

THE ELECTORAL MAP

A REFLECTION OF QUÉBEC

**THE QUÉBEC ELECTORAL
MAP 2017**

FINAL REPORT
June 2017



Commission de la représentation
électorale du Québec

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PREFACE

On February 23, 2017, the Commission de la représentation électorale (CRE) rendered its final decision concerning the boundaries and the names of the 125 electoral divisions. This decision marked the end of nearly three years of work starting immediately after the general election of April 7, 2014.

The purpose of this report is to present the new Québec electoral map. First, it looks back over the work and process leading to the delimitation of the new electoral division boundaries, as published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* on March 2, 2017 (G.O., Part 2, No. 9B, March 2, 2017). After discussing the legislation governing the work of the Commission, the report outlines the main changes that have been made to the electoral map and presents the new toponyms assigned to some electoral divisions. Subsequently, it presents the Commission's recommendations for certain aspects of the electoral division delimitation process. The last section of the report provides the description of the 125 electoral divisions. A map illustrating the new electoral division boundaries is included at the end of the report.

The Commission wishes, through the publication of its final report, to provide citizens, Members of the National Assembly (MNAs) and organizations with a reference document for the new Québec electoral map.

1. REVISION PROCESS OF THE 2017 ELECTORAL MAP

Under the Election Act, the electoral map must be revised after every second general election. The current electoral map, which was established in 2011, has already been used in the general elections on September 4, 2012, and April 7, 2014.

The work of the Commission de la représentation électorale to establish a new Québec electoral map was carried out according to a process set forth in the Election Act and consisting of four main steps:

1) Preparation of a proposal and tabling of the preliminary report

The Commission began work immediately after the last general election held on April 7, 2014, on a report containing its preliminary delimitation proposal that it would table in the National Assembly. The report was tabled by the Commission within the 12-month period provided for in the Act, on March 17, 2015.

2) Holding of public hearings

In the months following the tabling of the preliminary report, the Commission held public hearings in 10 cities across Québec to hear submissions from citizens, MNAs and organizations wishing to express their views concerning the preliminary delimitation proposal. The hearings started on April 21, 2015, in Québec City, and ended on May 21, 2015, in Shawinigan. Subsequently, within 18 months after it was tabled in the National Assembly, the preliminary report was submitted for consideration to the Committee on the National Assembly as part of the sessions held on September 12, 13, and 15, 2016.

In addition to the oral submissions heard during the public hearings, the Commission de la représentation électorale received numerous written comments that helped broaden its knowledge of Québec's regions and communities. More than 300 documents (reports, resolutions, letters, emails, petitions, and comments expressed in online surveys) were conveyed to the Commission following the tabling of the preliminary report.

The Commission also conducted visits in the field to further deepen its understanding of the regions.

3) Study of the second report

After examining all of the comments, the Commission de la représentation électorale produced a second report presenting its revised delimitation proposal. The second report was tabled in the National Assembly on February 7, 2017. A debate on this revised proposal limited to five hours was held on February 14 and 15 in the National Assembly.

There were numerous comments in response to this second proposal. In fact, the Commission received more than 4,400 documents (reports, resolutions, letters, emails, petitions, and comments expressed in online surveys) following its tabling of the second report.

Also, before making its final decision, the Commission examined all of the comments impartially and in accordance with the rules provided for under the Election Act, the purpose of which is to ensure the principle of effective representation of electors.

4) Final establishment of the boundaries of electoral divisions

On February 23, 2017, the members of the Commission rendered a unanimous decision on a new electoral map. The boundaries and names of Québec's new electoral divisions were published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* on March 2, 2017 (G.O., Part 2, No. 9B, March 2, 2017).

The new Québec electoral map will come into force when the legislature ends.

2. EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION OF ELECTORS

The delimitation process carried out by the Commission de la représentation électorale in establishing a new Québec electoral map is regulated by a set of rules prescribed in the Election Act. The aim of these rules is to ensure that the principle of effective representation of electors is upheld.

The first condition of this principle, stated in section 16 of the Election Act, resides in the relative equality of electors' votes. According to this principle, the number of electors in each electoral division must not be greater or less than 25% of the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of electors by the number of electoral divisions.

However, under section 15 of the Election Act, this condition is not exclusive, and geographical, demographic and sociological characteristics must also be taken into account, such as the population density and its relative growth rate, the size, shape and accessibility of the region, the natural local boundaries and the territories of local municipalities.

In its analysis, the Commission also takes into consideration residents' sense of belonging, community of interests, the presence of regional development hubs, cultural and historical heritage, urban district boundaries and the various administrative boundaries.

Thus, the Commission must consider a multitude of factors to determine the boundaries of electoral divisions. This is why a rigorous and meticulous analysis of all of the elements and how they interrelate is essential. In this context, the information and comments submitted to the Commission throughout the map revision process are invaluable.

The Commission's analysis of all these elements enabled it to establish boundaries for the electoral divisions that respect the relative equality of the votes of electors, that takes into account the different communities and whose territories form coherent geographic entities and group together communities with common interests.

Under section 17 of the Election Act, in exceptional cases where effective representation of electors is difficult to achieve, the Commission has the power to depart from the relative equality of electors' votes criterion and to grant exceptional status to some electoral divisions. Any such decision must be justified in writing by the Commission.

3. DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

After nearly three years of work and analyses, the Commission de la représentation électorale has established the delimitation of Québec's 125 electoral divisions. The changes made to the electoral map are intended to establish electoral divisions ensuring fair and equitable representation for all electors, based on the new demographic realities in each region of Québec.

In relation to the previous map, the new electoral map involves changes to the boundaries of 28 electoral divisions. The main changes made by the Commission are in the Île-de-Montréal, Mauricie and Laurentides-Lanaudière regions, due to the inequalities in representation that have been occurring in these areas since the establishment of the 2011 electoral map. According to data from the permanent list of electors, the electoral weight in Québec's peripheral regions has continued to decrease to the benefit of large urban areas, especially in the northern and southern shores of the greater Montréal region.

In its final decision, the Commission maintains its decision to withdraw one electoral division from the Île-de-Montréal region and one electoral division from the Mauricie region, in order that the number of electoral divisions in these regions better represent their electoral weight within Québec as a whole. The Commission also maintains its decision to add two electoral divisions to the Laurentides-Lanaudière region. This region is currently the most underrepresented in Québec owing to sustained growth in the number of electors in recent years. The Commission believes that these changes are needed to better uphold the principle of effective representation of electors.

The list of electoral divisions that have been modified in relation to the 2011 electoral map is shown in Appendix I of this report, while Appendix II gives the list of electoral divisions where no delimitation changes have been made in relation to the 2011 map.

Data underlying the electoral map

The new electoral map was established based on data from the permanent list of electors of November 30, 2014. This official data was used throughout the delimitation process, for production of the preliminary and second reports and for the final decision of the Commission. The following table presents the data serving as the basis for the establishment of the electoral map, while the data on the number of electors in the new electoral divisions and their deviation from the provincial average as of November 30, 2014 is shown in Appendix III of this report.

Table 1 Numerical data underlying the new Québec electoral map

Number of electors according to the permanent list of electors as of November 30, 2014	6,048,383
Number of electoral divisions	125
Average number of electors per electoral division	48,387
– Minimum limit (-25%)	36,290
– Maximum limit (+25%)	60,484
Number of electoral divisions whose delimitation differs from the current delimitation (2011)	28
Number of electoral divisions that are unchanged in relation to the current electoral map (2011)	97

In Appendix IV of this final report, the Commission presents a summary of the electoral divisions based on the most recent data, from March 31, 2017. This data is provided for information purposes and illustrates the evolution of the number of electors in the new electoral divisions since November 30, 2014.

3.1 CHANGES REGION BY REGION

The Île-de-Montréal region

For the Île-de-Montréal region, the Commission maintains its decision to withdraw one electoral division so that the number of electoral divisions in this region corresponds to its electoral weight within Québec as a whole.

Since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors in the Île-de-Montréal region has increased at a pace well under the provincial rate, causing a reduction in its electoral weight within Québec as a whole. According to the official data of November 30, 2014, the number of electors in 17 out of the 28 electoral divisions in this region is lower than the provincial average for Québec.

The one electoral division that the Commission is withdrawing is in an area characterized by a concentration of electoral divisions with a low number of electors. The area, located in the centre of the island, currently comprises, notably, the following electoral divisions: Outremont, Mercier, Westmount–Saint-Louis, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, D’Arcy-McGee, Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques, Gouin and Mont-Royal. The deviations in these electoral divisions from the provincial average range from -9.1% to -18.3%, according to the official data of November 30, 2014.

This area comprises the business centre and numerous neighbourhoods and administrative districts, featuring a plurality of distinct natural communities both socially and economically. This area is also bordered by significant urban boundaries, such as the Acadie and Métropolitain boulevards, railway yards, the autoroute du Souvenir (20) and the autoroute Ville-Marie (720). It also comprises mont Royal, which occupies a large part of the area.

The Commission was, therefore, required to consider these multiple territorial and socio-economic realities in arriving at its final decision for the establishment of the boundaries of the electoral divisions in the Île-de-Montréal region.

To this end, the Commission reexamined the two proposals that had been developed for the Île-de-Montréal region in the framework of the preliminary report and the second report, and did so, in light of all the comments received and in assessing all the possibilities for determining the best possible option.

In its preliminary report, the Commission suggested creating the Mont-Royal–Outremont electoral division, which would combine most of the present electoral divisions of Mont-Royal and Outremont. The Ville de Mont-Royal, the Outremont borough and part of the Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce borough would form this new electoral division. Changes were also proposed for the boundaries of the D’Arcy-McGee, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and Mercier electoral divisions, in order to ensure better numerical balance for the electoral divisions.

Numerous comments were received in response to this proposal. Those responding cited medium-term demographic growth projections for the proposed Mont-Royal–Outremont electoral division, due mainly to residential housing construction. They also suggested that the Commission revise its proposal to better account for socio-economic disparities and the ties and sense of belonging of the different natural communities located in the area targeted for the changes.

The second report, for its part, suggested the creation of a new Ville-Marie electoral division, covering most of downtown Montréal. Its boundaries would comply, for the most part, with those of the municipal borough of the same name. The commissioners saw in this a common denominator – the downtown core, characterized by a plurality of natural communities and excellent potential, they thought, for unifying these communities.

A number of comments received by the Commission following the publication of its second report contributed to highlighting the distinctive character of the numerous natural communities making up the proposed Ville-Marie electoral division and the absence of ties and a sense of belonging between the neighbourhoods that this proposal had suggested grouping together. Socio-economic disparities to do both with household income and language as well as community of interests were also widely underlined. It was also stated that future housing construction would have an impact on medium-term demographic growth in the proposed Ville-Marie electoral division.

It is important to point out that a number of comments dealt with the need to preserve the political weight of a party in the National Assembly, rather than the principles of the equality of electors' votes and preserving natural communities. These comments, the objective of which is not within the purview of the Commission's mandate as set forth under the Election Act, could not be taken into consideration by the Commission in the determination of this final decision.

Hence, for the island of Montréal, both options examined presented disadvantages with respect to natural communities and similarities regarding medium-term demographic growth.

However, the disparities cited with respect to the various natural communities that would have made up the Ville-Marie electoral division convinced the commissioners that their vision of an electoral division corresponding to downtown Montréal, which they had seen as advantageous and unifying, had to be reconsidered.

Faced with the complex task of responding to all of the demands for this area, with a view to not significantly impacting the numerical balance of the electoral divisions, and after weighing all of the elements brought to their attention, the commissioners decided to maintain their proposal for the creation of the Mont-Royal–Outremont electoral division. This proposal constitutes the best option for respecting the natural communities present in the area of the island of Montréal where the Commission is withdrawing one electoral division.

Lastly, in the Commission's final decision, the Crémazie electoral division, which the Commission has decided to rename *Maurice-Richard*, and the Bourassa-Sauvé electoral division remain unchanged compared to the current map, as opposed to what had been proposed in the preliminary report.

The Mauricie region

In this region, the number of electors increased at a slower pace than for Québec as a whole in recent years, magnifying the electoral over-representation of the region – a situation that already existed when the 2011 electoral map was established. Moreover, based on recent data, the number of electors in two electoral divisions of the region is below the minimum limit allowed under the Act. These are the Laviolette and Saint-Maurice electoral divisions¹. For these reasons, the Commission maintains the withdrawal of one electoral division in the Mauricie region to make the number of electoral divisions in this region more representative of its electoral weight within Québec as a whole.

In its final decision, following the comments received, the Commission has made changes to the proposal contained in its second report. Other than the disagreement over the withdrawal of an electoral division, the comments submitted to the Commission cited the ties and sense of belonging between certain communities, the accessibility of the territory and respect for the administrative boundaries of the regional county municipalities (RCM).

1. See Section 2.3.11 (p. 125) of the document *The Electoral Map: A Reflection of Québec – Step II: Revised Delimitation Proposal – Second Report – February 2017*.

In particular, some local stakeholders expressed their opposition to dividing the Mékinac RCM into two electoral divisions, hoping that it would be included entirely in the Laviolette–Saint-Maurice electoral division. However, this would result in the number of electors in this new electoral division exceeding the maximum limit allowed under the Election Act.

After reviewing all of the comments received, the Commission has maintained the delimitation proposed in its second report as regards the grouping together in the Laviolette–Saint-Maurice electoral division of the Municipalité de Trois-Rives, the Paroisse de Saint-Roch-de-Mékinac and the Village de Grandes-Piles, which are part of the Mékinac RCM.

These municipalities are centred on the rivière Saint-Maurice and their populations are located near route 155, the only artery joining the municipalities of La Tuque and Shawinigan. Moreover, these municipalities have natural ties and socio-economic affinities, and they share interests. The Paroisse de Saint-Roch-de-Mékinac is located near the Ville de Shawinigan and is part of the latter's agglomeration. It has stronger economic ties with this regional hub than with the other municipalities in the Mékinac RCM. The same observation can be made for the Municipalité de Trois-Rives and the Village de Grandes-Piles, whose main road connection, route 155, is the basis of interactions among these municipalities located along the rivière Saint-Maurice.

The Commission, however, made some modifications to its proposal from the second report, following comments it received demonstrating the numerous socio-economic connections and affinities the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel shares with the Ville de Shawinigan. The Commission has, therefore, decided to include the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel in the new Laviolette–Saint-Maurice electoral division.

In addition, the Commission has decided to keep the Saint-Louis-de-France area of the Ville de Trois-Rivières in the Champlain electoral division, to respect the physical barrier created by the rivière Saint-Maurice.

Lastly, the area of the Ville de Trois-Rivières located to the east of autoroute de l'Énergie (55), which is currently part of the Maskinongé electoral division, has been included in the Trois-Rivières electoral division, as proposed in the preliminary report. This modification insures greater geographical consistency for the boundaries and enables establishing an electoral map more representative of the natural communities in this area.

The Laurentides-Lanaudière region

Since the last revision of the electoral map, the Laurentides-Lanaudière region is the one that has seen the biggest increase in the number of electors in Québec. This growth, which has been significant and sustained, has increased this region's electoral weight, which is now greater than the number of its electoral divisions. The Laurentides-Lanaudière region is currently the most underrepresented region in Québec.

According to recent data, the Laurentides-Lanaudière region has three electoral divisions that are in a situation of exceptional positive deviation, where the number of electors exceeds the maximum limit allowed under the Election Act². These are the Blainville, Mirabel and Rousseau electoral divisions. In addition, two other electoral divisions, the Bertrand and Joliette electoral divisions, are quickly approaching the maximum limit.

To correct the deviations observed in the case of the electoral divisions in an exceptional situation and to reduce the number of electors in the electoral divisions where the number of electors has reached a critical level, the Commission has made changes to the delimitation of eight electoral divisions in this region. It has also created two new electoral divisions – Les Plaines and Prévost – so that the number of electoral divisions in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region corresponds to the region's electoral weight within Québec as a whole and so that its electors benefit from fair and equitable representation in relation to the electors in the other regions of Québec.

The Les Plaines electoral division comprises areas that are currently part of the Blainville, Masson and Mirabel electoral divisions. It includes the part of the Ville de Mirabel located east of autoroute des Laurentides (15), the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines and the La Plaine area of the Ville de Terrebonne.

Prévost is the second new electoral division. This electoral division, located in the area surrounding the Ville de Saint-Jérôme, is formed from the current Bertrand and Rousseau electoral divisions. It includes the towns of Prévost and Saint-Sauveur, the Municipalité de Piedmont and the Paroisse de Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs, which are currently part of the Bertrand electoral division. It also includes the municipalities of Saint-Hippolyte and Sainte-Sophie, both presently located in the Rousseau electoral division.

The Capitale-Nationale region

The Commission's final decision for the Capitale-Nationale region includes a change to the boundary between the Charlesbourg and Chauveau electoral divisions. As a result of this change, the surface area of the Charlesbourg electoral division will be expanded from an area covered by the Chauveau electoral division. With this change, the number of electors in the Chauveau electoral division is reduced so as to comply with the numerical criterion stipulated in the Election Act, looking forward to the next general election.

2. See Section 2.3.9 (p. 105) of the document *The Electoral Map: A Reflection of Québec – Step II: Revised Delimitation Proposal – Second Report – February 2017*.

The Laval region

In the Laval region, the Commission has made a change to the boundary between the Fabre and Chomedey electoral divisions, in order to reduce the number of electors in the latter electoral division and prevent it from quickly exceeding the maximum limit for the number of electors allowed under the Election Act.

The new delimitation moves part of the current boundary between these electoral divisions to the east. This is the boundary located between boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest and chemin du Souvenir. The area transferred to the Fabre electoral division is a new medium-density residential project, with features similar to the area to the north of boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest, which is already included in this electoral division.

The Commission received some comments concerning the delimitation proposal for the Laval region contained in its preliminary report and second report. After considering these comments, however, the Commission has chosen to maintain its delimitation proposal. The Commission is of the opinion that the delimitation adopted for the Laval region establishes balanced electoral divisions that are homogeneous on the socio-economic level, while respecting local physical boundaries.

The Montérégie region

Two changes have been made to the delimitation of the electoral divisions in the Montérégie region. First, to correct the positive exceptional deviation in the La Pinière electoral division, the part of this electoral division that is located north of autoroute des Cantons-de-l'Est (10) and west of Lapinière and Taschereau boulevards is transferred to the Laporte electoral division. In its decision, the Commission was careful to preserve the integrity of the two neighbourhoods of Brossard affected by the change, in addition to ensuring better numerical balance between the La Pinière and Laporte electoral divisions.

Further to the west, the Ville d'Hudson, which is currently part of the Vaudreuil electoral division, is moved to the Soulanges electoral division. The purpose of this change is to reduce the number of electors in the Vaudreuil electoral division, whose situation is considered critical by the Commission.

The Commission is of the opinion that this delimitation creates electoral divisions forming consistent geographical entities that respect the numerical criterion stipulated in the Election Act.

The other regions

In the other regions of Québec, the Commission has made no changes to the boundaries of the electoral divisions. It has maintained the current electoral divisions as established in 2011.

