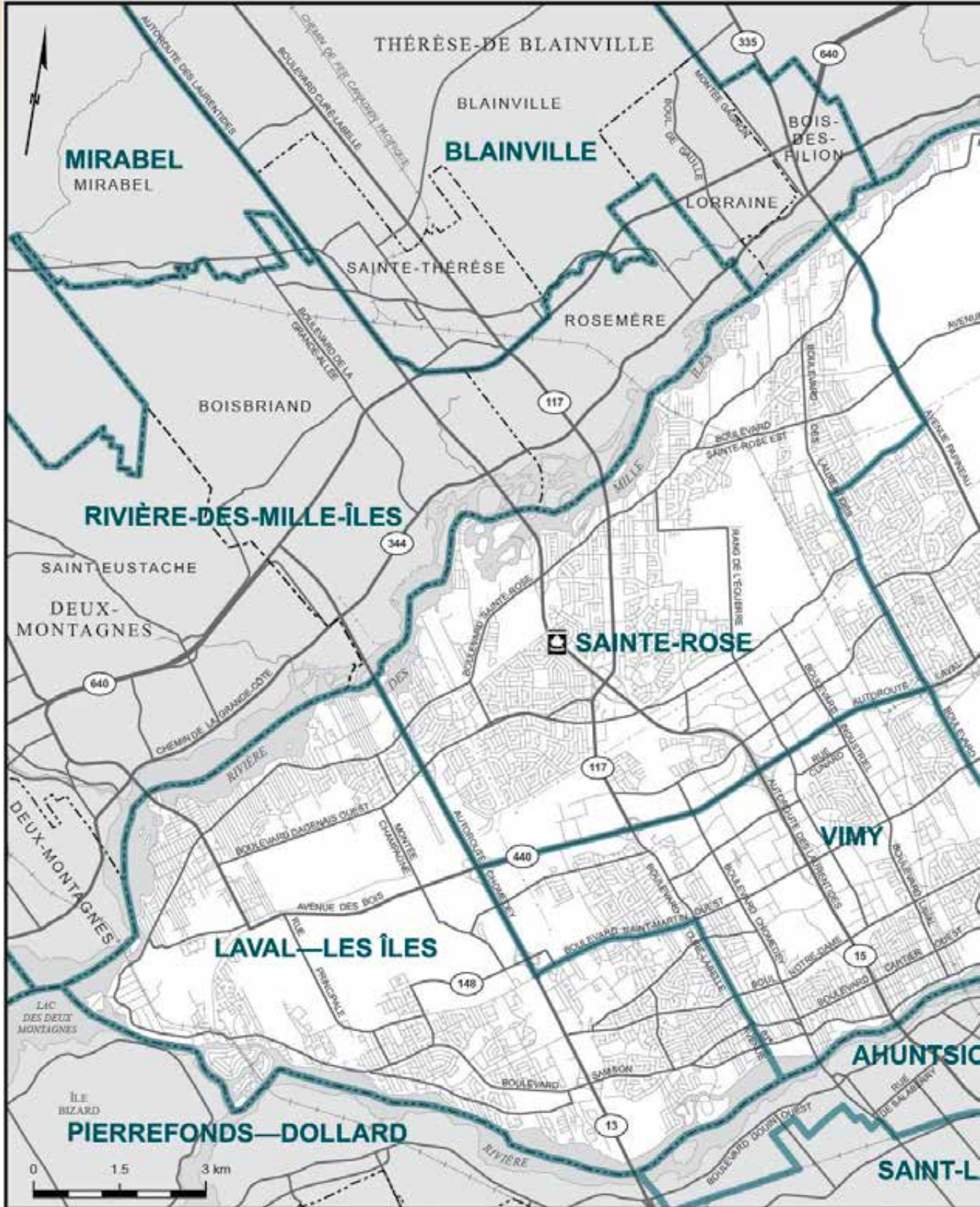
# City of Gatineau (Map 6)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.

