



THE ELECTORAL MAP

.....

A REFLECTION OF QUÉBEC

**STEP II : REVISED DELIMITATION
PROPOSAL**

SECOND REPORT

February 2017



Commission de la représentation
électorale du Québec

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Québec, February 7, 2017

Jacques Chagnon
President of the National Assembly
Hôtel du Parlement
1045 rue des Parlementaires
Québec (Québec) G1A 1A4

Dear Mr. Chagnon:

Pursuant to section 28 of the Election Act, the Commission de la représentation électorale is honoured to submit to you its second report indicating the boundaries of Québec's electoral divisions.

This report was compiled following a public hearing on the preliminary delimitation proposal, which was held by the Commission de la représentation électorale in the spring of 2015 in many regions of Québec. The proposal was also submitted to the Committee on the National Assembly during a hearing held in Parliament on September 12, 13, and 15, 2016.

Pursuant to section 28 of the Election Act, within five days following its tabling, the report shall be the subject of a debate limited to five hours, which shall be held in the National Assembly. No later than the tenth day following this debate, the Commission de la représentation électorale shall establish the final boundaries of the electoral divisions.

Yours respectfully,

President,

Pierre Reid

Serge Courville
Commissioner

Bruno Jean
Commissioner

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	9
---------------------------	----------

01 – The electoral map in Québec	11
---	-----------

1.1 The Commission de la représentation électorale	13
1.1.1 The Commission’s mandate	
1.1.2 Composition of the Commission	
1.2 Stages leading to the adoption of a new electoral map	15
1.2.1 Overview of work carried out	
1.2.2 Forthcoming stages	
1.3 The effective representation of electors	19
1.3.1 Equality of the votes of electors	
1.3.2 Natural communities	
1.3.3 Electoral divisions in an exceptional situation	
1.3.4 Supreme Court of Canada judgment	
1.4 The permanent list of electors	21
1.5 Projections	23
1.6 Analysis of the situation	25
1.6.1 The need to revise the electoral map	
1.6.2 Portrait of the current situation	

02 – The revised electoral division delimitation proposal	31
--	-----------

2.1 The revised delimitation proposal	33
2.1.1 Electoral divisions in an exceptional situation	
2.2 Naming of the electoral divisions	39
2.2.1 Rules guiding the Commission	
2.2.2 New toponyms	
2.3 The new electoral map region by region	43
2.3.1 Abitibi-Témiscamingue	
2.3.2 Bas-Saint-Laurent	
2.3.3 Capitale-Nationale	
2.3.4 Chaudière-Appalaches	
2.3.5 Côte-Nord	
2.3.6 Estrie–Centre-du-Québec	
2.3.7 Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	
2.3.8 Île-de-Montréal	
2.3.9 Laurentides-Lanaudière	

- 2.3.10 Laval
- 2.3.11 Mauricie
- 2.3.12 Montérégie
- 2.3.13 Nord-du-Québec
- 2.3.14 Outaouais
- 2.3.15 Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean

Conclusion 159

List of tables

Table 1	Public hearings.....	16
Table 2	Overview of the public hearings.....	16
Table 3	Current electoral divisions whose deviation from the provincial average exceeds the maximum or minimum limit permitted under the Election Act and electoral divisions whose deviation from the average varies from $\pm 20\%$ to $\pm 25\%$	27
Table 4	Current electoral divisions whose deviation from the provincial average exceeds the maximum or minimum limit permitted under the Election Act and electoral divisions whose deviation from the average varies from $\pm 20\%$ to $\pm 25\%$ (data as of September 30, 2016).....	30
Table 5	Numerical data underlying the revised electoral division delimitation proposal.....	34

Appendices

Appendix I	Number of electors of the 125 current electoral divisions as of November 30, 2014.....	161
Appendix II	Number of electors of the 125 proposed electoral divisions as of November 30, 2014.....	166
Appendix III	Number of electors of the 125 current electoral divisions as of September 30, 2016	171
Appendix IV	Number of electors of the 125 proposed electoral divisions as of September 30, 2016	176
Appendix V	List of abbreviations used to designate municipalities	181

LIST OF THE PROPOSED ELECTORAL DIVISIONS BY REGION

Abitibi-Témiscamingue 44

Abitibi-Est	45
Abitibi-Ouest	46
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue	47