3.2 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN AN EXCEPTIONAL SITUATION

The Commission has granted exceptional status to six electoral divisions. They are: Abitibi-Est, Abitibi-Ouest, Bonaventure, Gaspé, René-Lévesque and Ungava. The number of electors in these electoral divisions is below the minimum limit provided under the Election Act, placing them in an exceptional negative situation.

The Commission wishes to emphasize that none of the electoral divisions to which it has granted exceptional status benefit from an acquired right in this respect. The situation of each of these divisions will have to be reevaluated during the next revision process on the basis of the criteria outlined in the Election Act.

In addition to the six electoral divisions granted exceptional status by the Commission, the Îles-de-la-Madeleine electoral division also benefits from exceptional status and this is stipulated in the Election Act.

Abitibi-Est electoral division

The Commission examined various options in order to establish a balanced delimitation for the electoral division of Abitibi-Est. It should be remembered that the Commission granted exceptional status to this electoral division during the last revision of the electoral map in 2011.

As part of the current revision process, the Commission reassessed the three options it proposed in its 2008 preliminary report for increasing the number of electors in the Abitibi-Est electoral division: expansion of the northern boundary beyond the 49th parallel; withdrawal of an electoral division; and the establishment in the region of three electoral divisions with a balanced number of electors. However, as mentioned in its decision published in 2011, the Commission considers, in light of the submissions received on this matter, that the extension of the electoral division's boundaries beyond the 49th parallel would contravene both the principle of respecting natural communities and a significant administrative boundary. In addition, it considered that the withdrawal of an electoral division from the region would produce two electoral divisions with too big a surface area and whose deviations from the provincial average would be very high, which would be unusual for such vast electoral divisions. Lastly, creating three electoral divisions in which the number of electors would be relatively equivalent would necessarily require dividing the urban centre of Rouyn-Noranda, to the detriment of respecting this community and its administrative boundaries.

The Commission considers these arguments still relevant and valid. In the current context, this means that the Abitibi-Est electoral division must depart from the numerical criterion prescribed in the Election Act. The Commission thus favours a delimitation that is respectful of the geographical context, the natural communities in place, and the administrative boundaries of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

Abitibi-Ouest electoral division

The Commission has also granted exceptional status to the Abitibi-Ouest electoral division. When the 2011 electoral map was drawn up, the Commission highlighted the particular situation of this electoral division. At the time, its deviation from the provincial average hovered around the minimum limit permitted by the Election Act.

The solutions studied by the Commission to absorb the exceptional deviation of the electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest were identical to those considered to correct the exceptional deviation of the electoral division of Abitibi-Est: expansion of the northern boundary beyond the 49th parallel; withdrawal of an electoral division from the region; and the establishment of three electoral divisions in which the number of electors would be balanced.

In fact, resolution of the exceptional deviations of the electoral divisions of Abitibi-Est and Abitibi-Ouest were addressed simultaneously by the Commission, due to their similar geographical contexts, the contiguity of their land areas, and the administrative boundaries they share, notably the 49th parallel, which establishes a clear border between the communities of these two electoral divisions and those of the Nord-du-Québec region.

Accordingly, the Commission considers that the exceptional status of the electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest is justified, based on the reasons already evoked for the Abitibi-Est electoral division.

Bonaventure electoral division

As part of this revision, the Commission has granted exceptional status to the electoral division of Bonaventure. In its decision, the Commission took into consideration the residents' sense of belonging to their community and the geographical realities that characterize the region.

Thus, the Commission finds that, due to the geographical location of the Bonaventure electoral division in the far southeast end of the Gaspé Peninsula, increasing the number of electors in this electoral division would require expanding the electoral division to the west. However, such a change would create an electoral division with a very large surface area. Furthermore, it would involve including a certain number of municipalities from the La Matapédia RCM in the Bonaventure electoral division.

Otherwise, during public hearings held as part of the 2011 electoral division delimitation process, representatives of the Avignon RCM clearly expressed their disagreement with a proposal by the Commission to combine, within the same electoral division, the municipalities of the Avignon RCM with those of the La Matapédia RCM and the La Matanie RCM, due to their attachment to the Baie-des-Chaleurs area. Such a solution would also encroach upon the administrative boundary between the Bas-Saint-Laurent and the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine regions.

Finally, a merger of the Bonaventure and Gaspé electoral divisions is not feasible since the number of electors in a merged electoral division would exceed the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act.

For all these reasons, the Commission considers that granting exceptional status to the Bonaventure electoral division is justified.

Gaspé electoral division

The situation of the Gaspé electoral division, which was granted exceptional status by the Commission in 2011, is similar to that of the Bonaventure electoral division, whose exceptional status justification is described above. Moreover, the reasons that led to the delimitation of the Gaspé electoral division when the electoral map was drawn up in 2011 still correspond to regional realities and are therefore still valid.

More specifically, the electoral division's location at the eastern end of the Gaspé Peninsula means that the only way to add electors would be to expand the electoral division by moving its western boundary to the Ville de Matane. However, such a change would entail dividing the inhabited areas on the outskirts of the Ville de Matane in addition to crossing the administrative boundary between the Gaspésie region and the Bas-Saint-Laurent region. Furthermore, the distances to travel in such an electoral division would be great. Lastly, the idea of merging the Bonaventure and Gaspé electoral divisions was not considered since the number of electors in the resulting electoral division would exceed the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act.

For all these reasons, the Commission has grant again exceptional status to the Gaspé electoral division.

René-Lévesque electoral division

The electoral division of René-Lévesque has also been granted exceptional status due to the difficulties encountered by the Commission when trying to establish a balanced delimitation for this electoral division, while respecting its natural communities and the boundaries of municipalities and RCMs.

In point of fact, it is not possible to expand this electoral division by way of the Duplessis electoral division without the latter falling into an exceptional negative situation, and without the Ville de Port-Cartier and the Sept-Rivières RCM being divided. Moreover, an expansion of the René-Lévesque electoral division to the west toward the Charlevoix and Saguenay areas would not respect the natural communities in place. In addition, such an expansion would mean crossing the rivière Saguenay, which constitutes both a significant physical barrier and an administrative boundary between the Capitale-Nationale, Côte-Nord, and Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean regions. Furthermore, merging the Duplessis and René-Lévesque electoral divisions is not feasible because the number of electors in the resulting electoral division would be too high. Lastly, the large surface area and low population density of the René-Lévesque electoral division are more good reasons for maintaining its current boundaries.

In light of these arguments, the Commission considers that the boundaries of the electoral divisions in the Côte-Nord region should not be changed and that the exceptional status of the René-Lévesque electoral division is justified.

Ungava electoral division

Since 1988, the Commission has recognized exceptional status for the electoral division of Ungava pursuant to section 17 of the Election Act. In the context of the electoral map revision in 2011, the Commission again granted special status to the Ungava electoral division.

The Ungava electoral division, which covers the Nord-du-Québec region, is a vast, sparsely populated area whose population is geographically widely scattered. It is also characterized by the absence of road connections, especially in the northern portion of the region, and by the need to travel extremely long distances.

Because the Nord-du-Québec region's situation remains identical to what it was when the electoral map was last revised, the Commission is of the opinion that, once again, the strict application of the numerical criterion of plus or minus 25% provided for in the Election Act would not ensure effective representation for electors in the Ungava electoral division. It, therefore, once again grants exceptional status to the Ungava electoral division.

Special status of the Îles-de-la-Madeleine electoral division

Section 17 of the Election Act stipulates that the Îles-de-la-Madeleine constitutes an electoral division. The Îles-de-la-Madeleine electoral division is the only electoral division that is specifically named in the Election Act and that benefits from exceptional status that is "protected" under the Act. The Commission, therefore, has no jurisdiction over its delimitation.

According to the November 30, 2014 data used to establish the new electoral map, the Îles-de-la-Madeleine electoral division comprises 10,767 electors and presents a deviation from the provincial average of -77.7%.

4. NEW TOPONYMS

Changes to the electoral map have led the Commission de la représentation électorale to modify the names of some electoral divisions and to assign new names to others.

The Commission has developed a set of rules that it uses to assign new toponyms. The rules draw mainly upon the guidelines of the Commission de toponymie du Québec.

Further to the public hearings that it held in the past years and after consulting with the Commission de toponymie, the Commission de la représentation électorale presents the following five names that it has assigned certain electoral divisions, including a brief explanation of each name's origin.

Laviolette–Saint-Maurice electoral division

Located in the Mauricie region, this electoral division stems from consolidating most of the current Laviolette electoral division with the Saint-Gérard-des-Laurentides, Shawinigan and Shawinigan-Sud areas of the Ville de Shawinigan, which are currently part of the electoral division of Saint-Maurice.

The first part of the toponym proposed for this division honours the memory of Sieur de Laviolette, who was appointed first commander of Trois-Rivières by Samuel de Champlain in 1634.

The second part of the toponym refers to the most important natural geographic entity in this electoral division, the rivière Saint-Maurice. This river, along with the Saint-Maurice seigneurie, was named in honour of Maurice Poulin de La Fontaine, who was authorized to clear a territory along the rivière Saint-Maurice in 1668. Maurice Poulin de La Fontaine was also a tax attorney, judge, and crown prosecutor in Trois-Rivières. More recently, the name of Maurice Poulin would have also inspired the choice of the toponym of the administrative region of Mauricie.

The juxtaposition of the toponym “Saint-Maurice” with that of “Laviolette” stems from the Commission's wish to preserve the visibility of the name “Saint-Maurice” in the toponym of an electoral division in the Mauricie region.

Mont-Royal–Outremont electoral division

Located on the island of Montréal, the Mont-Royal–Outremont electoral division is made up of parts of the present Mont-Royal and Outremont electoral divisions. It comprises the Ville de Mont-Royal, the Outremont borough of the Ville de Montréal and part of the Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce borough of Montréal.

The suggested name refers to the proposed delimitation for this electoral division, which units parts of the current Outremont and Mont-Royal electoral divisions, and in particular, the Ville de Mont-Royal and the Outremont borough within one electoral division.

Maurice-Richard electoral division

The Commission has changed the name of the Crémazie electoral division to *Maurice-Richard* in response to a number of proposals received in this regard. In doing so, it honours the memory of Maurice Richard, who lived in this area for about fifty years. Beyond his exploits as a hockey player, he is recognized for his community service, especially with respect to amateur sports, and has been an important figure for both residents of Montréal and all Quebecers.

This is the first time a Québec electoral division has been named in honour of a figure from the world of sports.

Les Plaines electoral division

The Les Plaines electoral division has been created in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region. Made up of areas currently located in the electoral divisions of Blainville, Masson, and Mirabel, this electoral division comprises the part of the Ville de Mirabel located east of autoroute des Laurentides (15), the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines, and the area constituting the former Ville de La Plaine as it existed on June 26, 2001.

The proposed name refers to the specific “Plaines” of the central municipality in this electoral division and to the part of the Seigneurie de Terrebonne named “Belle Plaine” or “des Plaines”, which was conceded in 1731 to Abbé Louis Lepage de Sainte-Claire, the seigneurie’s owner from 1720 to 1744. It also refers to the name the latter gave the surrounding region, referring to the flat terrain with no noticeable relief located in the Montréal plain, itself part of the vast St. Lawrence Lowlands.

Prévost electoral division

Located in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region, the electoral division of Prévost has been created in the area surrounding the Ville de Saint-Jérôme. Formed from the current electoral divisions of Bertrand and Rousseau, this electoral division comprises the towns of Prévost and Saint-Sauveur, the municipalities of Piedmont, Saint-Hippolyte and Sainte-Sophie, as well as the Paroisse de Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs.

The proposed name had already been assigned to an electoral division that existed prior to the the establishment of the electoral map of 2011. This toponym highlights the importance of the public role played by the Prévost family in the Saint-Jérôme region. Its influential members included Wilfrid Prévost, Member of the House of Commons for the electoral division of Deux-Montagnes from 1872 to 1875, and Jules-Édouard Prévost, a journalist and political figure born in Saint-Jérôme.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

After completing all of the steps leading to the establishment of the new electoral map of Québec, the Commission de la représentation électorale wishes to recommend some improvements for certain aspects of the delimitation process, as prescribed under the Election Act. These improvements have to do primarily with the public consultation process, which was the subject of comments received from citizens and MNAs following the tabling of the second report.

In this section, the Commission presents its recommendations regarding the provisions of the law governing the public consultation process. It also raises the question of the Îles-de-la-Madeleine electoral division's special status.

5.1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

Several sections of the Election Act prescribe the consultation process that the Commission must conduct from the date on which it tables its preliminary report in the National Assembly to the time at which it establishes its final delimitation of the electoral divisions.

Consultation following the tabling of the preliminary report

Section 24 of the Election Act stipulates that, in the six-month period following the tabling of its preliminary report, the Commission is to hear submissions from interested citizens, MNAs and organizations. To do so, it must hold public hearings in the various regions of Québec, after first giving notice of such. The preliminary report is then submitted to the Committee on the National Assembly for consideration, in accordance with section 25 of the Election Act. The Committee on the National Assembly must then convene the Commission de la représentation électorale regarding this matter and there is no time frame provided for the holding of this consultation under the Act.

The public hearings held in 10 cities across Québec by the Commission following the publication of the preliminary report on March 17, 2015 took place within the 6-month period stipulated in the Act. However, there was an 18-month period between the tabling of the preliminary report in the National Assembly and the date on which the Commission de la représentation électorale was convened by the Committee on the National Assembly for the study of the report by the MNAs. This situation led to the work of the Commission being put on hold for more than one year. Moreover, during the previous electoral division delimitation process, more than two years had elapsed between the tabling of the preliminary report and the convening of the Commission de la représentation électorale by the Committee on the National Assembly.

The Commission de la représentation électorale considers that this period between the publication of the preliminary report and the MNAs' consultation in the framework of the Committee on the National Assembly is much too long and that it slows down the Commission's work. Moreover, during this period, the demographic context continues to evolve. Accordingly, the Commission de la représentation électorale recommends eliminating this step of the process and, rather, adding to the public hearings that it must hold in the regions of Québec pursuant to the Election Act a consultation reserved only for MNAs. In this respect, the Commission presents the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1:

The Commission recommends repealing section 25 of the Election Act under which MNAs must study the preliminary report in the framework of the Committee on the National Assembly.

Recommendation 2:

The Commission recommends that section 24 of the Election Act be amended so that, as part of the public hearings to be held in the six months following the tabling of the preliminary report in the National Assembly, there be a consultation reserved for MNAs.

Recommendation 3:

The Commission recommends that section 24.1 of the Election Act be repealed. Under this section, the Commission may choose to hold additional public hearings on one or several revision proposals further to its preliminary report, within a four-month period following the six-month time frame provided for in section 24 of the Act. This consultation would be replaced by another mechanism, proposed in Recommendation 6 of this report.

These legislative amendments are intended to ensure that the new electoral map will come into force in a time frame allowing it to be used for the next general election.

Consultation following the tabling of the second report

Following its public hearings, the Commission tabled a second report with its revised delimitation proposal.

As provided for in section 28 of the Act, within five days following the tabling of the second report, a debate limited to five hours must be held in the National Assembly. Within 10 days following the debate in the National Assembly, the Commission establishes the delimitation of the electoral divisions and assigns them names, in accordance with section 29 of the Act. The Commission then publishes the list of electoral divisions along with their names and boundaries in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

The Commission wishes to mention that it has implemented each one of the required steps rigorously following the tabling of the second report. In addition, the Commission invited citizens, MNAs and organizations to submit their comments concerning the revised delimitation proposal. It received a large number of comments, notably, in the form of emails, petitions and answers on online surveys. Hence, despite the short period allowed for intervenors to express their opinions on the proposal contained in the second report, the Commission believes that it had all the information it needed to make its final decision.

The Commission, however, heard criticisms directed at it to the effect that it had not held public hearings on its revised delimitation proposal and that the time frame for citizens, MNAs and organizations to submit comments was too short.

The Commission is aware that, under the current legislation, the steps provided for after the tabling of the second report take place over a relatively short period of time and that there is no provision of law calling for the holding of public hearings on the revised delimitation proposal. During the current process, the situation was qualified as unfair by some intervenors. Others questioned the political neutrality of the Commission and suggested that there was an “appearance of partisanship” due to the major place granted to the consultation of MNAs at this step of the process.

In light of the above, the Commission recommends that the following legislative amendments be made, prior to the next electoral division delimitation process:

Recommendation 4:

The Commission recommends repealing the provisions of section 28 of the Election Act calling for the holding of a debate limited to five hours in the National Assembly on the second report.

Recommendation 5:

The Commission recommends the introduction of a 45-day period following the tabling of the second report in the National Assembly, period in which citizens, MNAs and organizations would be invited to submit to the Commission their comments regarding the revised delimitation proposal.

Recommendation 6:

The Commission recommends that it be possible, during this 45-day period, for it to hold public hearings in one or multiple regions of Québec, in order to hear the representations of citizens, MNAs and organizations on its revised delimitation proposal, when it considers this necessary.

Recommendation 7:

The Commission recommends amending section 29 of the Election Act to the effect that the delimitation of the electoral divisions be established no later than 15 days following this 45-day period.

The Commission considers that these amendments would give it the flexibility needed to consult with the population following the publication of its second report, when it deems this necessary. Moreover, this would eliminate any appearance of partisanship with respect to the process, which currently grants a major place to MNAs, while allowing the latter to be heard during the Commission's public hearings. In this way, both citizens and MNAs would enjoy the same forums for making their views heard.

5.2 THE SPECIAL STATUS OF THE ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE ELECTORAL DIVISION

The Commission wishes to again draw attention to the fact the Îles-de-la-Madeleine electoral division is the only one that is specifically named in the Election Act, and as a result, the only electoral division to benefit from exceptional status that is "protected" under the Act. According to the November 30, 2014 data, the Îles-de-la-Madeleine electoral division has 10,767 electors and shows a deviation of -77.7% from the provincial average. It is the only electoral division that does not come under the purview of the mandate of the Commission de la représentation électorale.

It should be remembered that the special status of this electoral division has been provided for in the Act since 1895. At that time, the inhabitants of the îles de la Madeleine had asked, by means of a petition, to be separate from the rest of the comté de Gaspé owing to their distinct geographic and socio-economic characteristics. In support of their request, they pointed to the physical separation of the îles de la Madeleine from the rest of the comté de Gaspé by a vast distance that could only be crossed at certain periods and at great cost. They had also underlined the administrative separation of the two areas both municipally and with respect to the education system and the jurisdiction of the courts. In addition, the petition cited the absence of trade relations and common interests between the îles de la Madeleine and Gaspé.

Because the factors justifying the exceptional status granted to the Îles-de-la-Madeleine electoral division in 1895 have changed and are different from the current situation, the Commission encourages the legislator to examine the question of the special status of this electoral division as specified in the Election Act.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE 125 NEW ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

The description of the new electoral divisions is presented in alphabetical order.

The municipalities, Indian reserves and settlements, and reserved and unorganized territories and their boundaries are those existing as of January 31, 2017.

When the words “autoroute”, “avenue”, “boulevard”, “chemin”, “montée”, “rue”, “route”, “railway line”, “cycle path”, “overhead electric power line”, “lac”, “fleuve”, “rivière”, and “ruisseau” are used, the reference is to their centre line, unless otherwise indicated.