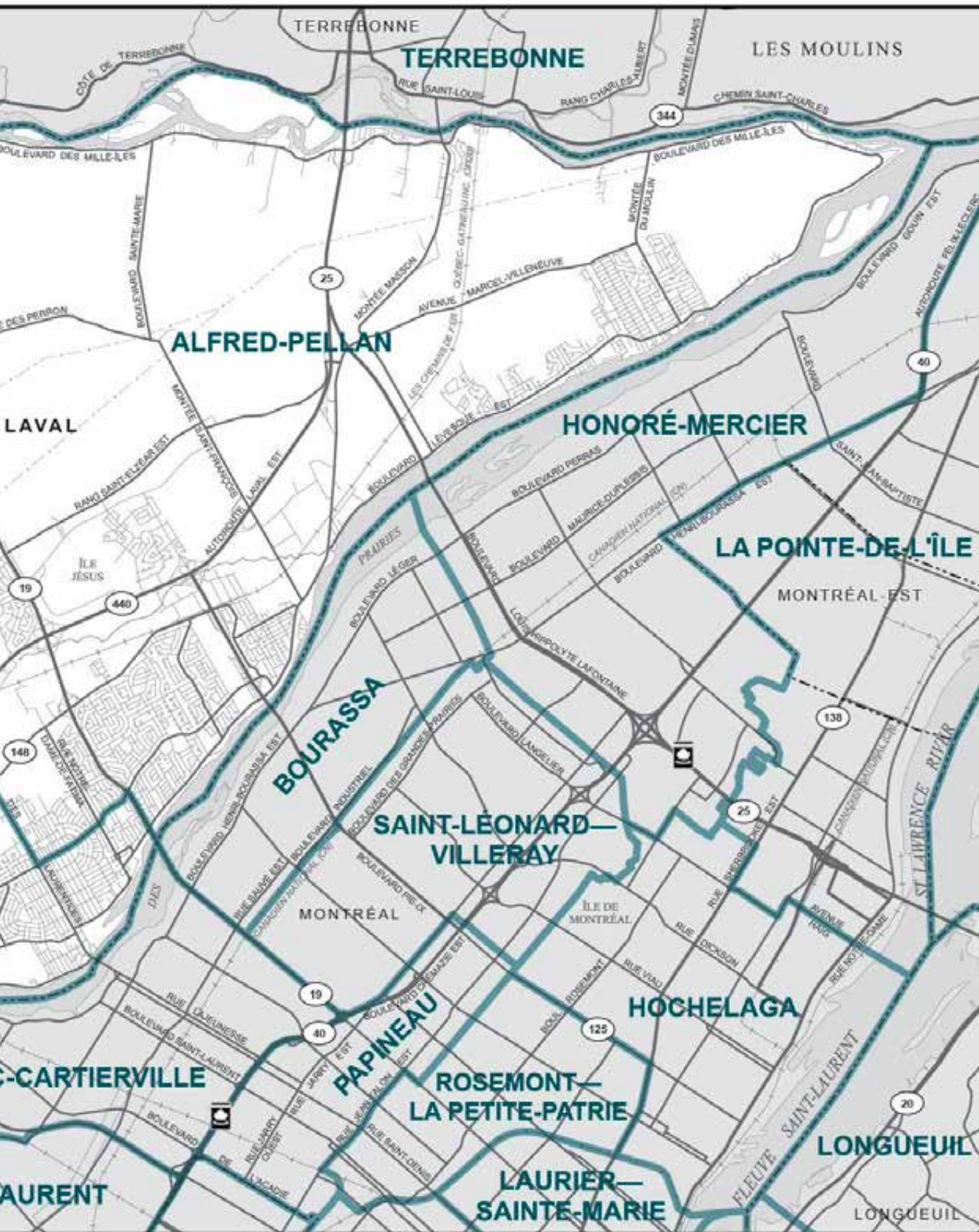


# City of Laval (Map 7)

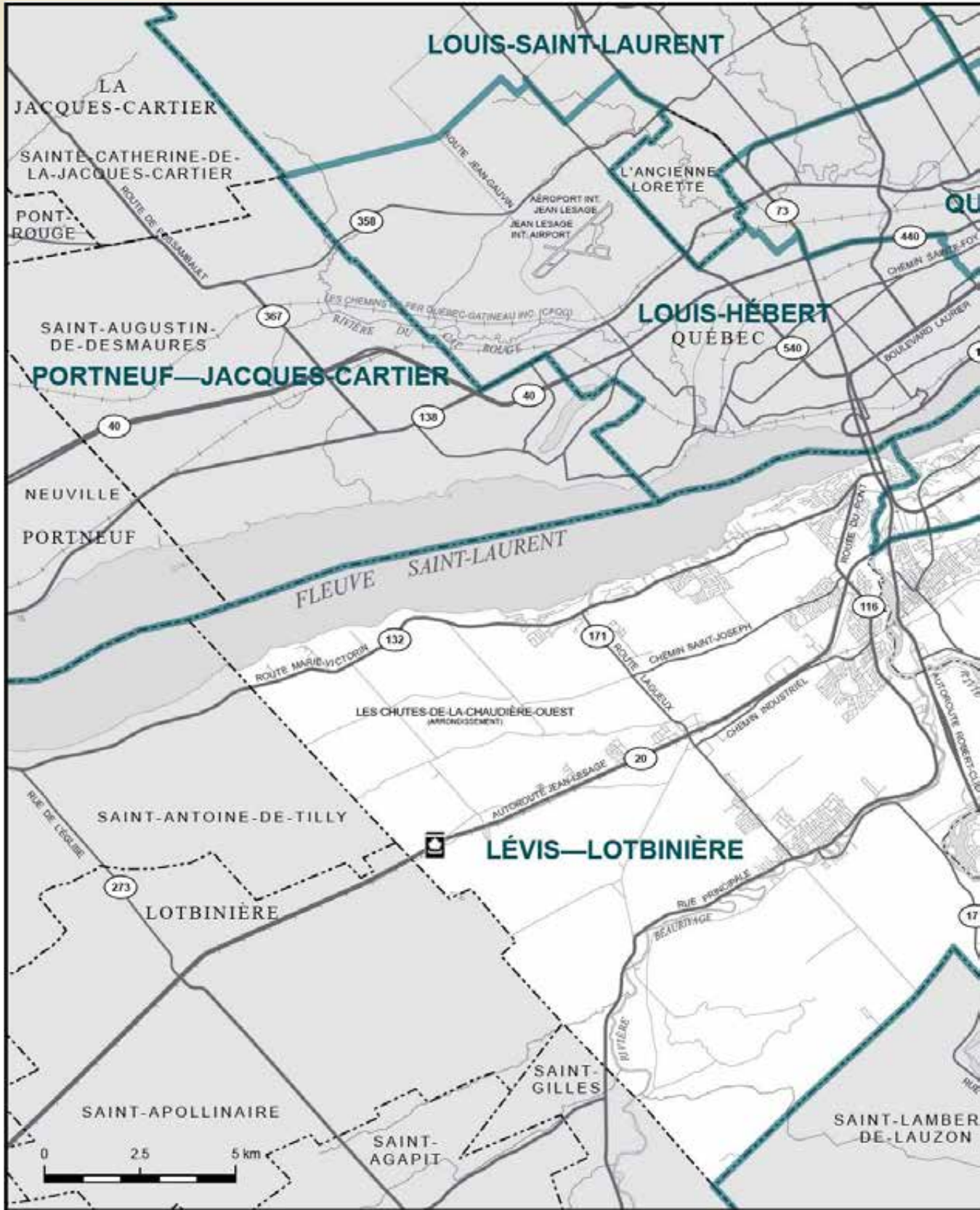


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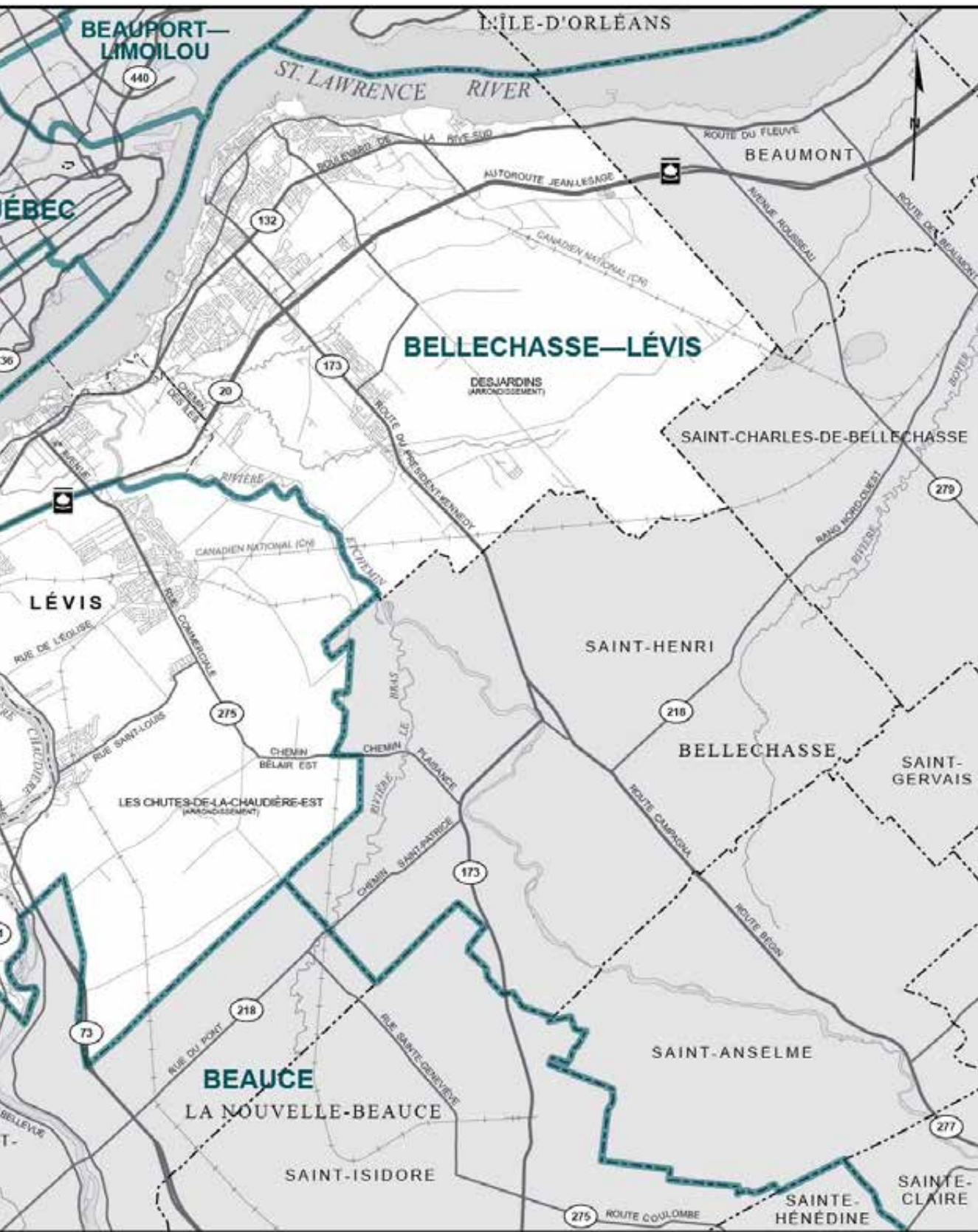