Bas-Saint-Laurent 49

Matane-Matapédia	50
Rimouski	51
Rivière-du-Loup-Témiscouata	52

Capitale-Nationale 54

Charlesbourg	56
Charlevoix-Côte-de-Beaupré	56
Chauveau	57
Jean-Lesage	58
Jean-Talon	58
La Peltre	59
Louis-Hébert	59
Montmorency	60
Portneuf	60
Taschereau	61
Vanier-Les Rivières	61

Chaudière-Appalaches 62

Beauce-Nord	63
Beauce-Sud	64
Bellechasse	65
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	66
Côte-du-Sud	66
Lévis	67
Lotbinière-Frontenac	68

Côte-Nord 69

Duplessis	70
René-Lévesque	71

Estrie-Centre-du-Québec 72

Arthabaska	75
Drummond-Bois-Francis	75
Johnson	76
Mégantic	77
Nicolet-Bécancour	78
Orford	79
Richmond	79
Saint-François	80
Sherbrooke	80

Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine 81

Bonaventure	82
Gaspé	83
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	83

Île-de-Montréal 84

Acadie	91
Anjou-Louis-Riel	91
Bourassa-Sauvé	91
Bourget	92
Crémazie	92
D'Arcy-McGee	92
Gouin	93
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	93
Jacques-Cartier	94
Jeanne-Mance-Viger	94
LaFontaine	94
Laurier-Dorion	95
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	95
Marquette	95
Mercier	96
Mont-Royal	96
Nelligan	97
Outremont	97
Pointe-aux-Trembles	98
Robert-Baldwin	98
Rosemont	98
Saint-Henri-Sainte-Anne	99
Saint-Laurent	99
Verdun	100
Viau	100
Ville-Marie	100
Westmount-Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	101

Laurentides-Lanaudière 103

Argenteuil	108
Berthier	108
Bertrand	109
Blainville	110
Deux-Montagnes	111
Groulx	111
Joliette	112
Labelle	112
L'Assomption	113
Les Plaines	114
Masson	115
Mirabel	115
Prévost	116
Repentigny	117
Rousseau	117
Saint-Jérôme	118
Terrebonne	118

Laval	119
Chomedey	120
Fabre	121
Laval-des-Rapides	121
Mille-Îles	122
Sainte-Rose	122
Vimont	122
Mauricie	123
Champlain	127
Lavolette–Saint-Maurice	128
Maskinongé	129
Trois-Rivières	130
Montérégie	131
Beauharnois	135
Borduas	135
Brome-Missisquoi	136
Chambly	136
Châteauguay	137
Granby	137
Huntingdon	137
Iberville	138
La Pinière	139
Laporte	139
La Prairie	140
Marie-Victorin	140
Montarville	140
Richelieu	141
Saint-Hyacinthe	141
Saint-Jean	142
Sanguinet	142
Soulanges	142
Taillon	143
Vachon	143
Vaudreuil	143
Verchères	144

Nord-du-Québec	145
Ungava	146
Outaouais	148
Chapleau	151
Gatineau	151
Hull	152
Papineau	152
Pontiac	153
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	154
Chicoutimi	155
Dubuc	155
Jonquière	156
Lac-Saint-Jean	156
Roberval	157

INTRODUCTION

The second report outlines the revised electoral division delimitation proposal. It follows the preliminary report, made public by the Commission de la représentation électorale on March 17, 2015, which presented the preliminary electoral division delimitation proposal.

Pursuant to the Act, the electoral map shall be revised after every second general election. Given that the current map was used in the general elections of September 4, 2012, and April 7, 2014, the Commission began work on a new electoral map immediately following the last general election.

The revision of the electoral map is all the more important as Québec has seen a continued decrease in the electoral weight of peripheral regions in favour of large urban areas, more specifically at the northern and southern fringes of the Greater Montreal region, since the current electoral map was established. These demographic changes have given rise to inequalities in representation in certain regions of Québec.

After its tabling in the National Assembly, the preliminary report containing the preliminary electoral division delimitation proposal was submitted to Members of the National Assembly (MNAs) as well as to interested individuals and organizations.

The consultation began with public hearings held in 10 cities throughout Québec. The submissions provided during these hearings and the documents submitted helped broaden the Commission's knowledge of the territorial, demographic, and economic realities of the regions, and of the ties that bind individuals and their community. The electoral map proposal was then presented to Members of the National Assembly within the framework of the Committee on the National Assembly.