A map illustrating the delimitation of the new electoral divisions is shown at the end of this report. All of the electoral divisions are shown on the front of the map, whereas enlargements of the more urban areas are shown on the back.

In this report and on the appended map presenting the delimitation of the new electoral divisions, the name of a local municipality is generally followed by an abbreviation. This abbreviation refers to the designation of the municipality. The following is a list of the abbreviations and their meaning.

Table 2 Abbreviations used to designate municipalities

CT	“Canton” (township)
CU	“Cantons unis” (united townships)
EI	“Établissement indien” (Indian settlement)
M	“Municipalité” (municipality)
NO	“Territoire non organisé” (unorganized territory)
P	“Paroisse” (parish)
R	“Réserve indienne” (Indian reserve)
TC	“Terres réservées crie” (Cree reserved territories)
TI	“Terres réservées inuites” (Inuit reserved territories)
TK	“Terres réservées naskapi” (Naskapi reserved territories)
V	“Ville” (city, town)
VC	“Village cri” (Cree village)
VK	“Village naskapi” (Naskapi village)
VL	“Village”
VN	“Village nordique” (northern village)

ABITIBI-EST

The electoral division of Abitibi-Est comprises the following municipalities: Belcourt (M), Malartic (V), Rivière-Héva (M), Senneterre (P), Senneterre (V) and Val-d'Or (V).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Rouyn-Noranda corresponding to the former Ville de Cadillac and former unorganized territories of Lac-Montanier, Lac-Surimau, and Rapide-des-Cèdres, as they existed on December 31, 2001.

It also comprises the Indian reserve of Lac-Simon and the Indian settlement of Kitcisakik.

It comprises, in addition, the following unorganized territories: Lac-Granet, Lac-Metei, Matchi-Manitou and Réservoir-Dozois.

ABITIBI-OUEST

The electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest comprises the following municipalities: Amos (V), Authier (M), Authier-Nord (M), Barraute (M), Berry (M), Champneuf (M), Chazel (M), Clermont (CT), Clerval (M), Duparquet (V), Dupuy (M), Gallichan (M), La Corne (M), La Morandière (M), La Motte (M), Landrienne (CT), La Reine (M), La Sarre (V), Launay (CT), Macamic (V), Normétal (M), Palmarolle (M), Poularies (M), Preissac (M), Rapide-Danseur (M), Rochebaucourt (M), Roquemaure (M), Saint-Dominique-du-Rosaire (M), Saint-Félix-de-Dalquier (M), Sainte-Germaine-Boulé (M), Sainte-Gertrude-Manneville (M), Sainte-Hélène-de-Mancebourg (P), Saint-Lambert (P), Saint-Marc-de-Figuery (P), Saint-Mathieu-d'Harricana (M), Taschereau (M), Trécesson (CT) and Val-Saint-Gilles (M).

It also comprises the Indian reserve of Pikogan.

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Lac-Chicobi, Lac-Despinassy, Lac-Duparquet and Rivière-Ojima.

ACADIE

The electoral division of Acadie comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville situated between the autoroute des Laurentides (15) and the boulevard Saint-Laurent, and the extension of this boulevard.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Saint-Laurent and bounded as follows: the avenue O'Brien, the boundary of the borough of Saint-Laurent, the avenue Sainte-Croix, and the boulevard de la Côte-Vertu.

ANJOU—LOUIS-RIEL

The electoral division of Anjou—Louis-Riel comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal corresponding to the borough of Anjou.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Mercier—Hochelaga-Maisonneuve and bounded as follows: the autoroute Transcanadienne (25), the rue Sherbrooke Est, and the boundary of the borough of Mercier—Hochelaga-Maisonneuve.

ARGENTEUIL

The electoral division of Argenteuil comprises the following municipalities: Arundel (CT), Barkmere (V), Brownsburg-Chatham (V), Gore (CT), Grenville (VL), Grenville-sur-la-Rouge (M), Harrington (CT), Lac-des-Seize-Îles (M), Lachute (V), Mille-Isles (M), Montcalm (M), Morin-Heights (M), Saint-Adolphe-d'Howard (M), Saint-André-d'Argenteuil (M), Saint-Colomban (V), Wentworth (CT) and Wentworth-Nord (M).

ARTHABASKA

The electoral division of Arthabaska comprises the following municipalities: Inverness (M), Laurierville (M), Lyster (M), Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (P), Plessisville (P), Plessisville (V), Princeville (V), Saint-Christophe-d'Arthabaska (P), Saint-Ferdinand (M), Saint-Louis-de-Blandford (M), Saint-Norbert-d'Arthabaska (M), Saint-Pierre-Baptiste (P), Saint-Rosaire (P), Sainte-Sophie-d'Halifax (M), Saint-Valère (M), Victoriaville (V) and Villeroy (M).

BEAUCE-NORD

The electoral division of Beauce-Nord comprises the following municipalities: Beauceville (V), Frampton (M), Saint-Alfred (M), Saints-Anges (P), Saint-Bernard (M), Saint-Elzéar (M), Saint-Frédéric (P), Sainte-Hénédine (P), Saint-Isidore (M), Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce (V), Saint-Joseph-des-Érables (M), Saint-Jules (P), Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon (M), Sainte-Marguerite (P), Sainte-Marie (V), Saint-Odilon-de-Cranbourne (P), Saint-Séverin (P), Saint-Victor (M), Scott (M), Tring-Jonction (VL) and Vallée-Jonction (M).

BEAUCE-SUD

The electoral division of Beauce-Sud comprises the following municipalities: Courcelles (M), Lac-Poulin (VL), La Guadeloupe (VL), Notre-Dame-des-Pins (P), Sainte-Aurélie (M), Saint-Benjamin (M), Saint-Benoît-Labre (M), Sainte-Clotilde-de-Beauce (M), Saint-Côme-Linière (M), Saint-Éphrem-de-Beauce (M), Saint-Évariste-de-Forsyth (M), Saint-Gédéon-de-Beauce (M), Saint-Georges (V), Saint-Hilaire-de-Dorset (P), Saint-Honoré-de-Shenley (M), Saint-Ludger (M), Saint-Martin (P), Saint-Philibert (M), Saint-Prosper (M), Saint-René (P), Saint-Robert-Bellarmin (M), Saint-Simon-les-Mines (M), Saint-Théophile (M) and Saint-Zacharie (M).

BEAUHARNOIS

The electoral division of Beauharnois comprises the following municipalities: Beauharnois (V), Saint-Étienne-de-Beauharnois (M), Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague (P), Saint-Stanislas-de-Kostka (M) and Salaberry-de-Valleyfield (V).

BELLECHASSE

The electoral division of Bellechasse comprises the following municipalities: Armagh (M), Beaumont (M), Honfleur (M), Lac-Etchemin (M), La Durantaye (P), Notre-Dame-Auxiliatrice-de-Buckland (P), Saint-Anselme (M), Saint-Camille-de-Lellis (P), Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse (M), Sainte-Claire (M), Saint-Cyprien (P), Saint-Damien-de-Buckland (P), Saint-Gervais (M), Saint-Henri (M), Sainte-Justine (M), Saint-Lazare-de-Bellechasse (M), Saint-Léon-de-Standon (P), Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague (M), Saint-Luc-de-Bellechasse (M), Saint-Magloire (M), Saint-Malachie (P), Saint-Michel-de-Bellechasse (M), Saint-Nazaire-de-Dorchester (P), Saint-Nérée-de-Bellechasse (M), Saint-Philémon (P), Saint-Raphaël (M), Sainte-Rose-de-Watford (M), Sainte-Sabine (P) and Saint-Vallier (M).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Lévis situated in the borough of Desjardins and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Desjardins situated to the south of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).

BERTHIER

The electoral division of Berthier comprises the following municipalities: Berthierville (V), Lanoraie (M), Lavaltrie (V), La Visitation-de-l'Île-Dupas (M), Mandeville (M), Saint-Alphonse-Rodriguez (M), Saint-Barthélemy (P), Sainte-Béatrix (M), Saint-Cléophas-de-Brandon (M), Saint-Côme (P), Saint-Cuthbert (M), Saint-Damien (P), Saint-Didace (P), Sainte-Élisabeth (M), Sainte-Émélie-de-l'Énergie (M), Saint-Félix-de-Valois (M), Saint-Gabriel (V), Saint-Gabriel-de-Brandon (M), Sainte-Geneviève-de-Berthier (M), Saint-Ignace-de-Loyola (M), Saint-Jean-de-Matha (M), Sainte-Marcelline-de-Kildare (M), Saint-Michel-des-Saints (M), Saint-Norbert (P) and Saint-Zénon (M).

It also comprises the Indian reserve of Manawan.

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Baie-Atibenne, Baie-de-la-Bouteille, Baie-Obaoca, Lac-Cabasta, Lac-Devenyns, Lac-du-Taureau, Lac-Legendre, Lac-Matawin, Lac-Minaki, Lac-Santé and Saint-Guillaume-Nord.

BERTRAND

The electoral division of Bertrand comprises the following municipalities: Chertsey (M), Entrelacs (M), Estérel (V), Ivry-sur-le-Lac (M), Lantier (M), Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci (M), Rawdon (M), Sainte-Adèle (V), Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts (V), Saint-Donat (M), Sainte-Lucie-des-Laurentides (M), Sainte-Marguerite-du-Lac-Masson (V), Val-David (VL), Val-des-Lacs (M) and Val-Morin (M).

It also comprises the Indian reserve of Doncaster.

It also comprises the unorganized territory of Lac-des-Dix-Milles.

BLAINVILLE

The electoral division of Blainville comprises the following municipalities: Blainville (V), Bois-des-Filion (V) and Lorraine (V).

BONAVENTURE

The electoral division of Bonaventure comprises the following municipalities: Bonaventure (V), Caplan (M), Carleton-sur-Mer (V), Cascapédia–Saint-Jules (M), Chandler (V), Escuminac (M), Hope (CT), Hope Town (M), L'Ascension-de-Patapédia (M), Maria (M), Matapédia (M), New Carlisle (M), New Richmond (V), Nouvelle (M), Paspébiac (V), Pointe-à-la-Croix (M), Port-Daniel–Gascons (M), Ristigouche-Partie-Sud-Est (CT), Saint-Alexis-de-Matapédia (M), Saint-Alphonse (M), Saint-André-de-Restigouche (M), Saint-Elzéar (M), Saint-François-d'Assise (M), Saint-Godefroi (CT), Saint-Siméon (P) and Shigawake (M).

It also comprises the following Indian reserves: Gesgapegiag and Listuguj.

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Rivière-Bonaventure, Rivière-Nouvelle and Ruisseau-Ferguson.

BORDUAS

The electoral division of Borduas comprises the following municipalities: Belœil (V), McMasterville (M), Mont-Saint-Hilaire (V), Otterburn Park (V), Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu (M), Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu (M), Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu (M), Saint-Jean-Baptiste (M), Sainte-Madeleine (VL), Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu (M), Sainte-Marie-Madeleine (P) and Saint-Mathieu-de-Belœil (M).

BOURASSA-SAUVÉ

The electoral division of Bourassa-Sauvé comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Montréal-Nord and bounded as follows: the rivière des Prairies, the boundary of the borough of Montréal-Nord, and the Saint-Michel, Henri-Bourassa Est, and Pie-IX boulevards.

BOURGET

The electoral division of Bourget comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve and bounded as follows: the autoroute Transcanadienne (25), the boundary of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, the boundary of the Ville de Montréal in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the extension of the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company, this railway line and its extension, and the rue Sherbrooke Est.

BROME-MISSISQUOI

The electoral division of Brome-Missisquoi comprises the following municipalities: Abercorn (VL), Bedford (CT), Bedford (V), Bolton-Ouest (M), Brigham (M), Brome (VL), Bromont (V), Cowansville (V), Dunham (V), East Farnham (M), Farnham (V), Frelighsburg (M), Lac-Brome (V), Notre-Dame-de-Stanbridge (M), Pike River (M), Saint-Alphonse-de-Granby (M), Saint-Armand (M), Saint-Ignace-de-Stanbridge (M), Sainte-Sabine (M), Shefford (CT), Stanbridge East (M), Stanbridge Station (M), Sutton (V), Warden (VL) and Waterloo (V).

CHAMBLY

The electoral division of Chambly comprises the following municipalities: Carignan (V), Chambly (V), Richelieu (V), Saint-Basile-le-Grand (V) and Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu (M).

CHAMPLAIN

The electoral division of Champlain comprises the following municipalities: Batiscan (M), Champlain (M), Hérouxville (P), Lac-aux-Sables (P), Notre-Dame-de-Montauban (M), Saint-Adelphe (P), Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade (M), Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan (P), Saint-Luc-de-Vincennes (M), Saint-Maurice (P), Saint-Narcisse (P), Saint-Prosper-de-Champlain (M), Saint-Séverin (P), Saint-Stanislas (M), Sainte-Thècle (M) and Saint-Tite (V).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières situated to the east of the rivière Saint-Maurice, excluding all the islands at its mouth.

CHAPLEAU

The electoral division of Chapleau comprises a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50), the boulevard Lorrain, the railway line of Chemins de fer Québec-Gatineau, the boulevard Labrosse, the rue Sanscartier, its extension, the boundary of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais, including the île Kettle, the rivière Gatineau, the ruisseau Desjardins, the avenue Gatineau, and the boulevard La Vérendrye Ouest.

CHARLESBOURG

The electoral division of Charlesbourg comprises a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Charlesbourg and bounded as follows: the rue de la Faune, the autoroute Laurentienne (73), the rue George-Muir, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the rear line of the rue de Dublin (south side), its extension, and the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg.

CHARLEVOIX—CÔTE-DE-BEAUPRÉ

The electoral division of Charlevoix—Côte-de-Beaupré comprises the following municipalities: Baie-Sainte-Catherine (M), Baie-Saint-Paul (V), Beaupré (V), Boischatel (M), Château-Richer (V), Clermont (V), La Malbaie (V), L'Ange-Gardien (M), Les Éboulements (M), L'Isle-aux-Coudres (M), Notre-Dame-des-Monts (M), Petite-Rivière-Saint-François (M), Saint-Aimé-des-Lacs (M), Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré (V), Sainte-Famille (P), Saint-Ferréol-les-Neiges (M), Saint-François-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M), Saint-Hilarion (P), Saint-Irénée (P), Saint-Jean-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M), Saint-Joachim (P), Saint-Laurent-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M), Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague-du-Cap-Tourmente (P), Sainte-Pétronille (VL), Saint-Pierre-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M), Saint-Siméon (M), Saint-Tite-des-Caps (M) and Saint-Urbain (P).

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Lac-Jacques-Cartier, Lac-Pikauba, Mont-Élie, Sagard and Sault-au-Cauchon.

CHÂTEAUGUAY

The electoral division of Châteauguay comprises the following municipalities: Châteauguay (V), Léry (V), Mercier (V) and Saint-Isidore (P).

It also comprises the Indian reserve of Kahnawake.

CHAUVEAU

The electoral division of Chauveau comprises the following municipalities: Lac-Beauport (M), Lac-Delage (V) and Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury (CU).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Charlesbourg and bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Québec, the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg, the extension of the rear line of the rue de Dublin (south side), this rear line, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the rue George-Muir, the autoroute Laurentienne (73), the rue de la Faune, and the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles and bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Québec, the boundary of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles, the boulevard de l'Ormière, the extension of the rue Monseigneur-Cooke in a southern direction, this road, the avenue Industrielle, the rue du Petit-Vallon, the overhead electric power line, and the route de la Bravoure (573).

It comprises, in addition, the Indian reserve of Wendake.

Finally, it comprises the unorganized territory of Lac-Croche.

CHICOUTIMI

The electoral division of Chicoutimi comprises a part of the Ville de Saguenay corresponding to the former Ville de Chicoutimi, as it existed on February 17, 2002.

CHOMEDEY

The electoral division of Chomedey comprises a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the autoroute Jean-Noël-Lavoie (440), the autoroute des Laurentides (15), the boundary of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Prairies, the autoroute Chomedey (13), the boulevard Notre-Dame, the avenue Clarendon, the chemin du Souvenir, the cycle path of the parc Le Boutillier until the intersection with the rue Dutrisac and the 100^e Avenue, this avenue, its extension, and the 100^e Avenue.

CHUTES-DE-LA-CHAUDIÈRE

The electoral division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière comprises a part of the Ville de Lévis situated in the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est situated to the south of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Lévis corresponding to the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Ouest.

CÔTE-DU-SUD

The electoral division of Côte-du-Sud comprises the following municipalities: Berthier-sur-Mer (M), Cap-Saint-Ignace (M), Kamouraska (M), Lac-Frontière (M), La Pocatière (V), L'Islet (M), Mont-Carmel (M), Montmagny (V), Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire (M), Rivière-Ouelle (M), Saint-Adalbert (M), Saint-Alexandre-de-Kamouraska (M), Saint-André (M), Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière (P), Saint-Antoine-de-l'Isle-aux-Grues (P), Sainte-Apolline-de-Patton (P), Saint-Aubert (M), Saint-Bruno-de-Kamouraska (M), Saint-Cyrille-de-Lessard (P), Saint-Damase-de-L'Islet (M), Saint-Denis-De La Bouteillerie (M), Sainte-Euphémie-sur-Rivière-du-Sud (M), Saint-Fabien-de-Panet (P), Sainte-Félicité (M), Saint-François-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud (M), Saint-Gabriel-Lalemant (M), Saint-Germain (P), Sainte-Hélène-de-Kamouraska (M), Saint-Jean-Port-Joli (M), Saint-Joseph-de-Kamouraska (P), Saint-Just-de-Bretenières (M), Sainte-Louise (P), Sainte-Lucie-de-Beauregard (M), Saint-Marcel (M), Saint-Omer (M), Saint-Onésime-d'Ixworth (M), Saint-Pacôme (M), Saint-Pamphile (V), Saint-Pascal (V), Saint-Paul-de-Montminy (M), Sainte-Perpétue (M), Saint-Philippe-de-Néri (P), Saint-Pierre-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud (P), Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies (P) and Tourville (M).

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Petit-Lac-Sainte-Anne and Picard.

D'ARCY-McGEE

The electoral division of D'Arcy-McGee comprises the following municipalities: Côte-Saint-Luc (V) and Hampstead (V).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges, the boulevard Édouard-Montpetit, the avenue Victoria, the chemin Queen-Mary, the rue Cedar Crescent, a straight line passing to the north of the site located at 4865 of the rue Cedar Crescent, the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, the chemin de la Côte-Saint-Luc, the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, and the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that crosses the avenue Victoria.

DEUX-MONTAGNES

The electoral division of Deux-Montagnes comprises the following municipalities: Deux-Montagnes (V) and Saint-Eustache (V).

DRUMMOND—BOIS-FRANCS

The electoral division of Drummond–Bois-Francis comprises the following municipalities: Chesterville (M), Ham-Nord (CT), Kingsey Falls (V), Notre-Dame-de-Ham (M), Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (P), Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (VL), Saint-Albert (M), Sainte-Clotilde-de-Horton (M), Saint-Cyrille-de-Wendover (M), Sainte-Élisabeth-de-Warwick (M), Saint-Félix-de-Kingsey (M), Sainte-Hélène-de-Chester (M), Saint-Lucien (M), Saints-Martyrs-Canadiens (P), Saint-Rémi-de-Tingwick (M), Saint-Samuel (M), Sainte-Séraphine (P), Tingwick (M) and Warwick (V).