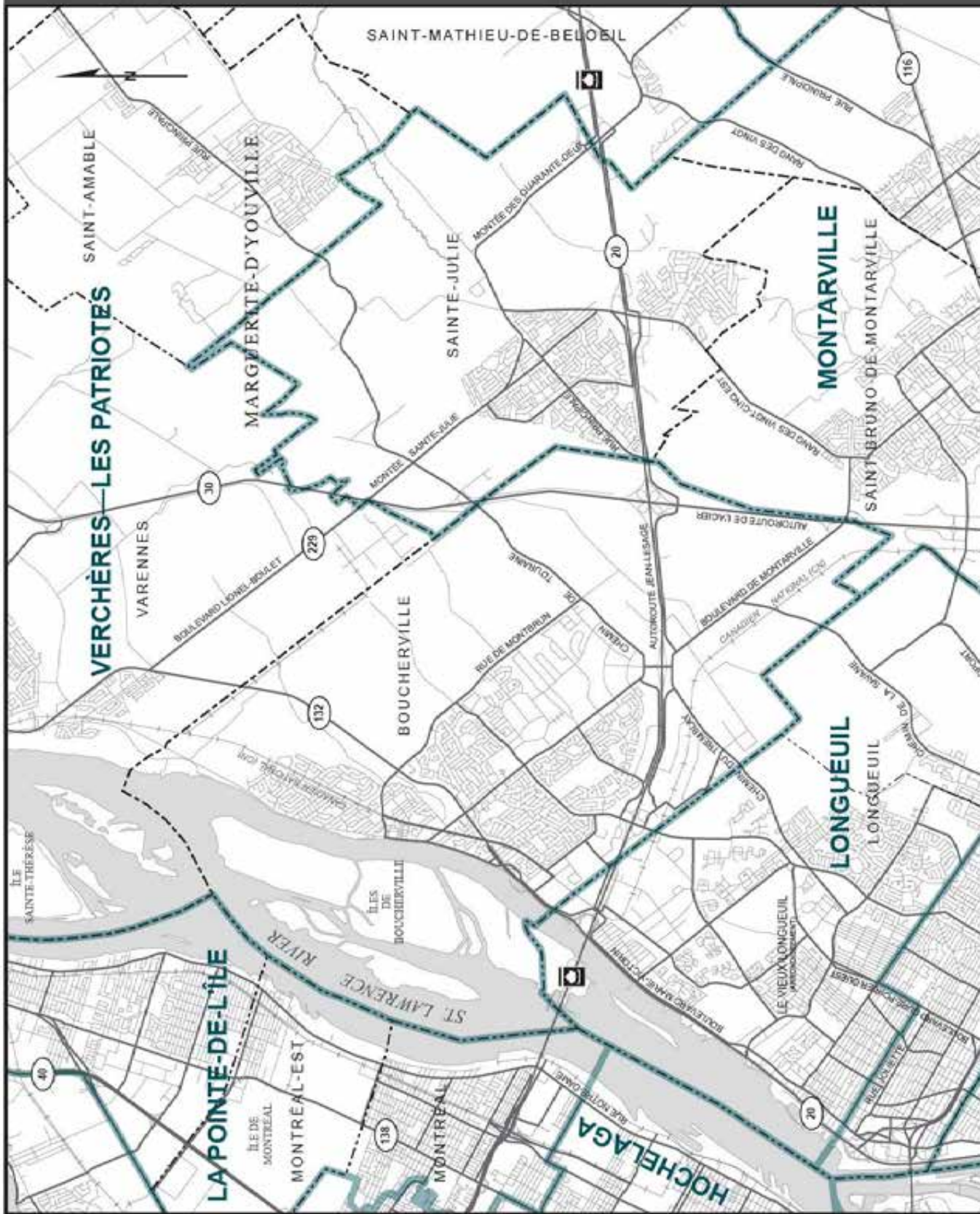
# City of Lévis (Map 8)