All elements brought to the attention of the Commission during the consultation were analyzed and used to prepare the revised electoral map proposal described herein. The Commission believes that the changes made in the revised proposal better reflect the natural communities of the regions affected by the proposed changes and that the revised proposal establishes an electoral map that ensures a more equitable representation for all electors of Québec.

Part One of the report begins by explaining the mandate and composition of the Commission. It goes on to review the work carried out to date as well as the stages leading up to the publication of the final delimitation of electoral divisions. Following a presentation of the legislative framework that encompasses the delimitation of Québec's electoral divisions, it provides an overview of the context and reasons behind the revision of the current electoral map.

Part Two of the report sets forth the revised electoral division delimitation proposal. The revised proposal is then described region by region. For each region, the main representation issues, a review of the preliminary proposal, and any changes made by the Commission to the preliminary delimitation proposal following submissions made during public hearings are presented.

An abstract graphic consisting of several overlapping, semi-transparent orange polygons of various shapes and sizes, creating a layered, geometric effect. The colors range from a light peach to a deeper orange.

01

THE ELECTORAL
MAP IN QUÉBEC

1.1 THE COMMISSION DE LA REPRÉSENTATION ÉLECTORALE

1.1.1 THE COMMISSION'S MANDATE

The Commission de la représentation électorale is an independent institution, which reports directly to the National Assembly. Pursuant to the Election Act, the Commission's main mandate is to draw up Québec's electoral map. In a representative democratic system, the division of the territory for electoral purposes takes on vital importance, as it ensures the representation of electors, grouped in electoral divisions.

Another mission of the Commission is to ensure the application of the chapters of the Act respecting elections and referendums in municipalities as well as those of the Act respecting school elections, which deal mainly with the division of the territories at the municipal and school levels into electoral districts and electoral divisions. Finally, the Commission carries out any other mandate entrusted by the National Assembly.

In the performance of its duties, the Commission acts in a neutral and impartial manner. The Commission's neutrality and impartiality are assured by the commissioner appointment method, which requires the approval of two-thirds of the Members of the National Assembly. The decisions of the Commission are final.

1.1.2 COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission is chaired by Pierre Reid, Chief Electoral Officer. It is also made up of two commissioners, appointed by the Québec National Assembly. The appointed commissioners are Serge Courville, geographer, Professor Emeritus of Université Laval, and Bruno Jean, sociologist, professor at Université du Québec à Rimouski. The Directeur général des élections du Québec (headquarters of the Chief Electoral Officer, or DGEQ) provides the Commission, in the discharge of its mandate, with all required assistance, including the contribution of its personnel.

1.2 STAGES LEADING TO THE ADOPTION OF A NEW ELECTORAL MAP

The adoption of a new electoral map in Québec takes place in four stages, set out in the Election Act. To date, the Commission has completed the first two stages set out in the Act: the tabling of the preliminary report and the holding of public hearings. With the tabling of the second report, the Commission is taking another step forward in the process of creating a new electoral map for Québec in time for the next general election.

1.2.1 OVERVIEW OF WORK CARRIED OUT

Preparation of a proposal and tabling of the preliminary report

Pursuant to the Election Act, the electoral map shall be revised after every second general election. The current electoral map, published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* in 2011, has already been used in two general elections, those of September 4, 2012, and April 7, 2014. The Commission therefore began work immediately after the last general election, with the goal of tabling a preliminary delimitation proposal in the National Assembly within the 12-month period set out in the Act. It should be noted that the current map was created based on November 2007 electoral population data, i.e. figures from 10 years ago.

When the preliminary report was tabled on March 17, 2015, the Commission employed several communication strategies to inform the population of its role and of the stages involved in the delimitation of a new electoral map. The Commission began by holding a press conference to ensure the broadest possible dissemination of the new delimitation proposal. The same day, a website was launched, providing access to the content of the preliminary report as well as to all information relating to the public hearings. A Facebook page and Twitter account were also created, and the Commission placed ads in newspapers and social media to inform the population of the public hearings.

Holding of public hearings

Once the preliminary report was tabled, the Commission held public hearings in 10 cities in Québec in order to hear submissions from Members of the National Assembly, private individuals, and organizations concerned by the preliminary delimitation proposal. The cities visited by the Commission correspond to regional hubs in sectors affected by the delimitation changes proposed in the preliminary report. Public hearings began on April 21, 2015, in Quebec City and ended on May 21, 2015, in Shawinigan.