It also comprises a part of Ville de Drummondville situated to the northeast of Saint-Joseph and Saint-Joseph Ouest Boulevards.

DUBUC

The electoral division of Dubuc comprises the following municipalities: Bégin (M), Ferland-et-Boilleau (M), L'Anse-Saint-Jean (M), Petit-Saguenay (M), Rivière-Éternité (M), Saint-Ambroise (M), Saint-Charles-de-Bourget (M), Saint-David-de-Falardeau (M), Saint-Félix-d'Otis (M), Saint-Fulgence (M), Saint-Honoré (V) and Sainte-Rose-du-Nord (P).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Saguenay corresponding to the borough of La Baie.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Saguenay corresponding to the borough of Chicoutimi, with the exception of the former Ville de Chicoutimi, as it existed on February 17, 2002.

It comprises, in addition, a part of the Ville de Saguenay corresponding to the part of the borough of Jonquièrre situated to the north of the rivière Saguenay.

Finally, it comprises the following unorganized territories: Lac-Ministuk, Lalemant and Mont-Valin.

DUPLESSIS

The electoral division of Duplessis comprises the following municipalities: Aguanish (M), Baie-Johan-Beetz (M), Blanc-Sablon (M), Bonne-Espérance (M), Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent (M), Fermont (V), Gros-Mécatina (M), Havre-Saint-Pierre (M), Kawawachikamach (VK), L'Île-d'Anticosti (M), Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan (M), Natashquan (M), Port-Cartier (V), Rivière-au-Tonnerre (M), Rivière-Saint-Jean (M), Saint-Augustin (M), Schefferville (V) and Sept-Îles (V).

It also comprises the reserved land of Kawawachikamach, the Indian settlement of Pakuashipi, and the following Indian reserves: Lac-John, La Romaine, Maliotenam, Matimekoshe, Mingan, Natashquan and Uashat.

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Caniapiscau, Lac-Jérôme, Lac-Juillet, Lac-Vacher, Lac-Walker, Petit-Mécatina, Rivière-Mouchalagane and Rivière-Nipissis.

It comprises, in addition, the part of the unorganized territory of Rivière-Koksoak included between 55°00' and 55°20' north latitude, 67°10' west longitude and the boundary of Québec.

FABRE

The electoral division of Fabre comprises a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, the autoroute Chomedey (13), the autoroute Jean-Noël-Lavoie (440), the 100^e Avenue, its extension, the 100^e Avenue until the intersection with the rue Dutrisac, the cycle path of the parc Le Boutillier, the chemin du Souvenir, the avenue Clarendon, the boulevard Notre-Dame, the autoroute Chomedey (13), and the boundary of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Prairies and the lac des Deux Montagnes.

GASPÉ

The electoral division of Gaspé comprises the following municipalities: Cap-Chat (V), Cloridorme (CT), Gaspé (V), Grande-Rivière (V), Grande-Vallée (M), La Martre (M), Marsoui (VL), Mont-Saint-Pierre (VL), Murdochville (V), Percé (V), Petite-Vallée (M), Rivière-à-Claude (M), Sainte-Anne-des-Monts (V), Sainte-Madeleine-de-la-Rivière-Madeleine (M), Saint-Maxime-du-Mont-Louis (M) and Sainte-Thérèse-de-Gaspé (M).

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Collines-du-Basque, Coulée-des-Adolphe, Mont-Albert, Mont-Alexandre and Rivière-Saint-Jean.

GATINEAU

The electoral division of Gatineau comprises the following municipalities: Aumond (CT), Blue Sea (M), Bois-Franc (M), Bouchette (M), Cantley (M), Cayamant (M), Chelsea (M), Délage (M), Denholm (M), Egan-Sud (M), Gracefield (V), Grand-Remous (M), Kazabazua (M), Lac-Sainte-Marie (M), La Pêche (M), Low (CT), Maniwaki (V), Messines (M), Montcerf-Lytton (M), Sainte-Thérèse-de-la-Gatineau (M) and Val-des-Monts (M).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Gatineau, the montée Mineault, the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50), the boulevard La Vérendrye Ouest, the avenue Gatineau, the ruisseau Desjardins, the rivière Gatineau, and the boundary of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière Gatineau.

It also comprises the following Indian reserves: Kitigan Zibi and Lac-Rapide.

It comprises, in addition, the following unorganized territories: Cascades-Malignes, Dépôt-Échouani, Lac-Lenôtre, Lac-Moselle and Lac-Pythonga.

GOUIN

The electoral division of Gouin comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie, the 6^e Avenue, and the rue Masson.

GRANBY

The electoral division of Granby comprises the Ville de Granby.

GROULX

The electoral division of Groulx comprises the following municipalities: Boisbriand (V), Rosemère (V) and Sainte-Thérèse (V).

HOCHELAGA-MAISONNEUVE

The electoral division of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve situated to the southwest of the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company and of its northwest and southeast extensions.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the rue Rachel Est, the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal, and the rue Frontenac.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie situated to the east of the rue Rachel Est.

It comprises, in addition, a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ville-Marie situated to the northeast of the rue Frontenac and of the extension of this street.

HULL

The electoral division of Hull comprises a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Gatineau, the rivière Gatineau, the boundary of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais, the pont Champlain, the place Samuel-De Champlain, the chemin d'Aylmer, the western boundary of the lot no. 1 794 753 and its extension, the boulevard des Allumettières, the chemin Vanier, the chemin de la Montagne, and the chemin Notch.

HUNTINGDON

The electoral division of Huntingdon comprises the following municipalities: Dundee (CT), Elgin (M), Franklin (M), Godmanchester (CT), Havelock (CT), Hemmingford (CT), Hemmingford (VL), Hinchinbrooke (M), Howick (M), Huntingdon (V), Lacolle (M), Napierville (M), Ormstown (M), Saint-Anicet (M), Sainte-Barbe (M), Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle (P), Saint-Chrysostome (M), Sainte-Clotilde (M), Saint-Cyprien-de-Napierville (M), Saint-Édouard (M), Saint-Jacques-le-Mineur (M), Sainte-Martine (M), Saint-Michel (M), Saint-Patrice-de-Sherrington (M), Saint-Paul-de-l'Île-aux-Noix (M), Saint-Urbain-Premier (M), Saint-Valentin (M) and Très-Saint-Sacrement (P).

It also comprises the Indian reserve of Akwesasne.

IBERVILLE

The electoral division of Iberville comprises the following municipalities: Ange-Gardien (M), Henryville (M), Marieville (V), Mont-Saint-Grégoire (M), Noyan (M), Rougemont (M), Saint-Alexandre (M), Sainte-Angèle-de-Monnoir (M), Sainte-Anne-de-Sabrevois (P), Sainte-Brigide-d'Iberville (M), Saint-Césaire (V), Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville (M), Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford (M), Saint-Sébastien (M) and Venise-en-Québec (M).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu situated to the east of the rivière Richelieu.

ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE

The electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine comprises the following municipalities: Grosse-Île (M) and Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine (M).

JACQUES-CARTIER

The electoral division of Jacques-Cartier comprises the following municipalities: Baie-D'Urfé (V), Beaconsfield (V), Pointe-Claire (V), Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (V) and Senneville (VL).

JEAN-LESAGE

The electoral division of Jean-Lesage comprises a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Beauport and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Beauport parallel to the rue François-De Villars, the extension of this borough boundary, the rue Blanche-Lamontagne, the avenue Saint-David, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the rivière Beauport, the boundary of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, and the boundary of the borough of Beauport.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Québec corresponding to the part of the borough of La Cité-Limoilou situated to the north of the rivière Saint-Charles.

JEANNE-MANCE—VIGER

The electoral division of Jeanne-Mance—Viger comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal corresponding to the borough of Saint-Léonard.

JEAN-TALON

The electoral division of Jean-Talon comprises a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Sainte-Foy—Sillery—Cap-Rouge and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Sainte-Foy—Sillery—Cap-Rouge, the boundary of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the overhead electric power line situated to the west of the boulevard Pie-XII, and the autoroute Duplessis (540).

JOHNSON

The electoral division of Johnson comprises the following municipalities: Acton Vale (V), Béthanie (M), Durham-Sud (M), L'Avenir (M), Lefebvre (M), Roxton (CT), Roxton Falls (VL), Roxton Pond (M), Sainte-Cécile-de-Milton (M), Sainte-Christine (P), Saint-Edmond-de-Grantham (P), Saint-Eugène (M), Saint-Germain-de-Grantham (M), Sainte-Hélène-de-Bagot (M), Saint-Joachim-de-Shefford (M), Saint-Majorique-de-Grantham (P), Saint-Nazaire-d'Acton (P), Saint-Théodore-d'Acton (M), Saint-Valérien-de-Milton (M), Upton (M) and Wickham (M).

It also comprises a part of Ville de Drummondville situated to the southwest of the Saint-Joseph and the Saint-Joseph Ouest Boulevards.

JOLIETTE

The electoral division of Joliette comprises the following municipalities: Crabtree (M), Joliette (V), Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (M), Notre-Dame-des-Prairies (V), Saint-Ambroise-de-Kildare (M), Saint-Charles-Borromée (M), Sainte-Mélanie (M), Saint-Paul (M), Saint-Pierre (VL) and Saint-Thomas (M).

JONQUIÈRE

The electoral division of Jonquière comprises a part of the Ville de Saguenay corresponding to the part of the borough of Jonquière situated to the south of the rivière Saguenay.

LABELLE

The electoral division of Labelle comprises the following municipalities: Amherst (CT), Brébeuf (P), Chute-Saint-Philippe (M), Ferme-Neuve (M), Huberdeau (M), Kiamika (M), Labelle (M), Lac-des-Écorces (M), Lac-du-Cerf (M), La Conception (M), Lac-Saguay (VL), Lac-Saint-Paul (M), Lac-Supérieur (M), Lac-Tremblant-Nord (M), La Macaza (M), La Minerve (M), L'Ascension (M), Mont-Laurier (V), Mont-Saint-Michel (M), Mont-Tremblant (V), Nominique (M), Notre-Dame-de-Pontmain (M), Notre-Dame-du-Laus (M), Rivière-Rouge (V), Saint-Aimé-du-Lac-des-Îles (M), Sainte-Anne-du-Lac (M) and Saint-Faustin–Lac-Carré (M).

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Baie-des-Chaloupes, Lac-Akonapwehikan, Lac-Bazinet, Lac-De La Bidière, Lac-de-la-Maison-de-Pierre, Lac-de-la-Pomme, Lac-Douaire, Lac-Ernest, Lac-Marguerite, Lac-Oscar and Lac-Wagwabika.

LAC-SAINT-JEAN

The electoral division of Lac-Saint-Jean comprises the following municipalities: Alma (V), Desbiens (V), Hébertville (M), Hébertville-Station (VL), Labrecque (M), Lamarche (M), Larouche (M), L'Ascension-de-Notre-Seigneur (P), Métabetchouan–Lac-à-la-Croix (V), Saint-Bruno (M), Saint-Gédéon (M), Saint-Henri-de-Taillon (M), Saint-Ludger-de-Milot (M), Sainte-Monique (M) and Saint-Nazaire (M).

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Belle-Rivière, Lac-Achouakan, Lac-Moncouche and Mont-Apica.

It also comprises the part of the unorganized territory of Passes-Dangereuses, without the township of Proulx (part) and the township of Hudon.

LAFONTAINE

The electoral division of LaFontaine comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles and bounded as follows: the rivière des Prairies, including the île Boutin, the île Rochon, the île Lapierre and the île Gagné, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the boulevard Henri-Bourassa Est, and the boundary of the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles.

LA PELTRIE

The electoral division of La Peltrie comprises the following municipalities: Fossambault-sur-le-Lac (V), Lac-Saint-Joseph (V), L'Ancienne-Lorette (V), Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier (V), Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier (M) and Shannon (M).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles and bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Québec, the route de la Bravoure (573), the overhead electric power line, the rue du Petit-Vallon, the avenue Industrielle, the rue Monseigneur-Cooke, its extension, the boulevard de l'Ormière, and the boundary of the borough of La Haute-Saint-Charles.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Québec corresponding to the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery–Cap-Rouge situated to the east of the route de l'Aéroport.

LA PINIÈRE

The electoral division of La Pinière comprises a part of the Ville de Brossard bounded as follows: the pont Champlain, the autoroute des Cantons-de-l'Est (10), the boulevards Taschereau and Lapinière, and the boundary of the Ville de Brossard.

LAPORTE

The electoral division of Laporte comprises the Ville de Saint-Lambert.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Brossard bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Brossard, the boulevards Lapinière and Taschereau, the autoroute des Cantons-de-l'Est (10), and the pont Champlain.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Longueuil corresponding to the borough of Greenfield Park.

It comprises, in addition, a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Saint-Hubert and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Saint-Hubert with the borough of Vieux-Longueuil, the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company running alongside the boulevard Maricourt, and the boundary of the borough of Saint-Hubert with the borough of Greenfield Park.

Finally, it comprises a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil corresponding to the former Ville de LeMoyne, as it existed on December 31, 2001.

LA PRAIRIE

The electoral division of La Prairie comprises the following municipalities: Candiac (V), Delson (V), La Prairie (V) and Saint-Philippe (V).

L'ASSOMPTION

The electoral division of L'Assomption comprises the following municipalities: Charlemagne (V), L'Assomption (V), L'Épiphanie (P) and L'Épiphanie (V).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Repentigny situated to the northwest of the rivière L'Assomption.

LAURIER-DORION

The electoral division of Laurier-Dorion comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Villieray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Villieray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension situated to the southwest of the avenue Papineau.

LAVAL-DES-RAPIDES

The electoral division of Laval-des-Rapides comprises a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the autoroute Jean-Noël-Lavoie (440), the autoroute Papineau (19), the boundary of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Prairies and the autoroute des Laurentides (15).

LAVIOLETTE—SAINT-MAURICE

The electoral division of Laviolette–Saint-Maurice comprises the following municipalities: Grandes-Piles (VL), La Bostonnais (M), Lac-Édouard (M), La Tuque (V), Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel (P), Saint-Roch-de-Mékinac (P), Shawinigan (V) and Trois-Rives (M).

It also comprises the following Indian reserves: Coucoucache, Obedjiwan and Wemotaci.

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Lac-Boulé, Lac-Masketsi, Lac-Normand and Rivière-de-la-Savane.

LES PLAINES

The electoral division of Les Plaines comprises the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Mirabel situated to the northeast of the autoroute des Laurentides (15).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the part of the Ville de Terrebonne corresponding to the former Ville de La Plaine, as it existed on June 26, 2001.

LÉVIS

The electoral division of Lévis comprises a part of the Ville de Lévis situated in the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Est situated to the north of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Lévis situated in the borough of Desjardins and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Desjardins situated to the north of the autoroute Jean-Lesage (20).

LOTBINIÈRE-FRONTENAC

The electoral division of Lotbinière-Frontenac comprises the following municipalities: Adstock (M), Dosquet (M), East Broughton (M), Irlande (M), Kinnear's Mills (M), Laurier-Station (VL), Leclercville (M), Lotbinière (M), Notre-Dame-du-Sacré-Cœur-d'Issoudun (P), Sacré-Cœur-de-Jésus (P), Saint-Adrien-d'Irlande (M), Saint-Agapit (M), Sainte-Agathe-de-Lotbinière (M), Saint-Antoine-de-Tilly (M), Saint-Apollinaire (M), Sainte-Croix (M), Saint-Édouard-de-Lotbinière (P), Saint-Flavien (M), Saint-Fortunat (M), Saint-Gilles (M), Saint-Jacques-de-Leeds (M), Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur-de-Wolfestown (P), Saint-Janvier-de-Joly (M), Saint-Jean-de-Brébeuf (M), Saint-Joseph-de-Coleraine (M), Saint-Julien (M), Saint-Narcisse-de-Beaurivage (P), Saint-Patrice-de-Beaurivage (M), Saint-Pierre-de-Broughton (M), Saint-Sylvestre (M), Thetford Mines (V) and Val-Alain (M).

LOUIS-HÉBERT

The electoral division of Louis-Hébert comprises the Ville de Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Sainte-Foy-Sillery-Cap-Rouge and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Sainte-Foy-Sillery-Cap-Rouge, the route de l'Aéroport, the autoroute Duplessis (540), the overhead electric power line situated to the west of the boulevard Pie-XII, the boundary of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, and the boundary of the Ville de Québec.

MARGUERITE-BOURGEOYS

The electoral division of Marguerite-Bourgeoys comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal corresponding to the borough of LaSalle, including the île Rock, the île aux Chèvres, the île aux Hérons, and the île des Sept Sœurs.

MARIE-VICTORIN

The electoral division of Marie-Victorin comprises a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil situated to the south of the chemin de Chambly and the extension of the chemin de Chambly, with the exception of the former Ville de LeMoyne, as it existed on December 31, 2001.

MARQUETTE

The electoral division of Marquette comprises the following municipalities: Dorval (V) and L'Île-Dorval (V). It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal corresponding to the borough of Lachine.

MASKINONGÉ

The electoral division of Maskinongé comprises the following municipalities: Charette (M), Louiseville (V), Maskinongé (M), Saint-Alexis-des-Monts (P), Sainte-Angèle-de-Prémont (M), Saint-Barnabé (P), Saint-Boniface (M), Saint-Édouard-de-Maskinongé (M), Saint-Élie-de-Caxton (M), Saint-Étienne-des-Grès (P), Saint-Justin (M), Saint-Léon-le-Grand (P), Saint-Mathieu-du-Parc (M), Saint-Paulin (M), Saint-Sévère (P), Sainte-Ursule (P) and Yamachiche (M).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières situated to the west of the autoroute de l'Énergie (55).

MASSON

The electoral division of Masson comprises the Ville de Mascouche.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Terrebonne from where it meets the rivière Mascouche, the boundary of the Ville de Terrebonne in the rivière des Prairies and the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the rear line of the eastern part of the rue Samson (east side), this rear line, the montée Dumais, the autoroute 640, and the rivière Mascouche.

MATANE-MATAPÉDIA

The electoral division of Matane-Matapédia comprises the following municipalities: Albertville (M), Amqui (V), Baie-des-Sables (M), Causapscal (V), Grand-Métis (M), Grosses-Roches (M), Lac-au-Saumon (M), La Rédemption (P), Les Hauteurs (M), Les Méchins (M), Matane (V), Métis-sur-Mer (V), Mont-Joli (V), Padoue (M), Price (VL), Saint-Adelme (P), Saint-Alexandre-des-Lacs (P), Sainte-Angèle-de-Mérici (M), Saint-Charles-Garnier (P), Saint-Cléophas (P), Saint-Damase (P), Saint-Donat (P), Sainte-Félicité (M), Sainte-Flavie (P), Sainte-Florence (M), Saint-Gabriel-de-Rimouski (M), Sainte-Irène (P), Saint-Jean-de-Cherbourg (P), Sainte-Jeanne-d'Arc (P), Saint-Joseph-de-Lepage (P), Saint-Léandre (P), Saint-Léon-le-Grand (P), Sainte-Luce (M), Sainte-Marguerite-Marie (M), Saint-Moïse (P), Saint-Noël (VL), Saint-Octave-de-Métis (P), Sainte-Paule (M), Saint-René-de-Matane (M), Saint-Tharcisius (P), Saint-Ulric (M), Saint-Vianney (M), Saint-Zénon-du-Lac-Humqui (P), Sayabec (M) and Val-Brillant (M).