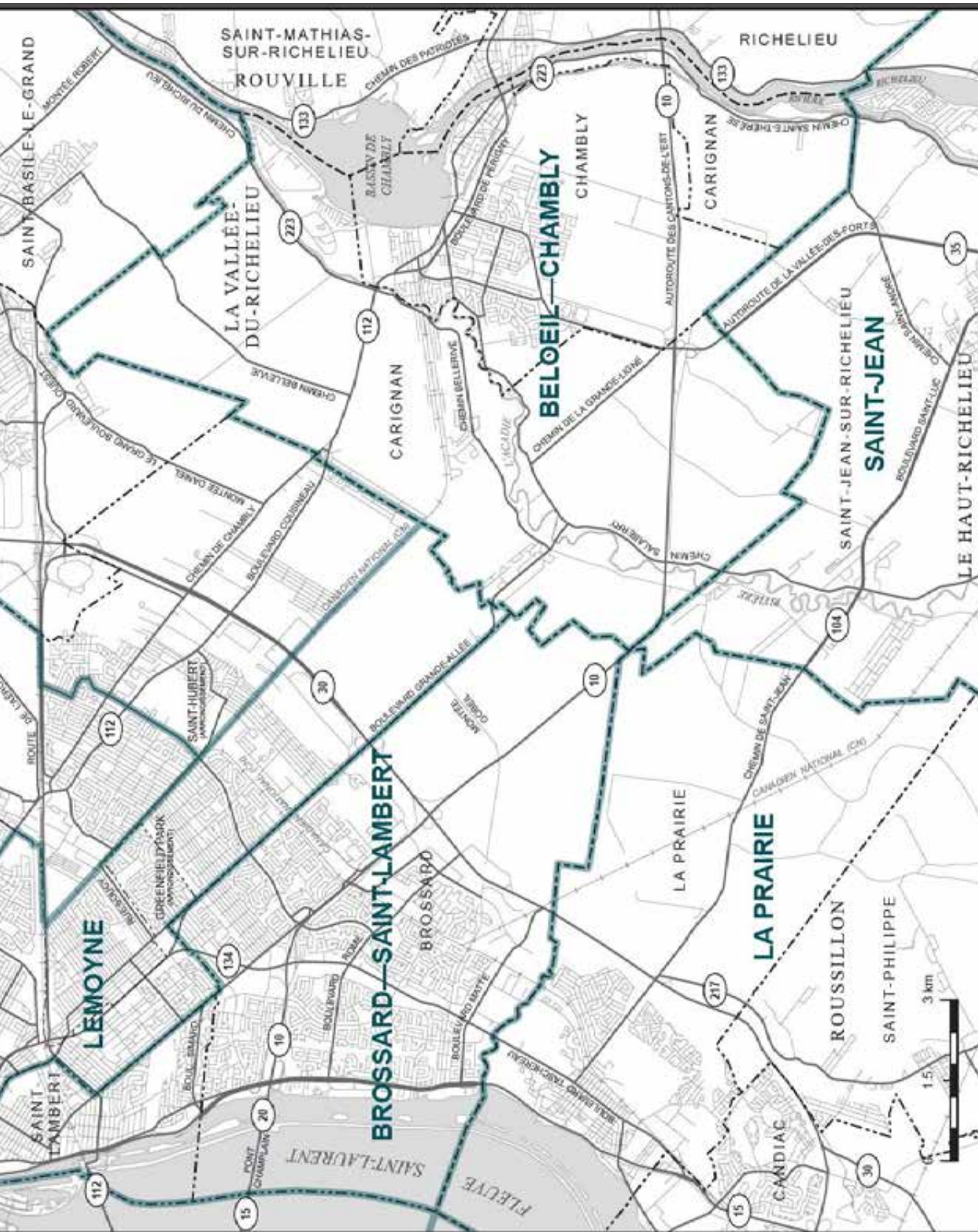
SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.



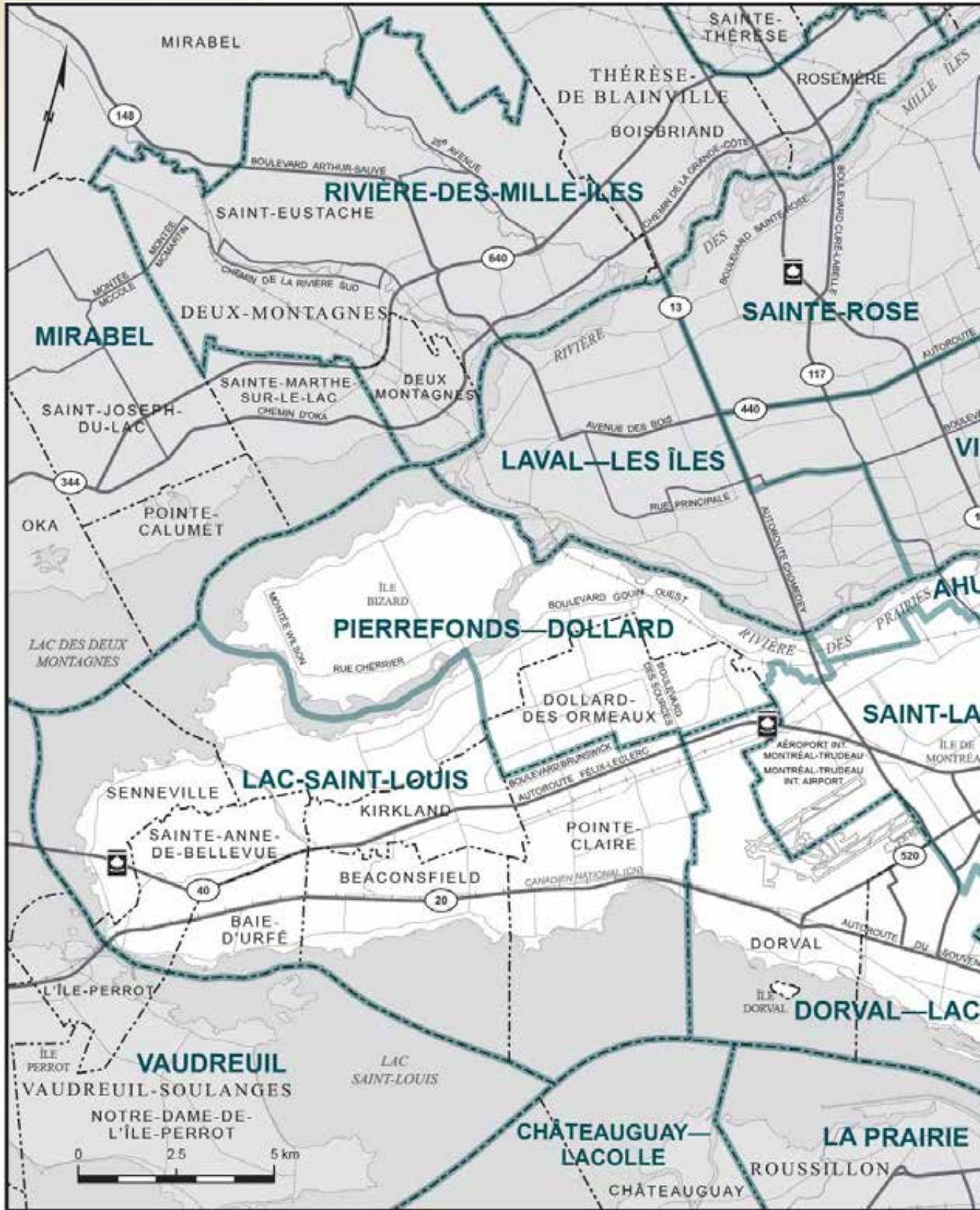
# City of Longueuil and Vicinity (Map 9)