The preliminary report was subsequently submitted to the Committee on the National Assembly on September 12, 13, and 15, 2016, 18 months after it was tabled in the National Assembly. It should be noted that the Election Act does not prescribe a time limit from the date of tabling of the preliminary report in the National Assembly to the date of convocation of the Committee on the National Assembly, when the delimitation proposal is examined by Members of the National Assembly.

Table 1 Public hearings

City visited	Date (2015)	Number of submissions
Québec	April 21	2
Valcourt	April 22	10
Montréal	April 28	18
Vaudreuil-Dorion	April 29	6
Brossard	April 30	7
Prévost	May 6	8
Mascouche	May 7	7
Laval	May 13	5
Gatineau	May 14	6
Shawinigan	May 21	9
Committee of the National Assembly	September 12, 13, and 15, 2016	44

In addition to the submissions heard during public hearings, the Commission gathered numerous documents that helped broaden its knowledge of Québec's regions and communities. Where necessary, the Commission conducted visits to further clarify its understanding of certain specific territories.

Table 2 provides an overview of the public hearings held by the Commission.

Table 2 Overview of the public hearings

Public hearings	Number
Hearings	10
Cities visited	10
Submissions heard	78
Committee on the National Assembly	
Submissions heard	44
Documents tabled	
Letters and emails	44
Reports	58
Resolutions	17
Online surveys	181
Petitions	1
Other	8
Total documents	309

As of December 13, 2016

1.2.2 FORTHCOMING STAGES

Analysis of the second report by the National Assembly

Within five days following the tabling of the report outlining the revised delimitation proposal, a debate limited to five hours shall be held in the National Assembly. However, if the National Assembly is not in session, the debate shall take place during the Committee on the National Assembly in the 10 days following the tabling of the report.

Final establishment of the boundaries of the electoral divisions

No later than the tenth day following the debate in the National Assembly, the Commission shall establish the boundaries of the electoral divisions and assign each division a name after consulting with the Commission de toponymie du Québec. The list of electoral divisions and their names shall then be published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

Entry into force of the new electoral map

The new electoral map will come into force when the legislature of the National Assembly ends. However, if it occurs before the expiry of three months from publication of the new electoral map in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, the general election shall be held according to the current electoral map, namely that of 2011.

1.3 THE EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION OF ELECTORS

The division of the territory for electoral purposes must respect a basic democratic principle, which is effective representation of electors. The first condition of this principle resides in the relative equality of the votes of electors. However, this condition is not exclusive, and factors of a geographic, demographic and sociological nature must also be taken into account.

In Québec, section 14 of the Election Act stipulates that electoral divisions, numbering not more than 125, shall be delimited in such a way as to ensure that the principle of effective representation of electors is respected.

1.3.1 EQUALITY OF THE VOTES OF ELECTORS

Section 16 of the Act stipulates that the boundaries of each electoral division shall be delimited in such a way that the number of electors in a division is not more than 25% above or below the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of electors by the number of electoral divisions. This leeway is among the highest in Canada. It allows the Commission to take into account natural communities and ensure effective representation.

1.3.2 NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Section 15 of the Election Act stipulates that electoral divisions must represent natural communities established on the basis of demographical, geographical, and sociological considerations, such as the population density and its relative growth rate, the accessibility, area and shape of the region, the natural local boundaries, and the territories of local municipalities. These elements are not however restrictive. That is why the Commission also takes into account other factors such as residents' sense of belonging, community of interests, the presence of regional development centres, cultural and historical heritage, urban district boundaries, and the various administrative boundaries of the territory.

None of these criteria may be taken individually, which is why a rigorous and meticulous analysis of all elements is required and why the information and comments gathered at public hearings are invaluable. The Commission must rely on a series of factors to determine the boundaries of electoral divisions. As a result, it can define coherent geographic entities and group communities with common interests.

1.3.3 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN AN EXCEPTIONAL SITUATION

Under section 17 of the Election Act, the Commission has the power to depart from the deviation rule set out in section 16. This power may be used for exceptional reasons where, by respecting the 25% leeway, it is not possible to fulfill the very premise of the Act: effective representation. Any such decision must be supported by reasons and issued in writing.

1.3.4 SUPREME COURT OF CANADA JUDGMENT

It is noteworthy that effective representation was recognized in 1991 by the Supreme Court of Canada in the *Carter* case¹ as a right guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The decision related to the constitutional validity of Saskatchewan's electoral map. The Supreme Court had to determine if the deviations allowed in delimiting electoral divisions violated the right to vote guaranteed by section 3 of the Charter.