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Lac-à-la-Croix, Lac-Alfred, Lac-Casault, Lac-des-Eaux-Mortes, Lac-Matapédia, Rivière-Bonjour, Rivière-Patapédia-Est, Rivière-Vaseuse, Routhierville and Ruisseau-des-Mineurs.

MAURICE-RICHARD

The electoral division of Maurice-Richard comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville, the boulevard Saint-Laurent and its extension, and the rivière des Prairies, including the île de la Visitation.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Montréal-Nord and bounded as follows: the rivière des Prairies, including the île du Cheval de Terre, the boulevard Pie-IX, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa Est, the boulevard Saint-Michel, and the boundary of the borough of Montréal-Nord.

MÉGANTIC

The electoral division of Mégantic comprises the following municipalities: Ascot Corner (M), Audet (M), Beaulac-Garthby (M), Bury (M), Chartierville (M), Cookshire-Eaton (V), Disraeli (P), Disraeli (V), Dudswell (M), East Angus (V), Frontenac (M), Hampden (CT), Lac-Drolet (M), Lac-Mégantic (V), Lambton (M), La Patrie (M), Lingwick (CT), Marston (CT), Milan (M), Nantes (M), Newport (M), Notre-Dame-des-Bois (M), Piopolis (M), Saint-Augustin-de-Woburn (P), Sainte-Cécile-de-Whitton (M), Saint-Isidore-de-Clifton (M), Sainte-Praxède (P), Saint-Romain (M), Saint-Sébastien (M), Scotstown (V), Stoke (M), Stornoway (M), Stratford (CT), Val-Racine (M), Weedon (M) and Westbury (CT).

MERCIER

The electoral division of Mercier comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal, the rue Rachel Est, the rue Rachel Ouest, the avenue de l'Esplanade, and the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest.

MILLE-ÎLES

The electoral division of Mille-Îles comprises a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles and the rivière des Prairies, the autoroute Papineau (19), the avenue Papineau, the overhead electric power line, the montée Saint-François, the avenue des Perron, the boulevard Sainte-Marie and its extension, the rivière des Mille Îles, and a boundary between the île Saint-Joseph and the île Forget up to the municipal boundary.

MIRABEL

The electoral division of Mirabel comprises the following municipalities: Oka (M), Pointe-Calumet (M), Saint-Joseph-du-Lac (M), Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac (V) and Saint-Placide (M).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Mirabel situated to the southwest of the autoroute des Laurentides (15).

It also comprises the Indian settlement of Kanesatake.

MONTARVILLE

The electoral division of Montarville comprises the following municipalities: Boucherville (V) and Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville (V).

MONTMORENCY

The electoral division of Montmorency comprises the Ville de Sainte-Brigitte-de-Laval.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Québec situated in the borough of Beauport and bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Québec, the boundary of the Ville de Québec in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the rivière Beauport, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the avenue Saint-David, the rue Blanche-Lamontagne, the extension of the borough of Beauport boundary parallel to the rue François-De Villars, and the boundary of this borough that crosses the boulevard Louis-XIV.

MONT-ROYAL—OUTREMONT

The electoral division of Mont-Royal—Outremont comprises the Ville de Mont-Royal.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal corresponding to the borough of Outremont.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges—Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges—Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, a straight line passing to the north of the site located at

4865 of the rue Cedar Crescent, this street, the chemin Queen-Mary, the avenue Victoria, the boulevard Édouard-Montpetit, the chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges, and the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that crosses the avenue Victoria.

It comprises, in addition, a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ville-Marie situated to the west of the voie Camillien-Houde.

NELLIGAN

The electoral division of Nelligan comprises the Ville de Kirkland.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal corresponding to the borough of L'Île-Bizard–Sainte-Geneviève.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and bounded as follows: the extension of the boulevard des Sources, the boulevard des Sources, the boulevard de Pierrefonds, the boulevard Jacques-Bizard, the rue Sommerset, and the boundary of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro.

NICOLET-BÉCANCOUR

The electoral division of Nicolet-Bécancour comprises the following municipalities: Aston-Jonction (M), Baie-du-Febvre (M), Bécancour (V), Daveluyville (V), Deschaillons-sur-Saint-Laurent (M), Fortierville (M), Grand-Saint-Esprit (M), La Visitation-de-Yamaska (M), Lemieux (M), Maddington Falls (M), Manseau (M), Nicolet (V), Parisville (P), Pierreville (M), Saint-Bonaventure (M), Sainte-Brigitte-des-Saults (P), Sainte-Cécile-de-Lévrard (P), Saint-Célestin (M), Saint-Célestin (VL), Saint-Elphège (P), Sainte-Eulalie (M), Saint-François-du-Lac (M), Sainte-Françoise (M), Saint-Guillaume (M), Saint-Léonard-d'Aston (M), Sainte-Marie-de-Blandford (M), Sainte-Monique (M), Sainte-Perpétue (P), Saint-Pie-de-Guire (P), Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets (M), Sainte-Sophie-de-Lévrard (P), Saint-Sylvère (M), Saint-Wenceslas (M) and Saint-Zéphirin-de-Courval (P).

It also comprises the following Indian reserves: Odanak and Wôlinak.

NOTRE-DAME-DE-GRÂCE

The electoral division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce comprises the Ville de Montréal-Ouest.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce situated to the south of the chemin de la Côte-Saint-Luc.

ORFORD

The electoral division of Orford comprises the following municipalities: Austin (M), Ayer's Cliff (VL), Bolton-Est (M), Bonsecours (M), Eastman (M), Hatley (CT), Hatley (M), Lawrenceville (VL), Magog (V), North Hatley (VL), Ogden (M), Orford (CT), Potton (CT), Sainte-Anne-de-la-Rochelle (M), Saint-Benoît-du-Lac (M), Sainte-Catherine-de-Hatley (M), Saint-Étienne-de-Bolton (M), Stanstead (CT), Stanstead (V) and Stukely-Sud (VL).

PAPINEAU

The electoral division of Papineau comprises the following municipalities: Boileau (M), Bowman (M), Chénéville (M), Duhamel (M), Fassett (M), Lac-des-Plages (M), Lac-Simon (M), L'Ange-Gardien (M), Lochaber (CT), Lochaber-Partie-Ouest (CT), Mayo (M), Montebello (M), Montpellier (M), Mulgrave-et-Derry (M), Namur (M), Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours (M), Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix (M), Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette (M), Papineauville (M), Plaisance (M), Ripon (M), Saint-André-Avellin (M), Saint-Émile-de-Suffolk (M), Saint-Sixte (M), Thurso (V) and Val-des-Bois (M).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Gatineau, the boundary of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais, excluding the île Kettle, the extension of the rue Sanscartier, the rue Sanscartier, the boulevard Labrosse, the railway line of Chemins de fer Québec-Gatineau, the boulevard Lorrain, the autoroute de l'Outaouais (50), and the montée Mineault.

POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES

The electoral division of Pointe-aux-Trembles comprises the Ville de Montréal-Est.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles and bounded as follows: the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the boundary of the Ville de Montréal in the rivière des Prairies and in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the boundary of the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles, and the boulevard Henri-Bourassa Est.

PONTIAC

The electoral division of Pontiac comprises the following municipalities: Alleyn-et-Cawood (M), Bristol (M), Bryson (M), Campbell's Bay (M), Chichester (CT), Clarendon (M), Fort-Coulonge (VL), L'Île-du-Grand-Calumet (M), L'Isle-aux-Allumettes (M), Litchfield (M), Mansfield-et-Pontefract (M), Otter Lake (M), Pontiac (M), Portage-du-Fort (VL), Rapides-des-Joachims (M), Shawville (M), Sheenboro (M), Thorne (M) and Waltham (M).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Gatineau bounded as follows: the chemin Notch, the chemin de la Montagne, the chemin Vanier, the boulevard des Allumettières, the extension of the western boundary of the lot no. 1 794 753, the western boundary of this lot, the chemin d'Aylmer, the place Samuel-De Champlain, the pont Champlain, the boundary of the Ville de Gatineau in the rivière des Outaouais, and the boundary of the Ville de Gatineau.

It also comprises the unorganized territory of Lac-Nilgaut.

PORTNEUF

The electoral division of Portneuf comprises the following municipalities: Cap-Santé (V), Deschambault-Grondines (M), Donnacona (V), Lac-Sergent (V), Neuville (V), Pont-Rouge (V), Portneuf (V), Rivière-à-Pierre (M), Saint-Alban (M), Saint-Basile (V), Saint-Casimir (M), Sainte-Christine-d'Auvergne (M), Saint-Gilbert (P), Saint-Léonard-de-Portneuf (M), Saint-Marc-des-Carières (V), Saint-Raymond (V), Saint-Thuribe (P) and Saint-Ubalde (M).

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Lac-Blanc, Lac-Lapeyrière and Linton.

PRÉVOST

The electoral division of Prévost comprises the following municipalities: Piedmont (M), Prévost (V), Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs (P), Saint-Hippolyte (M), Saint-Sauveur (V) and Sainte-Sophie (M).

RENÉ-LÉVESQUE

The electoral division of René-Lévesque comprises the following municipalities: Baie-Comeau (V), Baie-Trinité (VL), Chute-aux-Outardes (VL), Colombier (M), Forestville (V), Franquelin (M), Godbout (VL), Les Bergeronnes (M), Les Escoumins (M), Longue-Rive (M), Pointe-aux-Outardes (VL), Pointe-Lebel (VL), Portneuf-sur-Mer (M), Ragueneau (P), Sacré-Cœur (M) and Tadoussac (VL).

It also comprises the following Indian reserves: Essipit and Pessamit.

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Lac-au-Brochet and Rivière-aux-Outardes.

REPENTIGNY

The electoral division of Repentigny comprises the Paroisse de Saint-Sulpice.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Repentigny situated to the southeast of the rivière des Prairies and the rivière L'Assomption.

RICHELIEU

The electoral division of Richelieu comprises the following municipalities: Massueville (VL), Saint-Aimé (M), Sainte-Anne-de-Sorel (M), Saint-Bernard-de-Michaudville (M), Saint-David (M), Saint-Gérard-Majella (P), Saint-Joseph-de-Sorel (V), Saint-Jude (M), Saint-Louis (M), Saint-Marcel-de-Richelieu (M), Saint-Ours (V), Saint-Robert (M), Saint-Roch-de-Richelieu (M), Sainte-Victoire-de-Sorel (M), Sorel-Tracy (V) and Yamaska (M).

RICHMOND

The electoral division of Richmond comprises the following municipalities: Asbestos (V), Cleveland (CT), Danville (V), Ham-Sud (M), Kingsbury (VL), Maricourt (M), Melbourne (CT), Racine (M), Richmond (V), Saint-Adrien (M), Saint-Camille (CT), Saint-Claude (M), Saint-Denis-de-Brompton (M), Saint-François-Xavier-de-Brompton (M), Saint-Georges-de-Windsor (M), Ulverton (M), Valcourt (CT), Valcourt (V), Val-Joli (M), Windsor (V) and Wotton (M).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke corresponding to the borough of Rock Forest–Saint-Élie–Deauville, as it existed on January 31, 2017.

RIMOUSKI

The electoral division of Rimouski comprises the following municipalities: Esprit-Saint (M), La Trinité-des-Monts (P), Rimouski (V), Saint-Anaclet-de-Lessard (P), Saint-Eugène-de-Ladrière (P), Saint-Fabien (P), Saint-Marcellin (P), Saint-Narcisse-de-Rimouski (P) and Saint-Valérien (P).

It also comprises the unorganized territory of Lac-Huron.

RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP—TÉMISCOUATA

The electoral division of Rivière-du-Loup—Témiscouata comprises the following municipalities: Auclair (M), Biencourt (M), Cacouna (M), Dégelis (V), Lac-des-Aigles (M), Lejeune (M), L'Isle-Verte (M), Notre-Dame-des-Neiges (M), Notre-Dame-des-Sept-Douleurs (P), Notre-Dame-du-Portage (M), Packington (P), Pohénégamook (V), Rivière-Bleue (M), Rivière-du-Loup (V), Saint-Antonin (M), Saint-Arsène (P), Saint-Athanase (M), Saint-Clément (M), Saint-Cyprien (M), Saint-Éloi (P), Saint-Elzéar-de-Témiscouata (M), Saint-Épiphanie (M), Saint-Eusèbe (P), Sainte-Françoise (P), Saint-François-Xavier-de-Viger (M), Saint-Guy (M), Saint-Honoré-de-Témiscouata (M), Saint-Hubert-de-Rivière-du-Loup (M), Saint-Jean-de-Dieu (M), Saint-Jean-de-la-Lande (M), Saint-Juste-du-Lac (M), Saint-Louis-du-Ha ! Ha ! (P), Saint-Marc-du-Lac-Long (P), Saint-Mathieu-de-Rioux (P), Saint-Médard (M), Saint-Michel-du-Squatec (M), Saint-Modeste (M), Saint-Paul-de-la-Croix (P), Saint-Pierre-de-Lamy (M), Sainte-Rita (M), Saint-Simon (P), Témiscouata-sur-le-Lac (V) and Trois-Pistoles (V).

It also comprises the following Indian reserves: Cacouna and Whitworth.

It also comprises the unorganized territory of Lac-Boisbouscache.

ROBERT-BALDWIN

The electoral division of Robert-Baldwin comprises the Ville de Dollard-Des Ormeaux.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro and bounded as follows: the boulevard de Pierrefonds, the boulevard des Sources, the extension of this boulevard, the boundary of the borough of Pierrefonds-Roxboro, the rue Sommerset, and the boulevard Jacques-Bizard.

ROBERVAL

The electoral division of Roberval comprises the following municipalities: Albanel (M), Chambord (M), Dolbeau-Mistassini (V), Girardville (M), Lac-Bouchette (M), La Doré (P), Normandin (V), Notre-Dame-de-Lorette (M), Péribonka (M), Roberval (V), Saint-André-du-Lac-Saint-Jean (VL), Saint-Augustin (P), Saint-Edmond-les-Plaines (M), Saint-Eugène-d'Argentenay (M), Saint-Félicien (V), Saint-François-de-Sales (M), Sainte-Hedwidge (M), Sainte-Jeanne-d'Arc (VL), Saint-Prime (M), Saint-Stanislas (M) and Saint-Thomas-Didyme (M).

It also comprises the Indian reserve of Mashteuiatsh.

It also comprises the following unorganized territories: Lac-Ashuapmushuan and Rivière-Mistassini.

It comprises, in addition, the part of the unorganized territory of Passes-Dangereuses made up of the township of Proulx (part) and the township of Hudon.

ROSEMONT

The electoral division of Rosemont comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie, the rue Rachel Est, the boundary of the borough of Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie, the rue Masson, and the 6^e Avenue.

ROUSSEAU

The electoral division of Rousseau comprises the following municipalities: Saint-Alexis (M), Saint-Calixte (M), Saint-Esprit (M), Saint-Jacques (M), Sainte-Julienne (M), Saint-Liguori (P), Saint-Lin–Laurentides (V), Sainte-Marie-Salomé (M), Saint-Roch-de-l’Achigan (M) and Saint-Roch-Ouest (M).

ROUYN-NORANDA—TÉMISCAMINGUE

The electoral division of Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue comprises the following municipalities: Angliers (VL), Béarn (M), Belleterre (V), Duhamel-Ouest (M), Fugèreville (M), Guérin (CT), Kipawa (M), Laforce (M), Latulipe-et-Gaboury (CU), Laverlochère (M), Lorrainville (M), Moffet (M), Nédélec (CT), Notre-Dame-du-Nord (M), Rémigny (M), Saint-Bruno-de-Guigues (M), Saint-Édouard-de-Fabre (P), Saint-Eugène-de-Guigues (M), Témiscaming (V) and Ville-Marie (V).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Rouyn-Noranda corresponding to the following former municipalities, as they existed on December 31, 2001: Arntfield (M), Bellecombe (M), Cléricky (M), Cloutier (M), D’Alembert (M), Destor (M), Évain (M), McWatters (M), Montbeillard (M), Mont-Brun (M), Rollet (M) and Rouyn-Noranda (V).

It also comprises the following Indian reserves: Kebaowek and Timiskaming.

It comprises, in addition, the following Indian settlements: Hunter’s Point and Winneway.

Finally, it comprises the following unorganized territories: Laniel and Les Lacs-du-Témiscamingue.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS

The electoral division of Saint-François comprises the following municipalities: Barnston-Ouest (M), Coaticook (V), Compton (M), Dixville (M), East Hereford (M), Martinville (M), Sainte-Edwidge-de-Clifton (CT), Saint-Herménégilde (M), Saint-Malo (M), Saint-Venant-de-Paquette (M), Stanstead-Est (M) and Waterville (V).

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke corresponding to the boroughs of Brompton, Fleurimont, and Lennoxville, as they existed on January 31, 2017.

SAINT-HENRI—SAINTE-ANNE

The electoral division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal corresponding to the borough of Le Sud-Ouest.

SAINT-HYACINTHE

The electoral division of Saint-Hyacinthe comprises the following municipalities: La Présentation (M), Saint-Barnabé-Sud (M), Saint-Damase (M), Saint-Dominique (M), Saint-Hugues (M), Saint-Hyacinthe (V), Saint-Liboire (M), Saint-Pie (V) and Saint-Simon (M).

SAINT-JEAN

The electoral division of Saint-Jean comprises the Municipalité de Saint-Blaise-sur-Richelieu.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu situated to the west of the rivière Richelieu.

SAINT-JÉRÔME

The electoral division of Saint-Jérôme comprises the Ville de Saint-Jérôme.

SAINT-LAURENT

The electoral division of Saint-Laurent comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Ahuntsic-Cartierville situated to the southwest of the autoroute des Laurentides (15), including the île aux Chats.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Saint-Laurent and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Saint-Laurent, the avenue O'Brien, the boulevard de la Côte-Vertu, and the avenue Sainte-Croix.

SAINTE-MARIE—SAINT-JACQUES

The electoral division of Sainte-Marie—Saint-Jacques comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie, the rue Frontenac and its extension, the fleuve Saint-Laurent, including the île Sainte-Hélène and the île Notre-Dame, the pont Victoria, the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie, the rue de la Commune Ouest, the rue McGill, the rue du Square-Victoria, the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest, the rue Saint-Antoine Est, the extension of the rue Sanguinet, this street, the boulevard René-Lévesque Est, and the boulevard Saint-Laurent.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the rue Rachel Est, the rue Frontenac, the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal, and the boulevard Saint-Laurent.