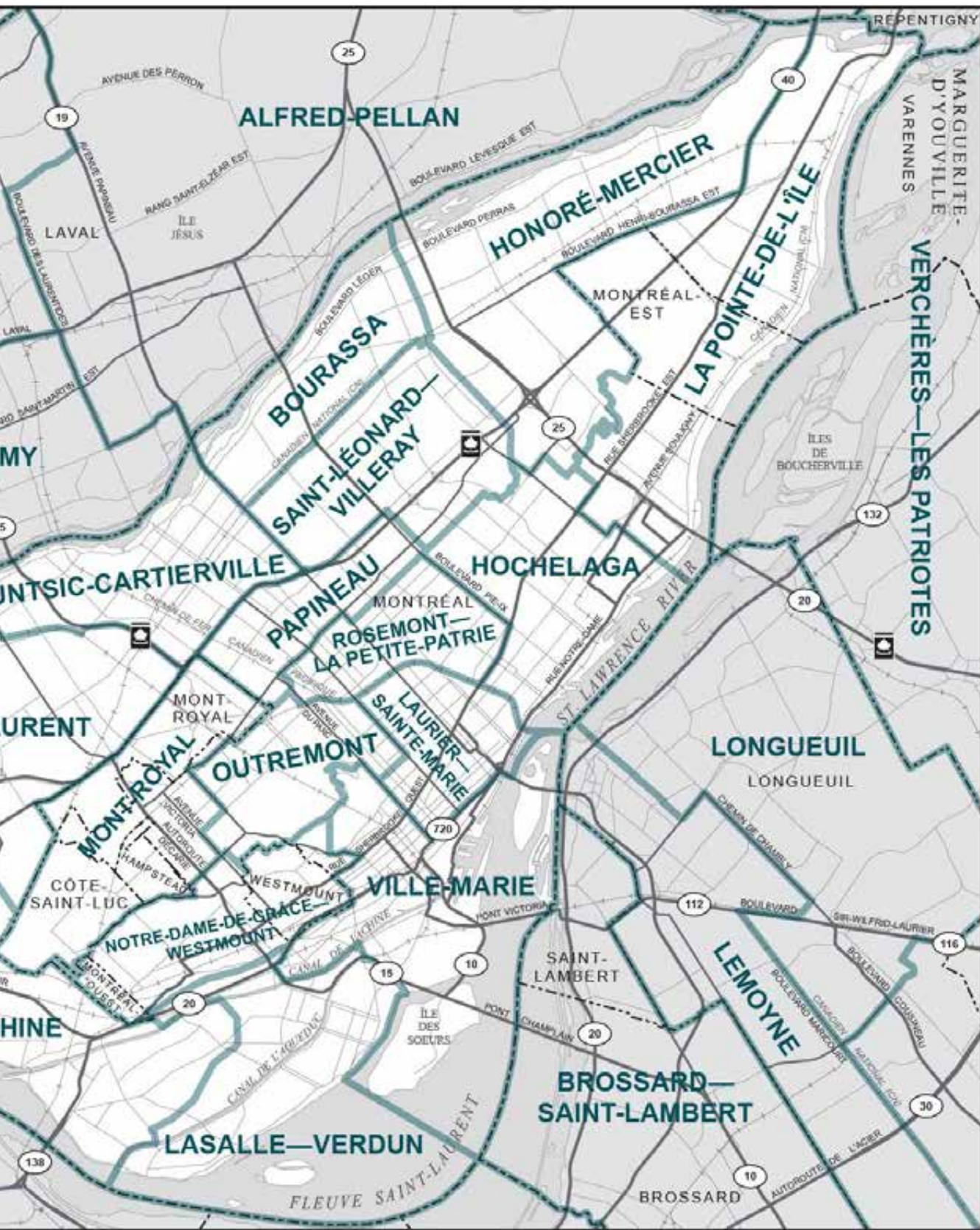
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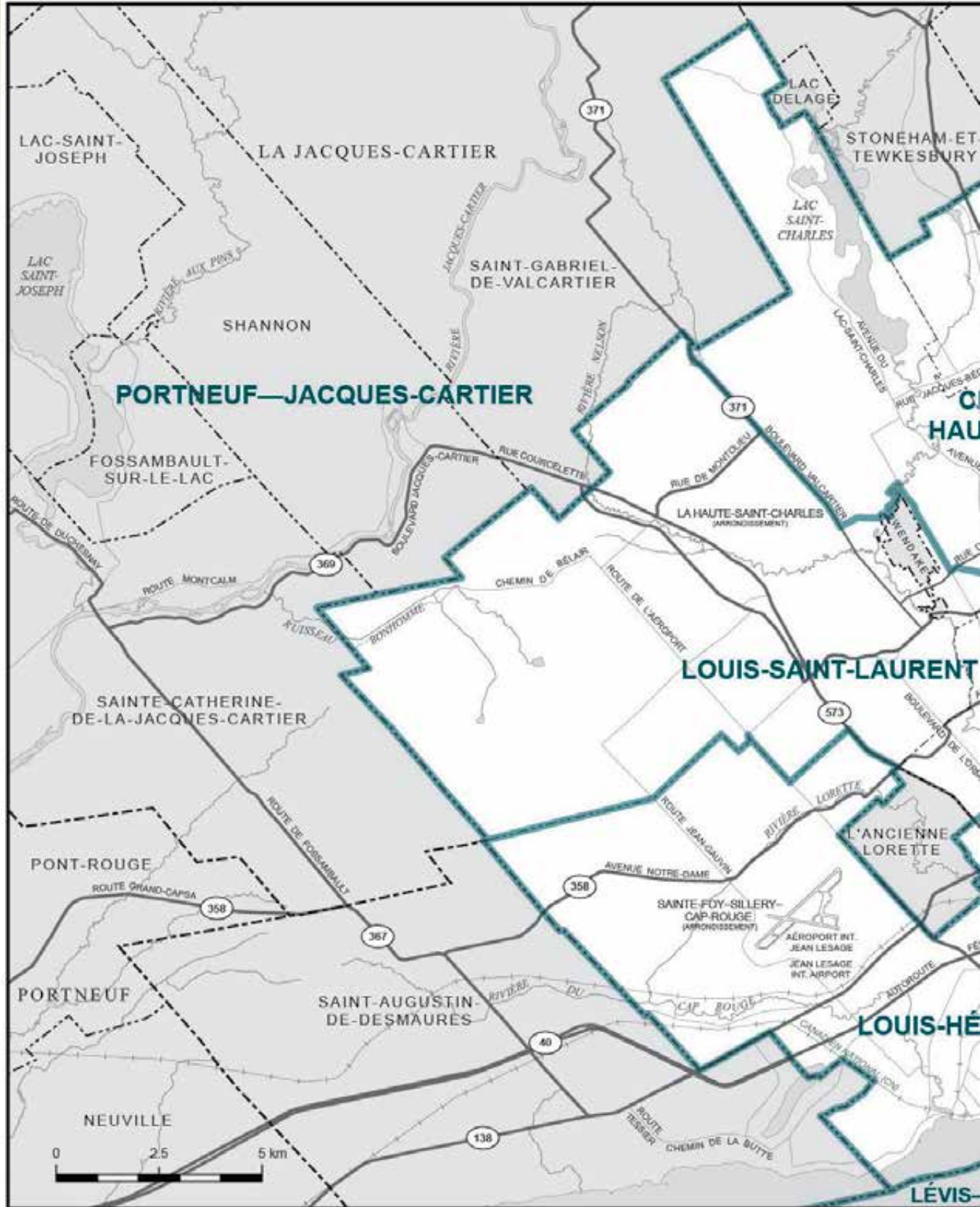
# Montréal Island (Map 10)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.