The Saskatchewan law of 1989 permitted the commission responsible for proposing a new delimitation of electoral divisions to deviate by 25 % from the electoral quotient, obtained by dividing the province's total population by the number of electoral divisions. The previous law allowed for a deviation of only 15 %. The Supreme Court therefore had to determine if the proposed plus or minus 25 % deviation violated section 3 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The majority of Supreme Court judges ruled that it did not, while three ruled that it did.

For the Supreme Court, the first condition of effective representation resides in relative equality or parity of the vote. In its opinion, "A system which dilutes one citizen's vote unduly as compared with another citizen's vote runs the risk of providing inadequate representation to the citizen whose vote is diluted [...] The result will be uneven and unfair representation" (p.183).

While this condition is essential and of primary importance, the Supreme Court nevertheless deemed that it is not exclusive. First, it stipulates that absolute parity is impossible and, secondly that, "Factors like geography, community history, community interests and minority representation may need to be taken into account to ensure that our legislative assemblies effectively represent the diversity of our social mosaic" (p.184).

Accordingly, for the Supreme Court, the relative equality of the vote of electors is not a notion that is distinct from that of effective representation, but rather an integral part of it. The delimitation criteria set forth in the Election Act were examined following the Supreme Court judgment. It was thus determined that sections 15 and 16 of the Election Act, relating to natural communities and the relative equality of the vote of electors, are in exactly the same vein as the interpretation of this legal decision.

1. *The Attorney General for Saskatchewan v. Roger Carter*
(*Reference re Prov. Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)*), [1991] 2 S.C.R. 158.

1.4 THE PERMANENT LIST OF ELECTORS

In Québec, electoral division boundaries are established based on the number of electors per division, using data from the permanent list of electors, and not the total population per division.

The permanent list of electors was created in 1995 with the adoption of An Act to establish the permanent list of electors. Following adoption of the Act, the Election Act was amended so that the number of electors per division would be established based on data from the permanent list of electors. Formerly, the electoral map of Québec was created using data from the list of electors from the previous election.

The permanent list of electors of Québec consists of two files: an elector file and a territory file. The first contains elector data, whereas the second contains information on electoral territories, including the addresses of electors and information on administrative territories.

The quality of elector data depends on the Chief Electoral Officer's close ties with various partners, including the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, the Curateur public du Québec, and the Service québécois de changement d'adresse, ensuring a reliable and continuously updated permanent list of electors. School, municipal, and provincial boards of revisors, as well as the standing board of revisors, also help keep the list up to date.

Territory data updates are primarily based on information contained in the *Gazette officielle du Québec* regarding municipal name changes, annexation, and amalgamation, and rely on the cooperation of the municipalities, the Commission de toponymie, government departments and partner organizations of the address database, and Canada Post.

In this way, the process of updating the permanent list of electors ensures the continuous integration of:

- Canadian citizens having reached voting age;
- Canadian citizens newly domiciled in Québec;
- New Canadian citizens aged 18 and older having consented to be registered on the permanent list of electors;
- Address data;
- Relocation data.

The permanent list of electors is used to track the geographical, urban, and interregional mobility of all Québec electors on an ongoing basis.

1.5 PROJECTIONS

As was the case in the preliminary report, this report does not contain any demographic projections, but rather provides information on the recent evolution of the electoral population, and the demographic projections for each region from the Institut de la statistique du Québec. However, although they are not explicitly included, projections of the number of voters per electoral division are established by the Commission as part of its analysis of the new electoral map.

The Commission must propose a delimitation that takes into account the growth rate of the electoral population in order to produce a map that remains accurate over time, as it will be used for the next two general elections. The projections that it makes thus include three steps.

First, the Commission uses a simple linear model that projects the future evolution of the electoral population using observations from recent years. The Commission has used this method for several electoral map revisions, and it has proven to be accurate.

The Commission wishes to point out that its projections of the electoral population do not exclude immigrants or young people who will become voters in the coming years. In fact, the permanent list of electors is updated on a regular basis. As such, it ensures that members of the immigrant community are included in the statistics of the electoral population as soon as they have agreed to be registered on the list of electors, following their reception of Canadian citizenship status. Similarly, the mechanisms for updating the permanent list of electors ensure that all young people who have reached the age of 18 are automatically entered on the permanent list of electors. Thus projections made by the Commission implicitly take into account statistics on immigrants and young people who will obtain voter status over time.