SAINTE-ROSE

The electoral division of Sainte-Rose comprises a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the rear line of the rue Saint-Paul (east side), this rear line and its extension, the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the autoroute Jean-Noël-Lavoie (440), and the autoroute Chomedey (13).

SANGUINET

The electoral division of Sanguinet comprises the following municipalities: Sainte-Catherine (V), Saint-Constant (V), Saint-Mathieu (M) and Saint-Rémi (V).

SHERBROOKE

The electoral division of Sherbrooke comprises a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke corresponding to the boroughs of Jacques-Cartier and Mont-Bellevue, as they existed on January 31, 2017.

SOULANGES

The electoral division of Soulanges comprises the following municipalities: Coteau-du-Lac (V), Hudson (V), Les Cèdres (M), Les Coteaux (M), Pointe-des-Cascades (VL), Pointe-Fortune (VL), Rigaud (V), Rivière-Beaudette (M), Saint-Clet (M), Sainte-Justine-de-Newton (M), Saint-Lazare (V), Sainte-Marthe (M), Saint-Polycarpe (M), Saint-Télesphore (M), Saint-Zotique (M) and Très-Saint-Rédempteur (M).

TAILLON

The electoral division of Taillon comprises a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Vieux-Longueuil and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Vieux-Longueuil situated north of the chemin de Chambly and the extension of the chemin de Chambly.

TASCHEREAU

The electoral division of Taschereau comprises the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-des-Anges.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Québec corresponding to the borough of La Cité-Limoilou situated to the south of the rivière Saint-Charles.

TERREBONNE

The electoral division of Terrebonne comprises a part of the Ville de Terrebonne bounded as follows: the boundary between the Ville de Terrebonne and the former Ville de La Plaine, as it existed on June 26, 2001, the boundary of the Ville de Terrebonne, the rivière Mascouche, the autoroute 640, the montée Dumais, the rear line of the eastern part of the rue Samson (east side), the extension of this rear line, the boundary of the Ville de Terrebonne in the rivière des Mille Îles, and the boundary of the Ville de Terrebonne.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES

The electoral division of Trois-Rivières comprises a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Trois-Rivières, the rivière Saint-Maurice, including all the islands situated at its mouth, the boundary of the Ville de Trois-Rivières in the fleuve Saint-Laurent, and the autoroute de l'Énergie (55).

UNGAVA

The electoral division of Ungava comprises the following municipalities: Akulivik (VN), Aupaluk (VN), Chapais (V), Chibougamau (V), Chisasibi (VC), Eastmain (VC), Gouvernement régional d'Eeyou Istchee Baie-James (M), Inukjuak (VN), Ivujivik (VN), Kangiqsualujuaq (VN), Kangiqsujaq (VN), Kangirsuk (VN), Kuujuaq (VN), Kuujuarapik (VN), Lebel-sur-Quévillon (V), Matagami (V), Mistissini (VC), Nemaska (VC), Puvirnituq (VN), Quaqtaq (VN), Salluit (VN), Tasiujaq (VN), Umiujaq (VN), Waskaganish (VC), Waswanipi (VC), Wemindji (VC) and Whapmagoostui (VC).

It also comprises the following reserved lands: Akulivik (TI), Aupaluk (TI), Chisasibi (TC), Eastmain (TC), Inukjuak (TI), Ivujivik (TI), Kangiqsualujuaq (TI), Kangiqsujaq (TI), Kangirsuk (TI), Kiggaluk (TI), Killiniq (TI), Kuujuaq (TI), Kuujuarapik (TI), Mistissini (TC), Nemaska (TC), Oujé-Bougoumou (TC), Quaqtaq (TI), Salluit (TI), Tasiujaq (TI), Umiujaq (TI), Waskaganish (TC), Waswanipi (TC), Wemindji (TC) and Whapmagoostui (TC).

It comprises, in addition, the unorganized territory of Baie-d'Hudson as well as the unorganized territories whose geographic codes are: 99910, 99914, 99916, 99918, 99920, 99922 and 99924.

Finally, it comprises the unorganized territory of Rivière-Koksoak, minus the part included between 55° 00' and 55° 20' north latitude, 67° 10' west longitude and the boundary of Québec.

VACHON

The electoral division of Vachon comprises a part of the Ville de Longueuil situated in the borough of Saint-Hubert and bounded as follows: the boundary of the borough of Saint-Hubert and the railway line of the Canadian National Railway Company running alongside the boulevard Maricourt.

VANIER-LES RIVIÈRES

The electoral division of Vanier-Les Rivières comprises a part of the Ville de Québec corresponding to the borough of Les Rivières.

VAUDREUIL

The electoral division of Vaudreuil comprises the following municipalities: L'Île-Cadieux (V), L'Île-Perrot (V), Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot (V), Pin court (V), Terrasse-Vaudreuil (M), Vaudreuil-Dorion (V) and Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac (VL).

VERCHÈRES

The electoral division of Verchères comprises the following municipalities: Calixa-Lavallée (M), Contrecoeur (V), Saint-Amable (M), Sainte-Julie (V), Varennes (V) and Verchères (M).

VERDUN

The electoral division of Verdun comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal corresponding to the borough of Verdun.

VIAU

The electoral division of Viau comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Villieray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension and bounded as follows: the part of the borough of Villieray–Saint-Michel–Parc-Extension situated to the northeast of the avenue Papineau.

VIMONT

The electoral division of Vimont comprises a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Mille Îles, a boundary between the île Saint-Joseph and the île Forget, the rivière des Mille Îles, the extension of the boulevard Sainte-Marie, the boulevard Sainte-Marie, the avenue des Perron, the montée Saint-François, the overhead electric power line, the avenue Papineau, the autoroute Papineau (19), the autoroute Jean-Noël-Lavoie (440), the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the extension of the rear line of the rue Saint-Paul (east side), this rear line, and its extension.

WESTMOUNT—SAINT-LOUIS

The electoral division of Westmount–Saint-Louis comprises the Ville de Westmount.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the voie Camillien-Houde, the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie, the boulevard Saint-Laurent, the boulevard René-Lévesque Est, the rue Sanguinet and its extension, the rue Saint-Antoine Est, the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest, the rue du Square-Victoria, the rue McGill, the rue de la Commune Ouest, and the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie.

It also comprises a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest, the avenue de l'Esplanade, the rue Rachel Ouest, the boulevard Saint-Laurent, and the boundary of the borough of Le Plateau-Mont-Royal.

Appendix I

List of electoral divisions whose delimitation is different from 2011

Bertrand	Maskinongé
Blainville	Masson
Champlain	Mercier
Charlesbourg	Mirabel
Chauveau	Mont-Royal
Chomedey	Notre-Dame-de-Grâce
D'Arcy-McGee	Outremont
Fabre	Rousseau
Groulx	Saint-Maurice
Joliette	Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne
La Pinière	Soulanges
Laporte	Trois-Rivières
L'Assomption	Vaudreuil
Laviolette	Westmount–Saint-Louis

Appendix II

List of electoral divisions whose delimitation is identical to 2011

Abitibi-Est	Deux-Montagnes
Abitibi-Ouest	Drummond–Bois-Francs
Acadie	Dubuc
Anjou–Louis-Riel	Duplessis
Argenteuil	Gaspé
Arthabaska	Gatineau
Beauce-Nord	Gouin
Beauce-Sud	Granby
Beauharnois	Hochelaga-Maisonneuve
Bellechasse	Hull
Berthier	Huntingdon
Bonaventure	Iberville
Borduas	Îles-de-la-Madeleine
Bourassa-Sauvé	Jacques-Cartier
Bourget	Jean-Lesage
Brome-Missisquoi	Jeanne-Mance–Viger
Chambly	Jean-Talon
Chapleau	Johnson
Charlevoix–Côte-de-Beaupré	Jonquière
Châteauguay	Labelle
Chicoutimi	Lac-Saint-Jean
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	LaFontaine
Côte-du-Sud	La Peltrie
Crémazie	La Prairie

Laurier-Dorion	Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata
Laval-des-Rapides	Robert-Baldwin
Lévis	Roberval
Lotbinière-Frontenac	Rosemont
Louis-Hébert	Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	Saint-François
Marie-Victorin	Saint-Hyacinthe
Marquette	Saint-Jean
Matane-Matapédia	Saint-Jérôme
Mégantic	Saint-Laurent
Mille-Îles	Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques
Montarville	Sainte-Rose
Montmorency	Sanguinet
Nelligan	Sherbrooke
Nicolet-Bécancour	Taillon
Orford	Taschereau
Papineau	Terrebonne
Pointe-aux-Trembles	Ungava
Pontiac	Vachon
Portneuf	Vanier-Les Rivières
René-Lévesque	Verchères
Repentigny	Verdun
Richelieu	Viau
Richmond	Vimont
Rimouski	

Appendix III

Number of electors in the 125 new electoral divisions and deviation from the provincial average as of November 30, 2014

Electoral Division	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Abitibi-Est	33,694	-30.4%
Abitibi-Ouest	35,411	-26.8%
Acadie	50,001	+3.3%
Anjou-Louis-Riel	44,029	-9.0%
Argenteuil	45,218	-6.5%
Arthabaska	59,568	+23.1%
Beauce-Nord	42,449	-12.3%
Beauce-Sud	48,323	-0.1%
Beauharnois	46,264	-4.4%
Bellechasse	43,240	-10.6%
Berthier	56,672	+17.1%
Bertrand	47,494	-1.8%
Blainville	54,885	+13.4%
Bonaventure	35,995	-25.6%
Borduas	56,885	+17.6%
Bourassa-Sauvé	48,536	+0.3%
Bourget	49,651	+2.6%
Brome-Missisquoi	56,746	+17.3%
Chambly	47,413	-2.0%
Champlain	58,722	+21.4%
Chapleau	54,783	+13.2%
Charlesbourg	56,698	+17.2%
Charlevoix-Côte-de-Beaupré	51,276	+6.0%
Châteauguay	50,891	+5.2%
Chauveau	54,257	+12.1%
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Minimum limit (-25%)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Maximum limit (+25%)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	<i>—</i>

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

Electors as of November 30, 2014		
Electoral Division	Number	Deviation*
Chicoutimi	46,769	-3.3%
Chomedey	56,596	+17.0%
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	55,765	+15.2%
Côte-du-Sud	50,426	+4.2%
D'Arcy-McGee	55,617	+14.9%
Deux-Montagnes	47,627	-1.6%
Drummond-Bois-Francs	50,305	+4.0%
Dubuc	40,216	-16.9%
Duplessis	38,604	-20.2%
Fabre	51,913	+7.3%
Gaspé	30,593	-36.8%
Gatineau	57,843	+19.5%
Gouin	43,953	-9.2%
Granby	51,015	+5.4%
Groulx	51,795	+7.0%
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	41,736	-13.7%
Hull	52,780	+9.1%
Huntingdon	42,114	-13.0%
Iberville	47,082	-2.7%
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10,767	-77.7%
Jacques-Cartier	44,642	-7.7%
Jean-Lesage	46,671	-3.5%
Jeanne-Mance-Viger	49,814	+2.9%
Jean-Talon	45,112	-6.8%
Johnson	57,632	+19.1%
Joliette	52,645	+8.8%
Jonquière	45,571	-5.8%
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Minimum limit (-25%)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Maximum limit (+25%)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	<i>—</i>

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

Electors as of November 30, 2014		
Electoral Division	Number	Deviation*
Labelle	47,738	- 1.3%
Lac-Saint-Jean	43,027	- 11.1%
LaFontaine	41,876	- 13.5%
La Peltrie	56,252	+ 16.3%
La Pinière	53,697	+ 11.0%
Laporte	53,341	+ 10.2%
La Prairie	42,794	- 11.6%
L'Assomption	44,075	- 8.9%
Laurier-Dorion	47,515	- 1.8%
Laval-des-Rapides	55,007	+ 13.7%
Laviolette–Saint-Maurice	57,996	+ 19.9%
Les Plaines	38,714	- 20.0%
Lévis	47,004	- 2.9%
Lotbinière-Frontenac	54,506	+ 12.6%
Louis-Hébert	45,188	- 6.6%
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	53,016	+ 9.6%
Marie-Victorin	47,053	- 2.8%
Marquette	46,560	- 3.8%
Maskinongé	42,908	- 11.3%
Masson	43,396	- 10.3%
Matane-Matapédia	47,061	- 2.7%
Maurice-Richard	47,038	- 2.8%
Mégantic	38,687	- 20.0%
Mercier	45,766	- 5.4%
Mille-Îles	43,188	- 10.7%
Mirabel	50,768	+ 4.9%
Montarville	52,368	+ 8.2%
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	<i>–</i>
<i>Minimum limit (-25%)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	<i>–</i>
<i>Maximum limit (+25%)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	<i>–</i>

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

Electors as of November 30, 2014		
Electoral Division	Number	Deviation*
Montmorency	56,456	+ 16.7%
Mont-Royal–Outremont	55,989	+ 15.7%
Nelligan	58,435	+ 20.8%
Nicolet–Bécancour	39,562	- 18.2%
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	47,784	- 1.2%
Orford	41,517	- 14.2%
Papineau	58,391	+ 20.7%
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,999	- 15.3%
Pontiac	50,425	+ 4.2%
Portneuf	41,548	- 14.1%
Prévost	42,157	- 12.9%
René-Lévesque	34,197	- 29.3%
Repentigny	51,739	+ 6.9%
Richelieu	44,249	- 8.6%
Richmond	58,637	+ 21.2%
Rimouski	45,059	- 6.9%
Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata	50,527	+ 4.4%
Robert-Baldwin	55,318	+ 14.3%
Roberval	45,023	- 7.0%
Rosemont	52,163	+ 7.8%
Rousseau	39,179	- 19.0%
Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue	44,549	- 7.9%
Saint-François	56,289	+ 16.3%
Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne	52,967	+ 9.5%
Saint-Hyacinthe	57,937	+ 19.7%
Saint-Jean	59,595	+ 23.2%
Saint-Jérôme	56,834	+ 17.5%
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	<i>–</i>
<i>Minimum limit (-25%)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	<i>–</i>
<i>Maximum limit (+25%)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	<i>–</i>

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

Electors as of November 30, 2014		
Electoral Division	Number	Deviation*
Saint-Laurent	55,885	+ 15.5%
Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques	42,729	- 11.7%
Sainte-Rose	51,473	+ 6.4%
Sanguinet	40,135	- 17.1%
Sherbrooke	49,406	+ 2.1%
Soulanges	53,110	+ 9.8%
Taillon	52,074	+ 7.6%
Taschereau	49,132	+ 1.5%
Terrebonne	55,028	+ 13.7%
Trois-Rivières	53,913	+ 11.4%
Ungava	26,948	- 44.3%
Vachon	49,836	+ 3.0%
Vanier-Les Rivières	56,730	+ 17.2%
Vaudreuil	55,358	+ 14.4%
Verchères	58,127	+ 20.1%
Verdun	49,052	+ 1.4%
Viau	41,750	- 13.7%
Vimont	45,485	- 6.0%
Westmount–Saint-Louis	43,444	- 10.2%
Total	6,048,383	–
Provincial average	48,387	–
Minimum limit (-25%)	36,290	–
Maximum limit (+25%)	60,484	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

Appendix IV

Number of electors in the 125 new electoral divisions and deviation from the provincial average as of March 31, 2017

Electoral Division	Electors as of March 31, 2017	
	Number	Deviation*
Abitibi-Est	33,816	-31.0%
Abitibi-Ouest	35,310	-27.9%
Acadie	50,357	+2.8%
Anjou-Louis-Riel	43,943	-10.3%
Argenteuil	46,401	-5.3%
Arthabaska	60,338	+23.2%
Beauce-Nord	42,962	-12.3%
Beauce-Sud	48,762	-0.5%
Beauharnois	47,085	-3.9%
Bellechasse	43,651	-10.9%
Berthier	57,684	+17.7%
Bertrand	48,741	-0.5%
Blainville	56,917	+16.2%
Bonaventure	35,648	-27.2%
Borduas	57,466	+17.3%
Bourassa-Sauvé	49,019	+0.1%
Bourget	50,004	+2.1%
Brome-Missisquoi	58,078	+18.5%
Chambly	49,150	+0.3%
Champlain	58,752	+19.9%
Chapleau	55,218	+12.7%
Charlesbourg	57,384	+17.1%
Charlevoix-Côte-de-Beaupré	51,462	+5.0%
Châteauguay	51,797	+5.7%
Chauveau	55,591	+13.5%
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,992</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Minimum limit (-25%)</i>	<i>36,744</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Maximum limit (+25%)</i>	<i>61,240</i>	<i>—</i>

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

Electors as of March 31, 2017		
Electoral Division	Number	Deviation*
Chicoutimi	46,219	-5.7%
Chomedey	56,928	+16.2%
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	56,814	+16.0%
Côte-du-Sud	50,109	+2.3%
D'Arcy-McGee	56 068	+14.4%
Deux-Montagnes	47,908	-2.2%
Drummond-Bois-Francs	50,865	+3.8%
Dubuc	40,313	-17.7%
Duplessis	37,707	-23.0%
Fabre	53,211	+8.6%
Gaspé	30,081	-38.6%
Gatineau	58,667	+19.7%
Gouin	44,006	-10.2%
Granby	51,927	+6.0%
Groulx	52,265	+6.7%
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	42,562	-13.1%
Hull	53,450	+9.1%
Huntingdon	42,931	-12.4%
Iberville	47,685	-2.7%
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10,660	-78.2%
Jacques-Cartier	45,390	-7.4%
Jean-Lesage	46,396	-5.3%
Jeanne-Mance-Viger	50,761	+3.6%
Jean-Talon	45,383	-7.4%
Johnson	58,945	+20.3%
Joliette	53,262	+8.7%
Jonquière	45,209	-7.7%
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,992</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Minimum limit (-25%)</i>	<i>36,744</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Maximum limit (+25%)</i>	<i>61,240</i>	<i>—</i>

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

Electors as of March 31, 2017		
Electoral Division	Number	Deviation*
Labelle	48,159	- 1.7%
Lac-Saint-Jean	43,117	- 12.0%
LaFontaine	42,153	- 14.0%
La Peltrie	57,646	+ 17.7%
La Pinière	54,546	+ 11.3%
Laporte	53,610	+ 9.4%
La Prairie	43,887	- 10.4%
L'Assomption	45,001	- 8.1%
Laurier-Dorion	47,806	- 2.4%
Laval-des-Rapides	55,422	+ 13.1%
Laviolette–Saint-Maurice	57,628	+ 17.6%
Les Plaines	39,425	- 19.5%
Lévis	47,812	- 2.4%
Lotbinière-Frontenac	55,220	+ 12.7%
Louis-Hébert	45,379	- 7.4%
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	53,649	+ 9.5%
Marie-Victorin	47,260	- 3.5%
Marquette	46,981	- 4.1%
Maskinongé	43,705	- 10.8%
Masson	44,704	- 8.8%
Matane-Matapédia	46,349	- 5.4%
Maurice-Richard	47,586	- 2.9%
Mégantic	38,700	- 21.0%
Mercier	45,342	- 7.5%
Mille-Îles	43,908	- 10.4%
Mirabel	54,391	+ 11.0%
Montarville	52,983	+ 8.1%
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,992</i>	<i>–</i>
<i>Minimum limit (-25%)</i>	<i>36,744</i>	<i>–</i>
<i>Maximum limit (+25%)</i>	<i>61,240</i>	<i>–</i>