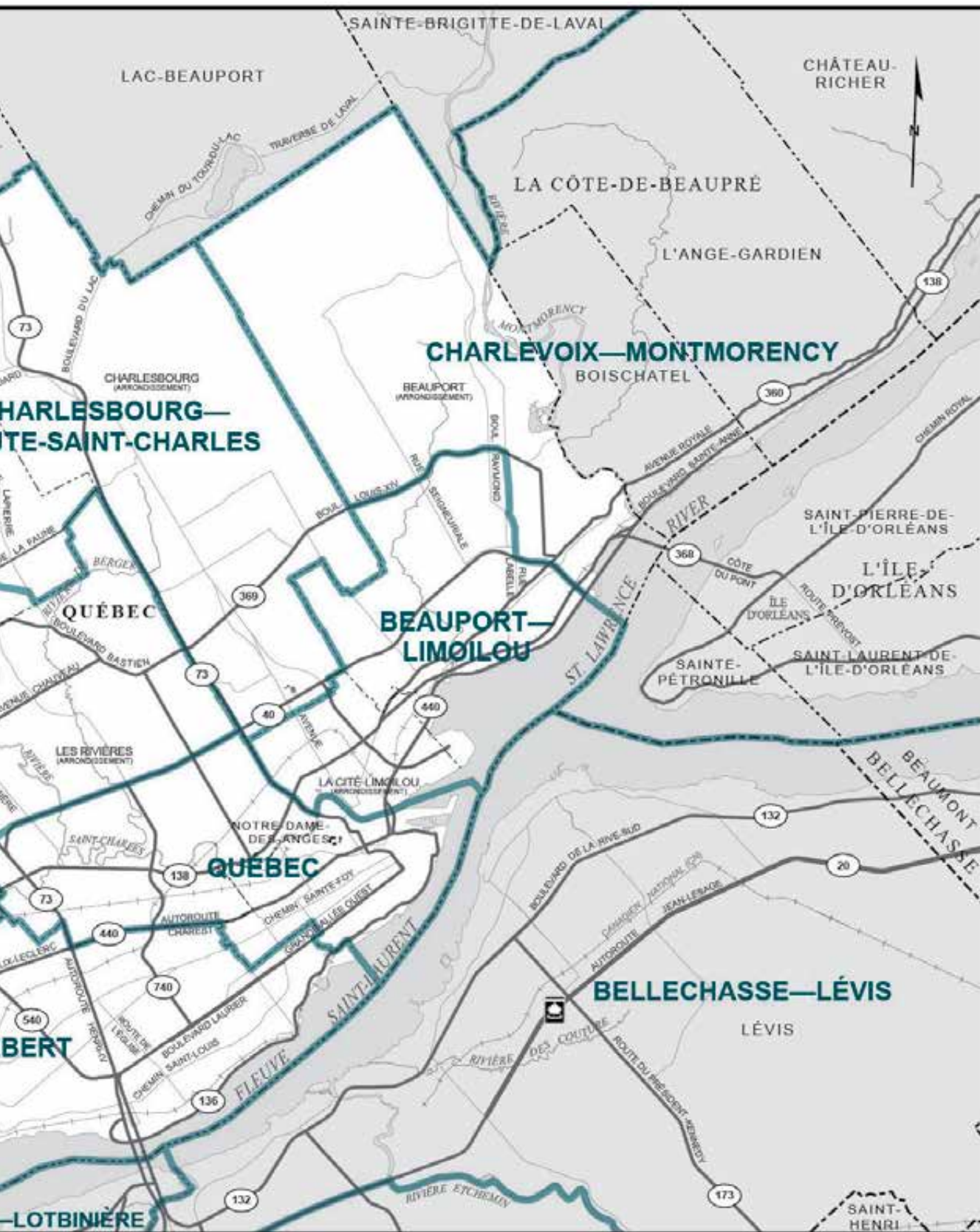


# City of Québec (Map 11)

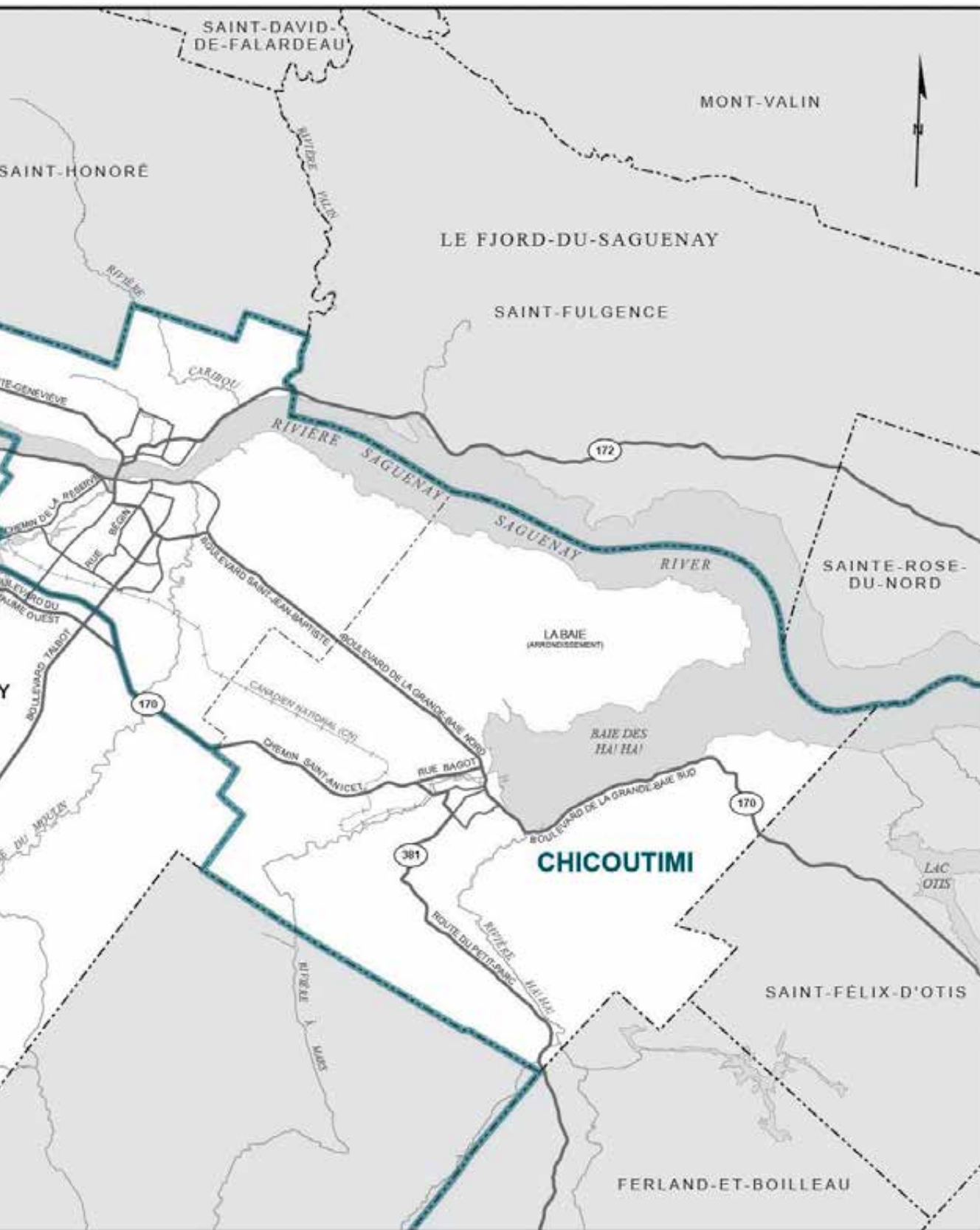