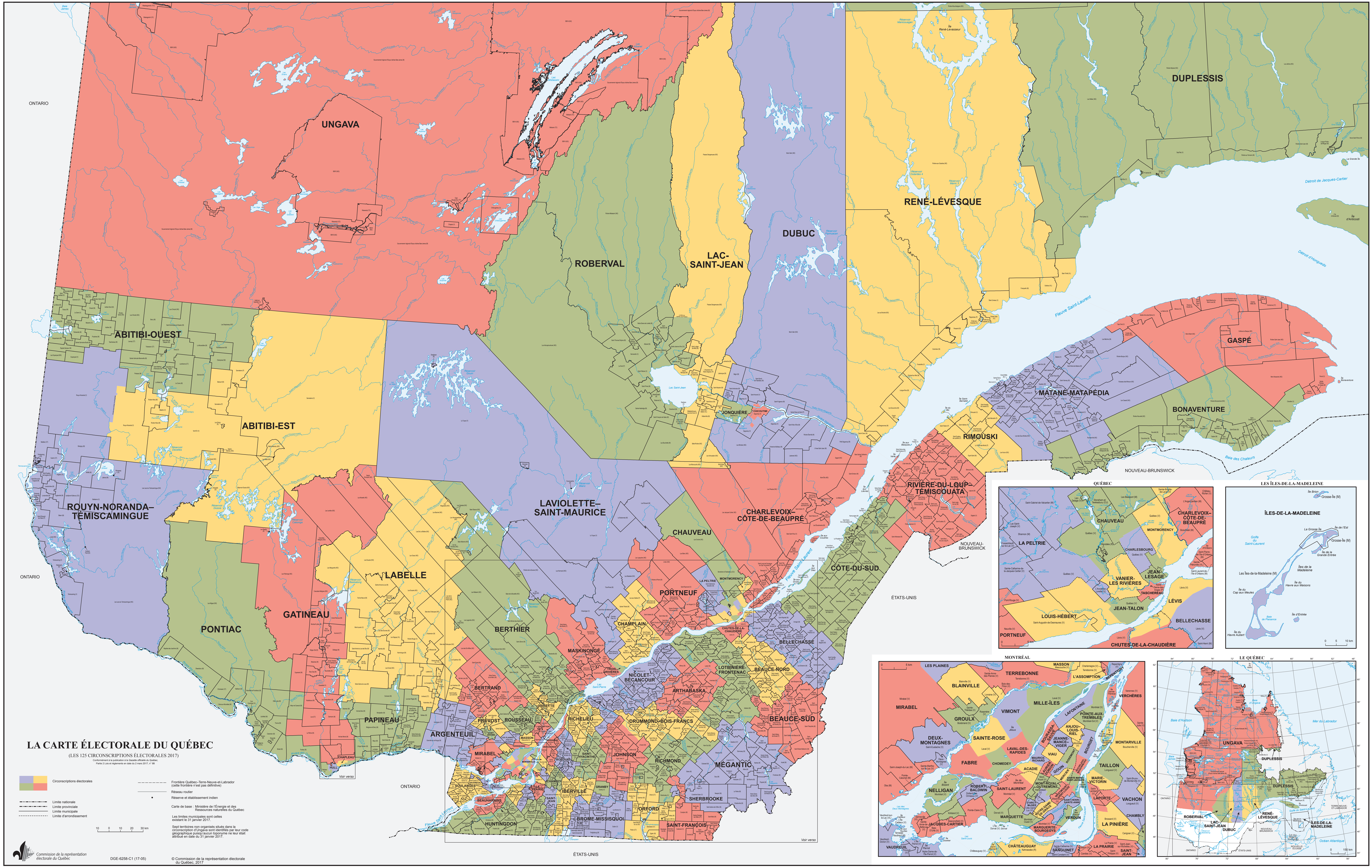
* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

Electors as of March 31, 2017		
Electoral Division	Number	Deviation*
Montmorency	57,069	+ 16.5%
Mont-Royal–Outremont	56,454	+ 15.2%
Nelligan	58,543	+ 19.5%
Nicolet–Bécancour	39,700	- 19.0%
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	48,142	- 1.7%
Orford	42,394	- 13.5%
Papineau	59,432	+ 21.3%
Pointe-aux-Trembles	41,040	- 16.2%
Pontiac	51,400	+ 4.9%
Portneuf	42,232	- 13.8%
Prévost	43,842	- 10.5%
René-Lévesque	33,435	- 31.8%
Repentigny	51,674	+ 5.5%
Richelieu	44,202	- 9.8%
Richmond	59,554	+ 21.6%
Rimouski	45,412	- 7.3%
Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata	50,379	+ 2.8%
Robert-Baldwin	55,395	+ 13.1%
Roberval	44,775	- 8.6%
Rosemont	53,318	+ 8.8%
Rousseau	40,984	- 16.3%
Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue	44,760	- 8.6%
Saint-François	56,943	+ 16.2%
Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne	55,529	+ 13.3%
Saint-Hyacinthe	58,227	+ 18.9%
Saint-Jean	60,312	+ 23.1%
Saint-Jérôme	59,232	+ 20.9%
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,992</i>	<i>–</i>
<i>Minimum limit (-25%)</i>	<i>36,744</i>	<i>–</i>
<i>Maximum limit (+25%)</i>	<i>61,240</i>	<i>–</i>

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average

Electoral Division	Electors as of March 31, 2017	
	Number	Deviation*
Saint-Laurent	57,051	+ 16.4%
Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques	43,028	- 12.2%
Sainte-Rose	52,599	+ 7.4%
Sanguinet	41,484	- 15.3%
Sherbrooke	50,252	+ 2.6%
Soulanges	54,790	+ 11.8%
Taillon	53,010	+ 8.2%
Taschereau	49,089	+ 0.2%
Terrebonne	56,360	+ 15.0%
Trois-Rivières	54,266	+ 10.8%
Ungava	27,501	- 43.9%
Vachon	50,661	+ 3.4%
Vanier-Les Rivières	57,303	+ 17.0%
Vaudreuil	56,885	+ 16.1%
Verchères	59,234	+ 20.9%
Verdun	49,679	+ 1.4%
Viau	42,170	- 13.9%
Vimont	45,778	- 6.6%
Westmount–Saint-Louis	44,839	- 8.5%
Total	6,123,985	–
Provincial average	48,992	–
Minimum limit (-25%)	36,744	–
Maximum limit (+25%)	61,240	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average



LA CARTE ÉLECTORALE DU QUÉBEC
(LES 125 CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES 2017)

Circonscriptions électorales

Frontière Québec-Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador
(cette frontière n'est pas définitive)

Réseau routier

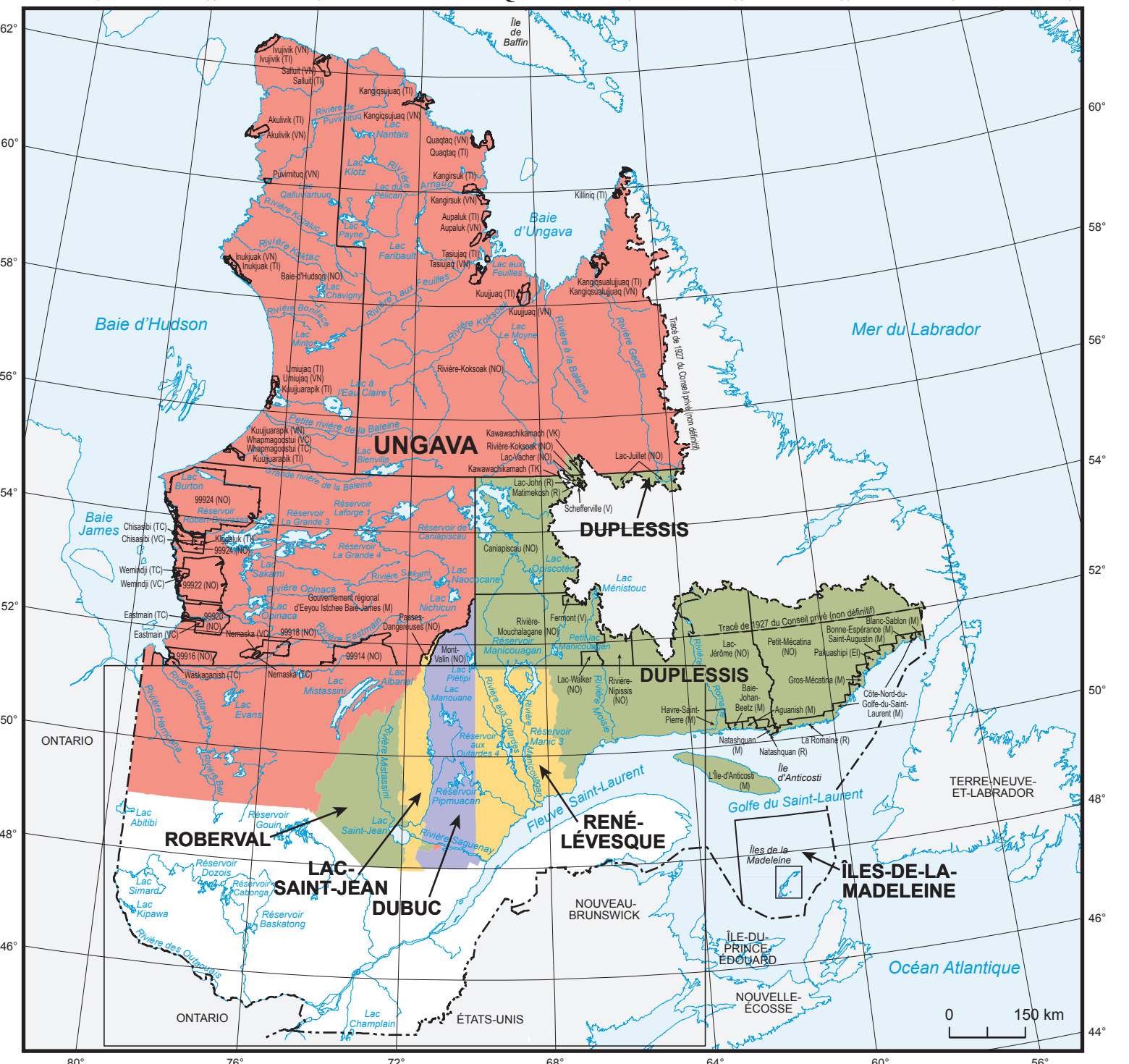
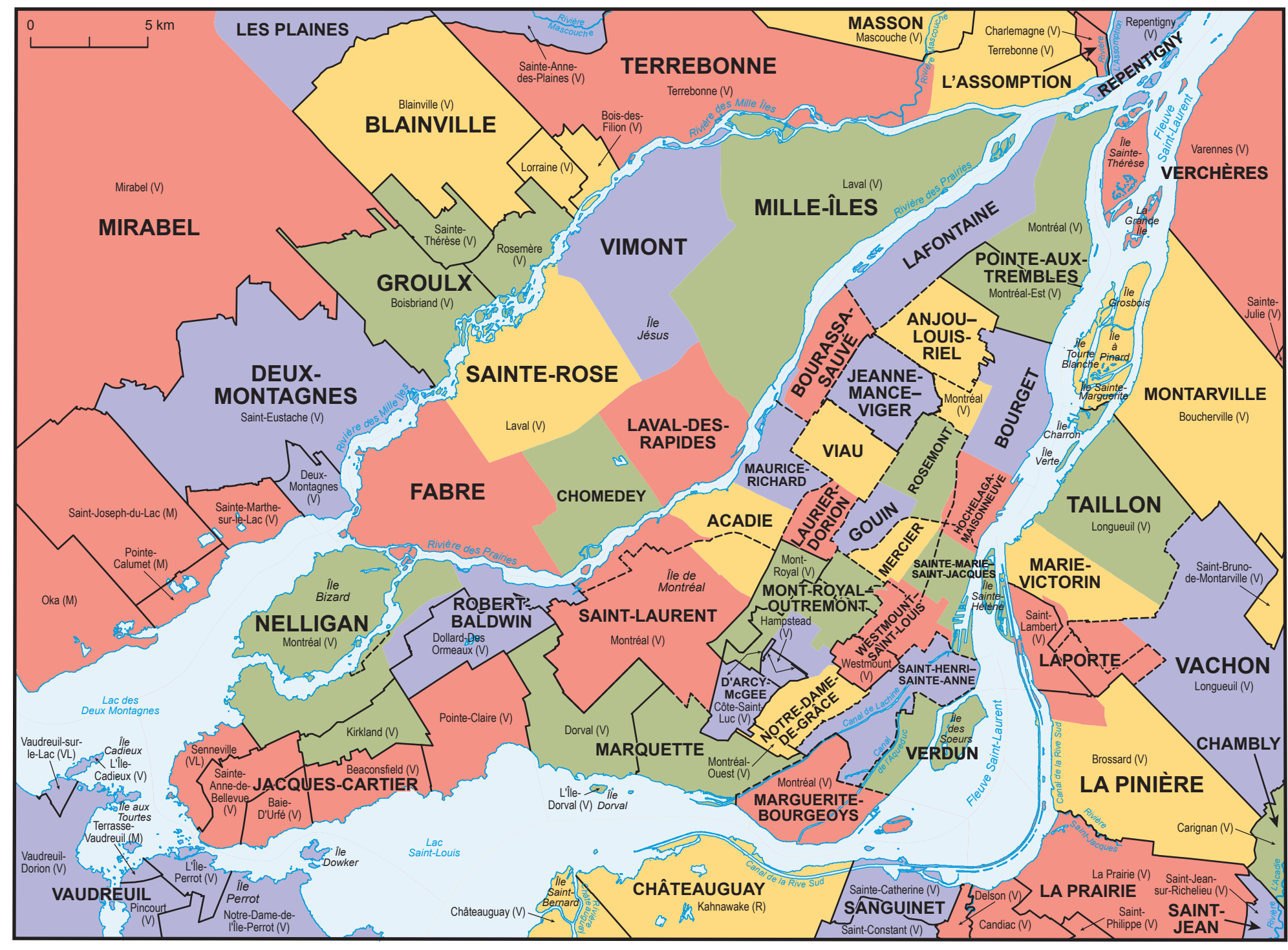
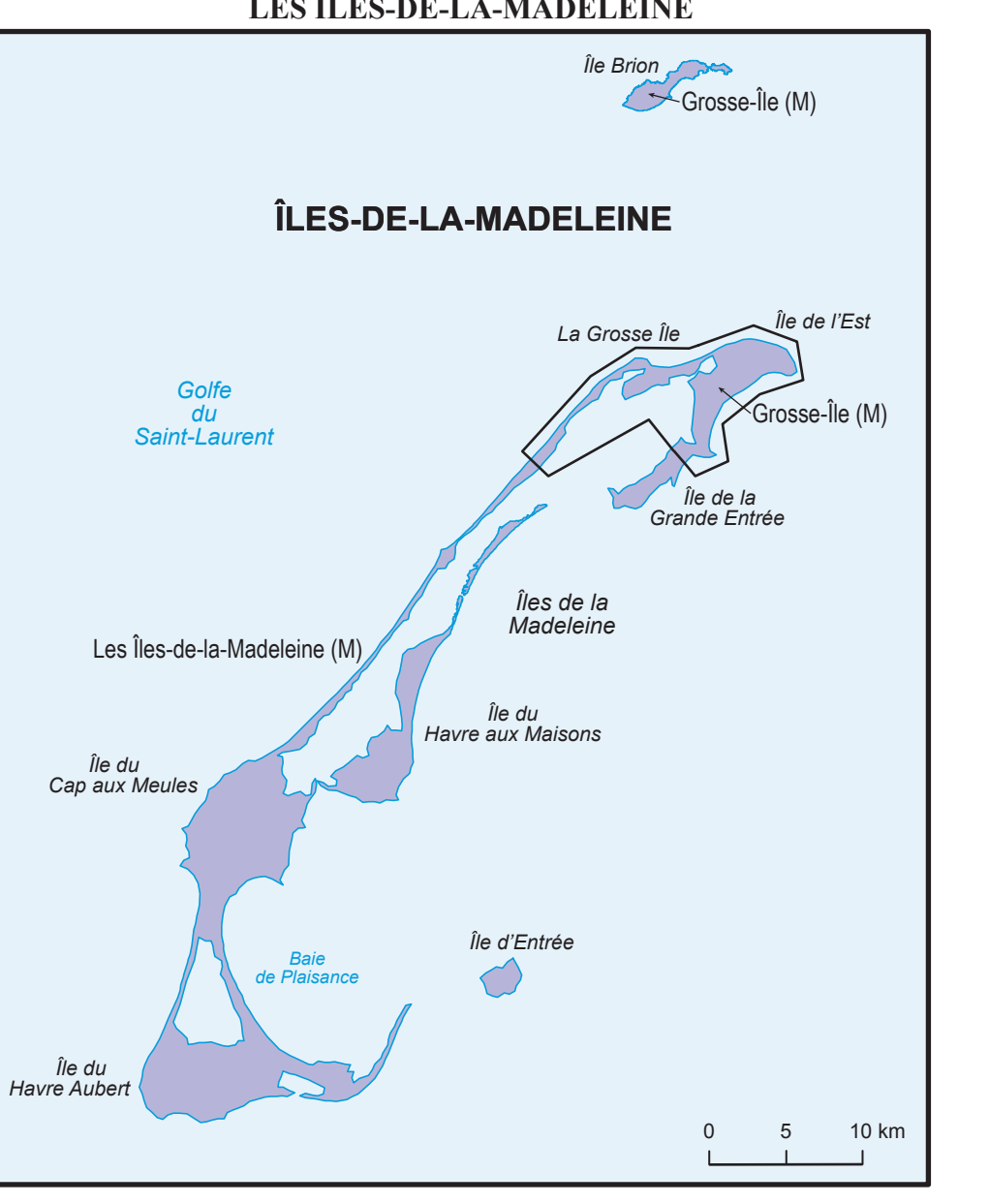
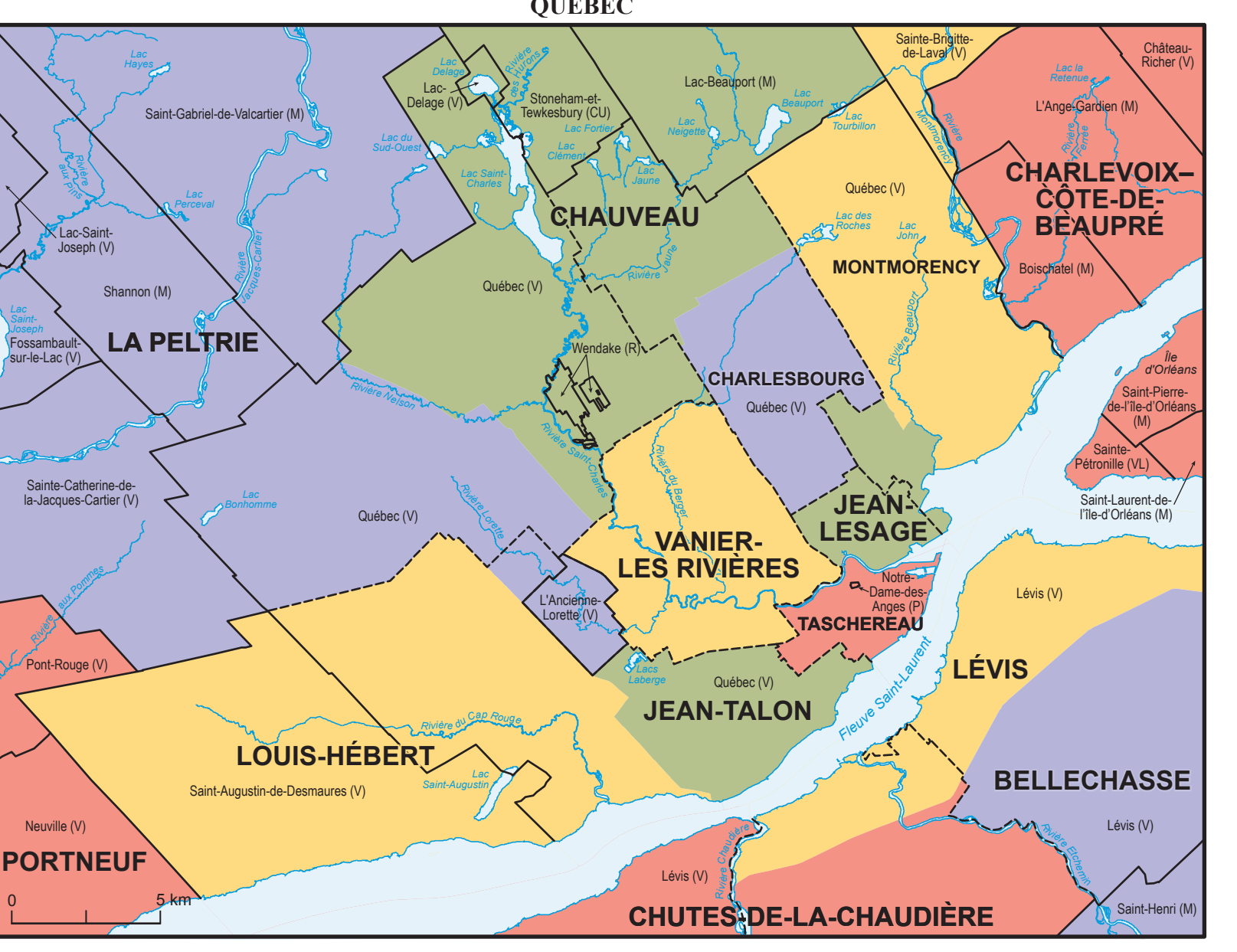
Reserve et établissement indien