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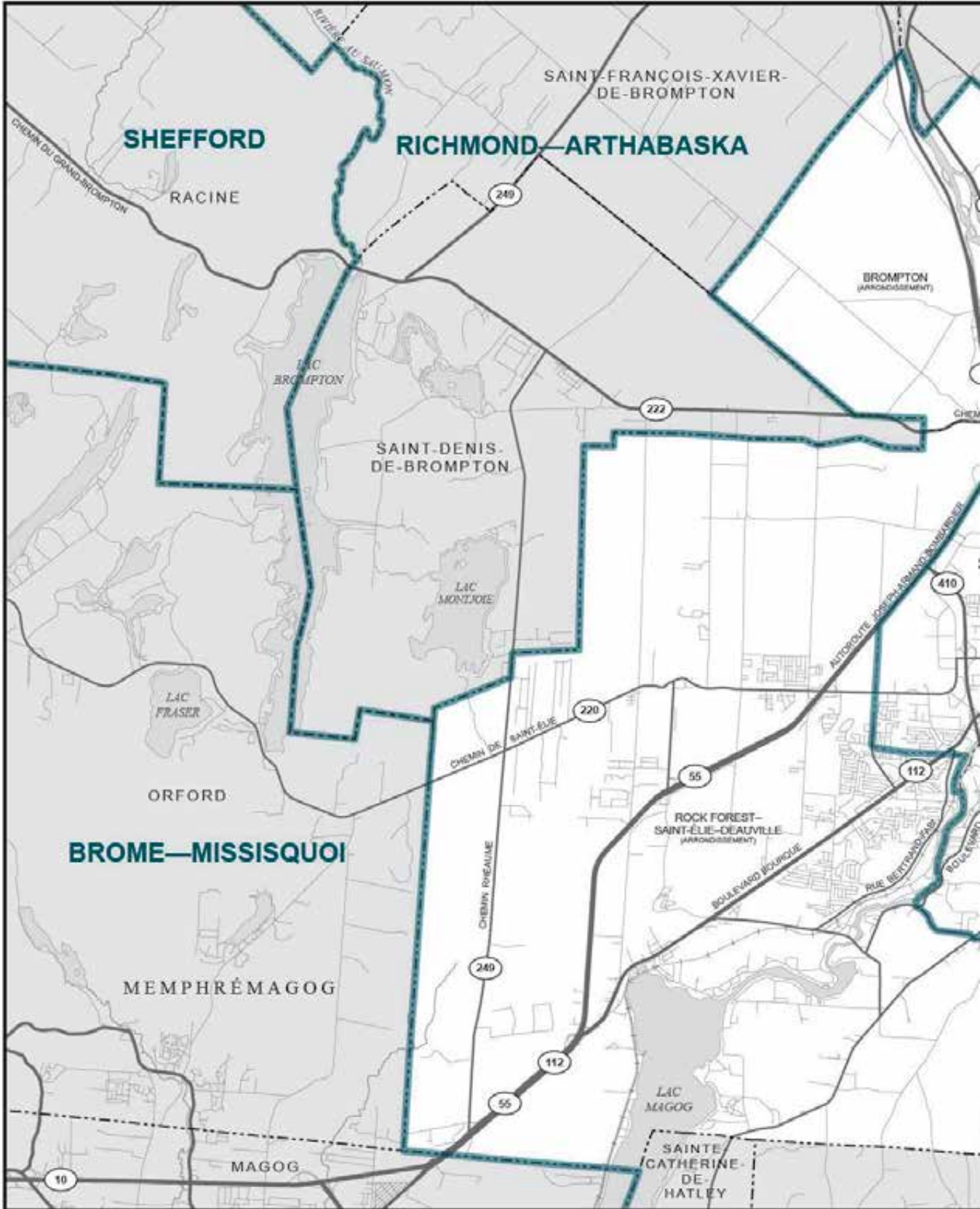




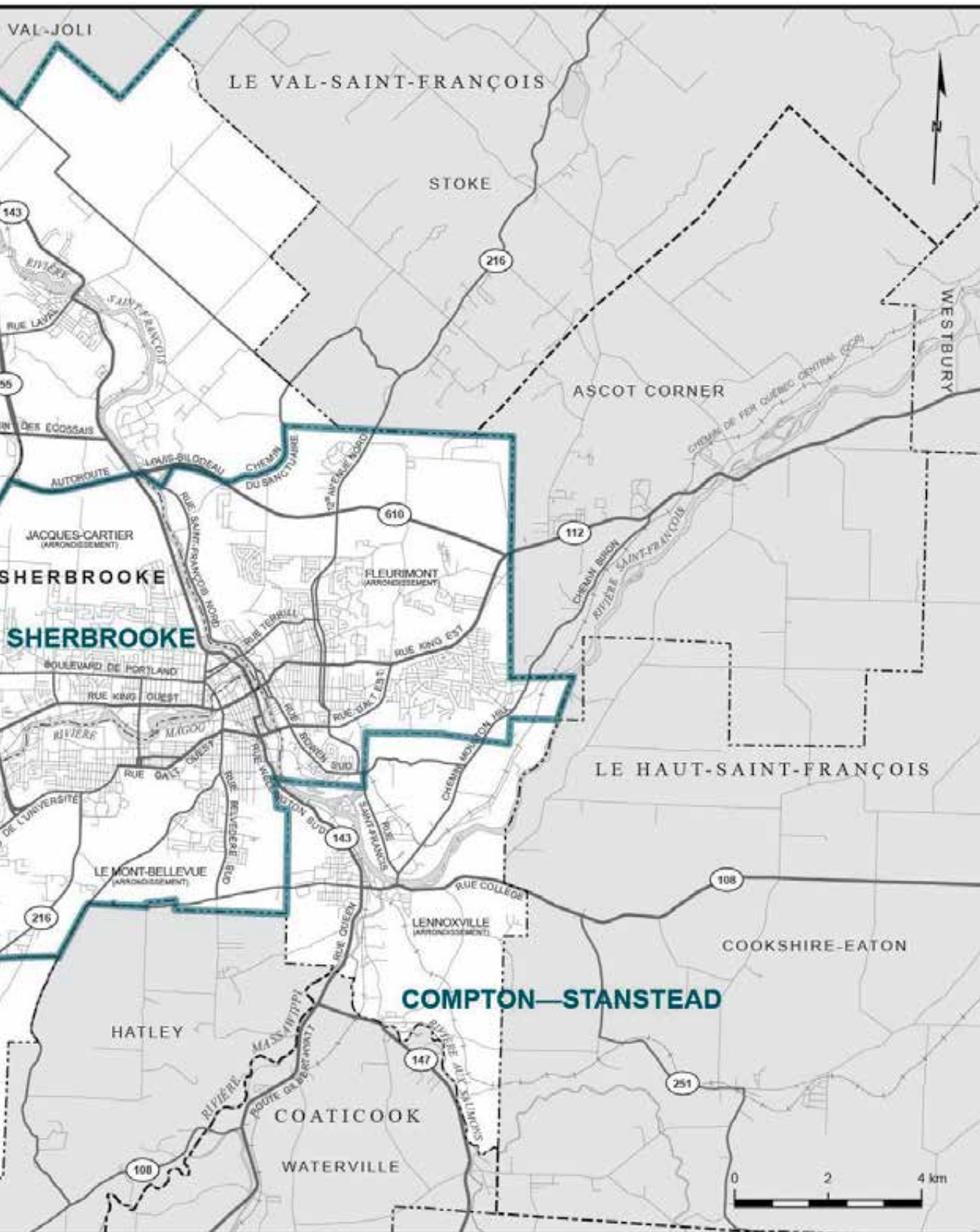




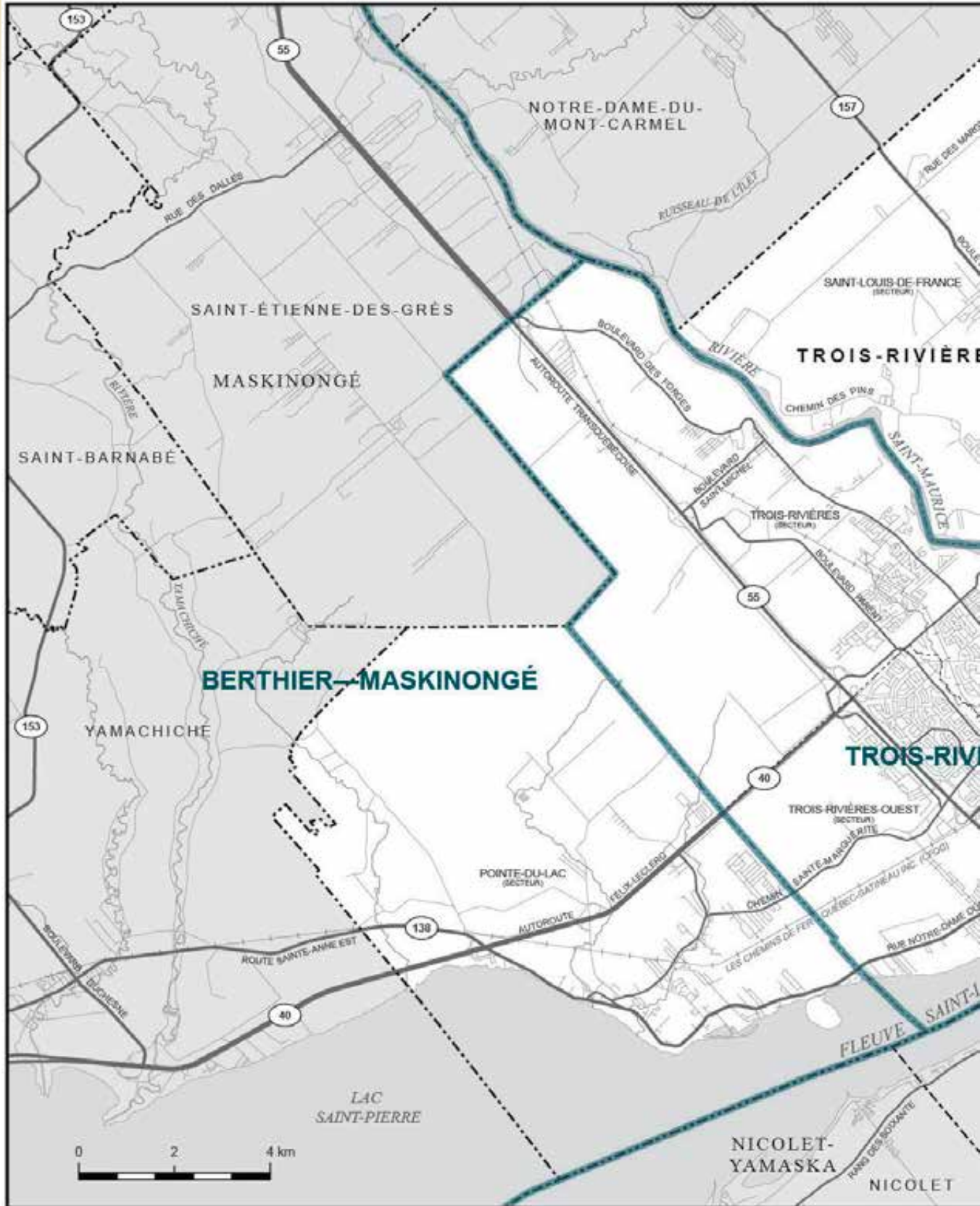
# City of Sherbrooke (Map 13)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.



# City of Trois-Rivières (Map 14)



SOURCE: THE ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY DIVISION, ELECTIONS CANADA.