Carte de base : Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec

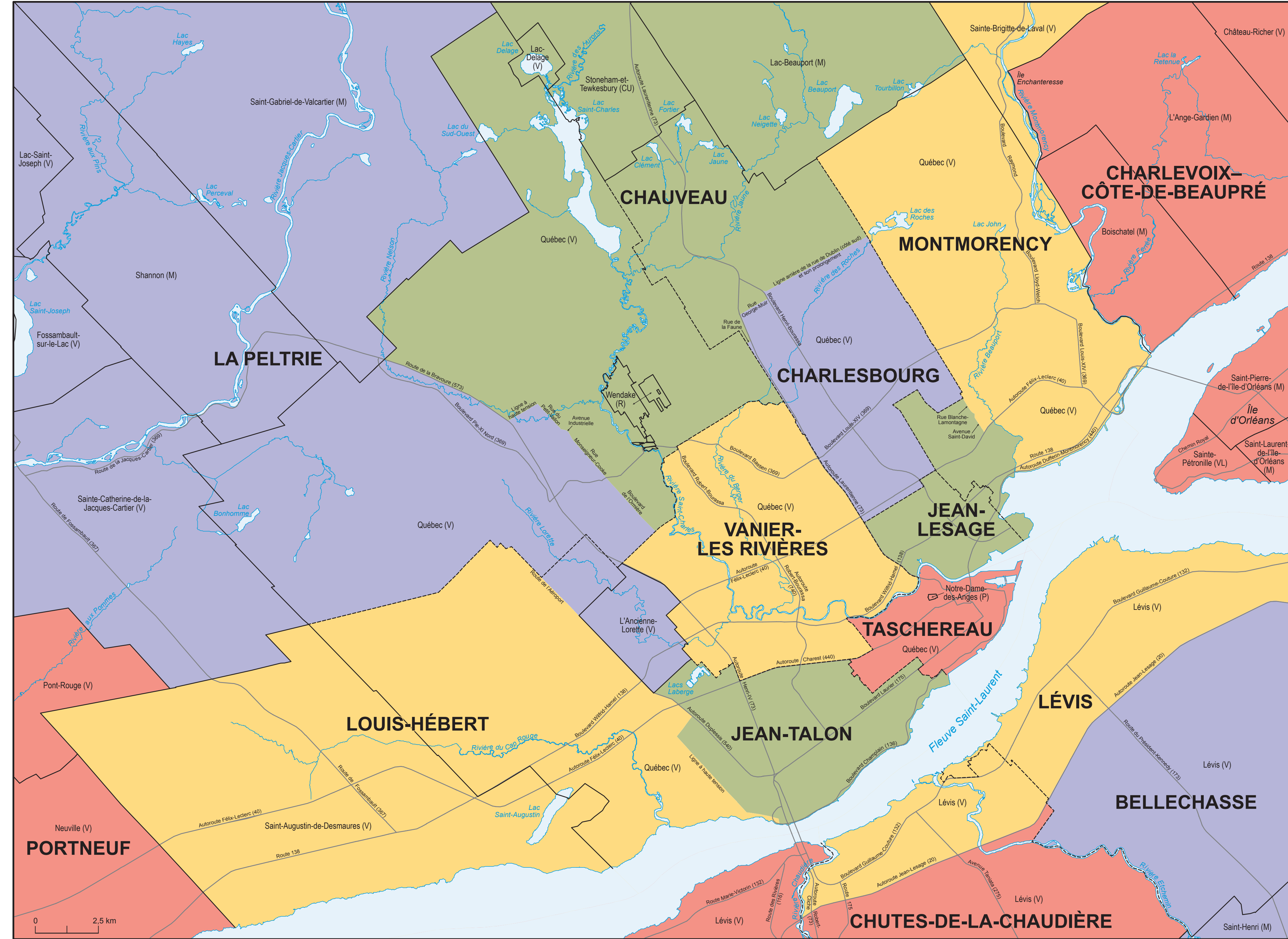
Les limites municipales sont celles existant le 31 janvier 2017.

Sous réserve des changements apportés dans la circumscription d'origine sont identifiés par leur code géographique (numéro) le nom de leur état attribué en date du 31 janvier 2017.

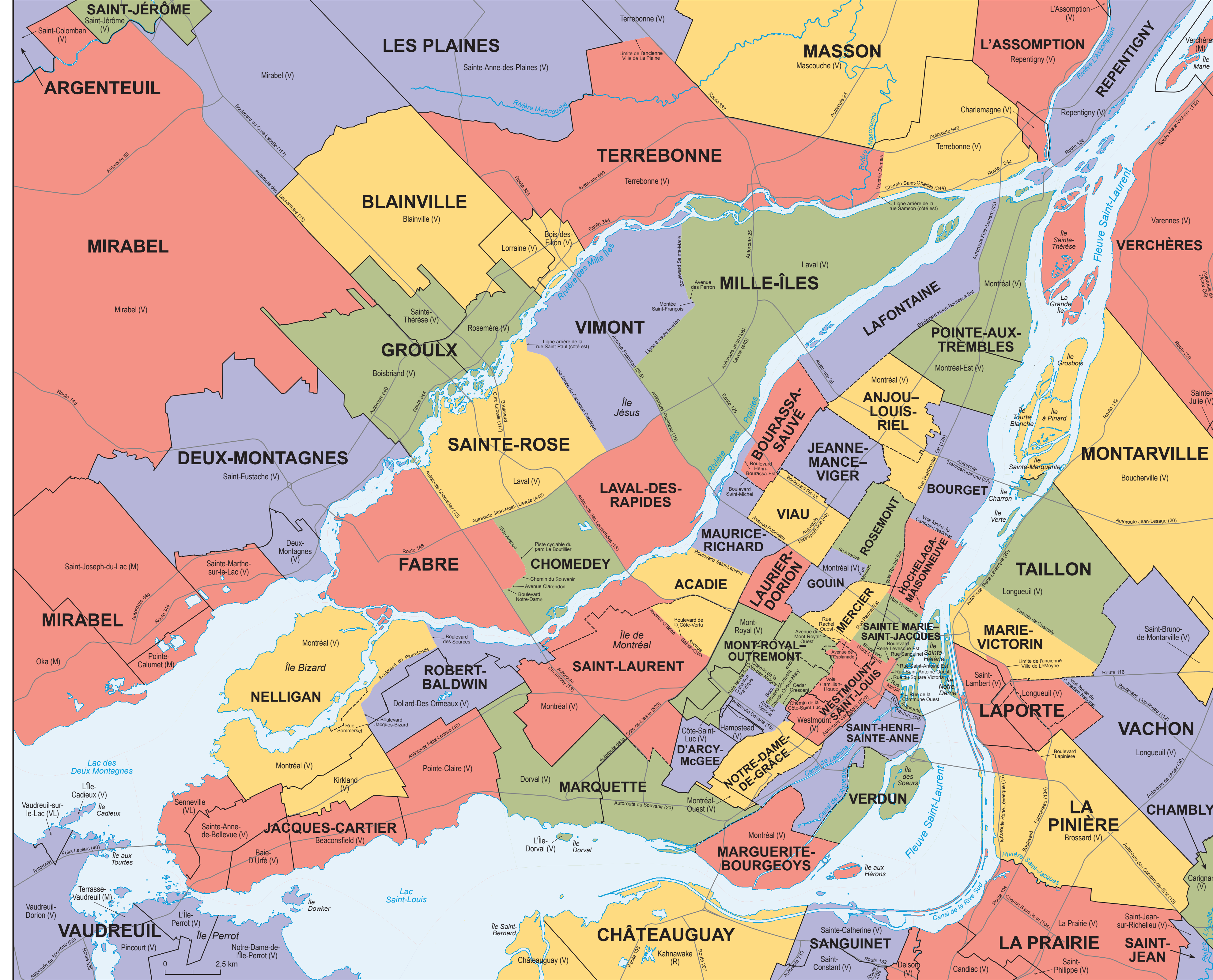
0 10 20 30 km



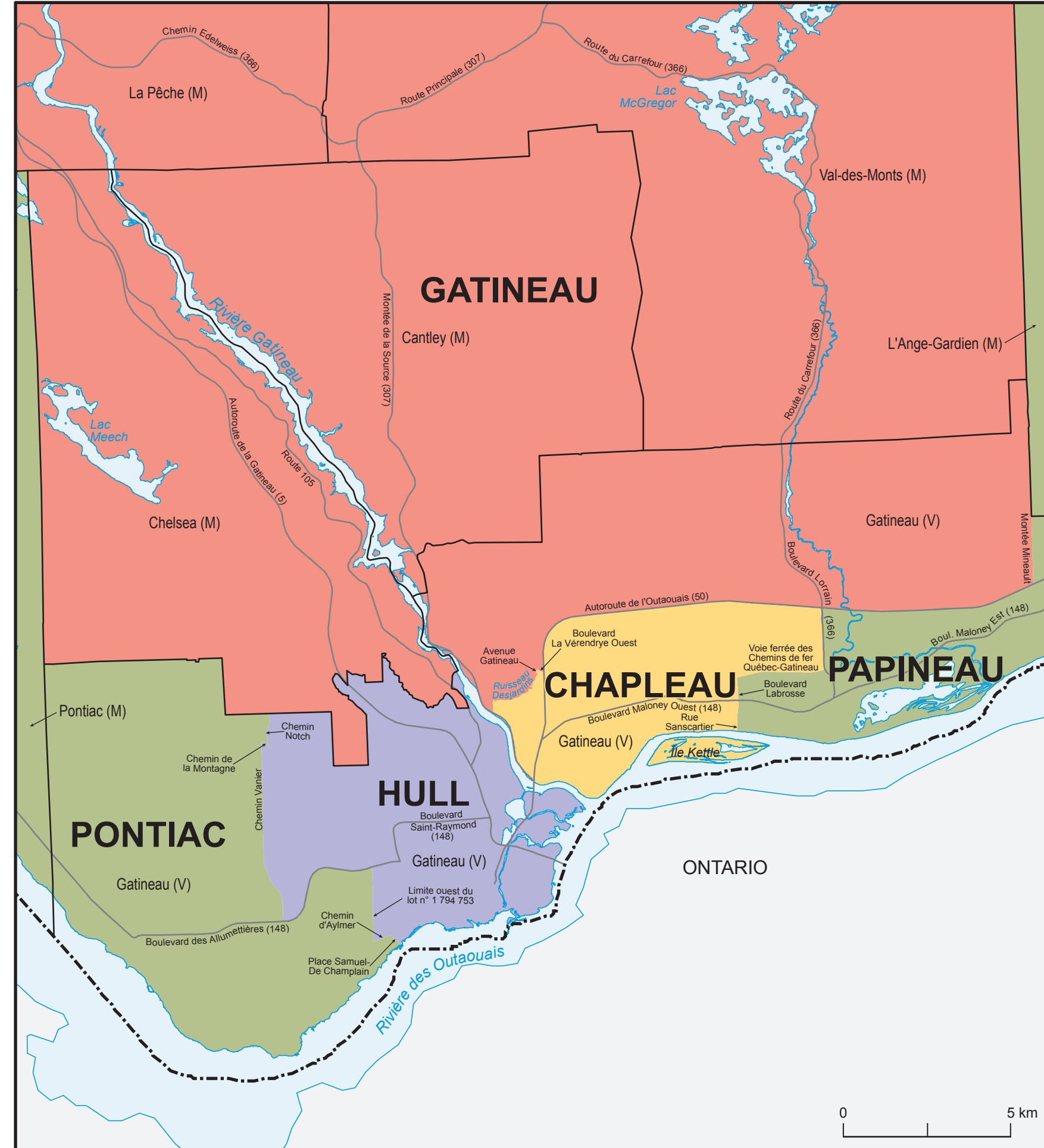
RÉGION DE QUÉBEC



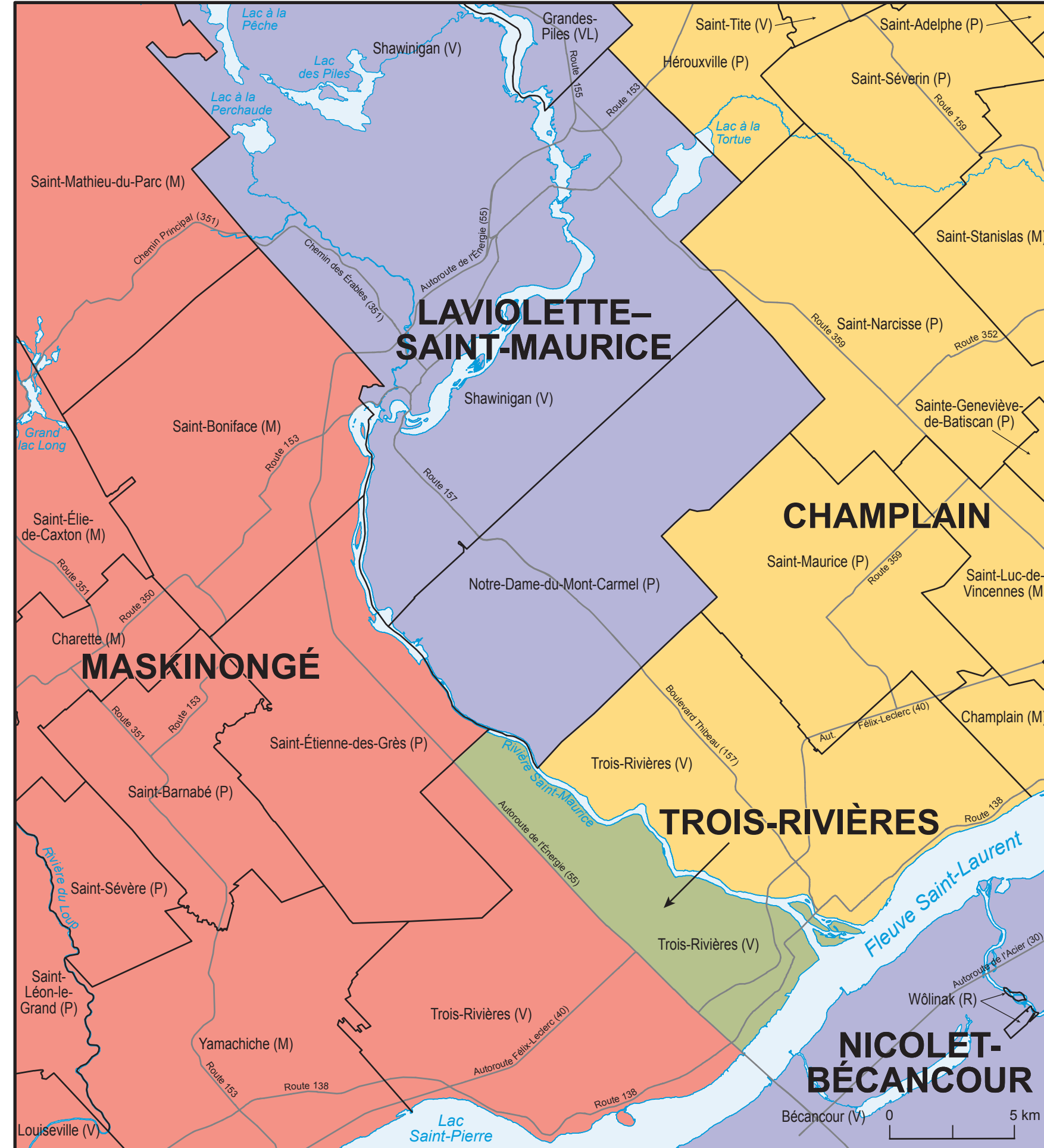
RÉGION DE MONTRÉAL



RÉGION DE GATINEAU



RÉGION DE TROIS-RIVIÈRES



LA CARTE ÉLECTORALE DU QUÉBEC

(LES 125 CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES 2017)

Conformément à la publication de la Gazette officielle du Québec.
Plan 2. Liste et répartition en date du 2 mars 2017, n° 168

Circonscriptions électorales

Frontière nationale

Frontière provinciale

Limite municipale

Limite d'arrondissement

Réserve et établissement indien

Carte de base : Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec

Les limites municipales sont celles existant le 31 janvier 2017.

Sept territoires non organisés situés dans la circonscription d'Ingram sont identifiés par leur code géographique ainsi qu'un toponyme ne leur étant attribué en date du 31 janvier 2017.

Commission de la représentation électorale du Québec

DGE-6258-C1 (17-05)

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