As a second step, the Commission verifies whether this projection is consistent with the Institut de la statistique du Québec's demographic projections for the population as a whole.

Finally, projections of the electoral population are interpreted according to the reality of the territories involved. To this end, numerous documents are consulted by the Commission, such as recent land-use plans, regional county municipality (RCM) development plans, and municipality urban planning. Since these documents also indicate future orientations for development, they identify sectors where a significant increase in the number of voters is expected in the years to come.

1.6 ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

This section describes the context for the current revision of the provincial electoral map. Firstly, it outlines the reasons why it is now necessary to revise the electoral map. It then presents a portrait of the current situation relating to the electoral divisions, according to the data of November 30, 2014 on which the current revision procedure is based. This portrait provides an overview of the electoral divisions that find themselves in a situation of exception and reveals the broad trends characterizing the evolution of the electoral population across Québec in the last several years. An electoral division status report, revised according to the most recent data, completes the analysis of the situation.

1.6.1 THE NEED TO REVISE THE ELECTORAL MAP

Since the adoption of the last electoral map, Québec's demographical growth has continued. In addition, inequalities in representation have appeared, while others have become accentuated over time. This trend is showing no sign of abating.

In concrete terms, the trend shows a rapid increase in the number of electors in certain electoral divisions, with a decrease in others. This phenomenon directly and adversely affects the quality of representation of electors.

According to the permanent list of electors data, population movements from the regions toward the periphery of large urban centres has continued since the adoption of the last electoral map, more specifically toward the Greater Montreal region.

In the Laurentides-Lanaudière region, the rise in the number of electors has been so steady that its number of electoral divisions is now below its electoral weight inside Québec. As a result, it has become difficult to properly re-balance the number of electors in the electoral divisions of this region. At the same time, the electoral weight of the Île-de-Montréal and Mauricie regions has decreased in recent years and today the number of electoral divisions in these regions exceeds their respective electoral weight.

The Commission therefore considers that changes in the delimitation of these regions are needed in order to better respect the principle of the effective representation of electors. Otherwise the inequalities in representation will continue to grow and the modifications required to re-balance the electoral map will be too numerous and major when the time comes to make them.

The following sections present a portrait of the current situation relating to the electoral divisions and focus on the observations that inform the revision of Québec's current electoral map.

1.6.2 PORTRAIT OF THE CURRENT SITUATION

Electoral divisions in an exceptional situation

Based on the electoral population data as of November 30, 2014, the current electoral map comprises 11 electoral divisions, which are in an exceptional situation under the Election Act. These are electoral divisions whose number of electors is more than 25% above or below the provincial average of 48,387 electors.

In these 11 electoral divisions, 3 present a deviation from the provincial average above the maximum limit of 25%, while 8 have a deviation from the provincial average below the minimum limit of 25%. Among these electoral divisions is Îles-de-la-Madeleine, which displays a deviation from the provincial average of -77.7% and whose special status is stipulated in the Act.

Moreover, 15 other electoral divisions also stand out due to their deviation from the provincial average of less than 5% from the minimum or maximum limits of number of electors permitted under the Act. Due to their special context, several of them could see their number of electors rapidly exceed the plus or minus 25% deviation, and find themselves in an exceptional situation. They are electoral divisions whose situation is considered critical by the Commission.

In all, 26 of Québec's 125 electoral divisions are currently in an exceptional situation or present deviations from the provincial average situated at less than 5% from the limit of plus or minus 25%. Table 3 presents the list of these electoral divisions.

A table indicating the number of electors and the deviations from the provincial average of the current electoral divisions, based on the reference data as of November 30, 2014, is found in Appendix I.

Table 3 Current electoral divisions whose deviation from the provincial average exceeds the maximum or minimum limit permitted under the Election Act and electoral divisions whose deviation from the average varies from $\pm 20\%$ to $\pm 25\%$

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014		Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*		Number	Deviation*
Exceptional positive deviation			Exceptional negative deviation		
Rousseau	64,508	+33.3 %	Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10,767	-77.7 %
Mirabel	61,975	+28.1 %	Ungava	26,948	-44.3 %
La Pinière	60,885	+25.8 %	Gaspé	30,593	-36.8 %
Total: 3			Abitibi-Est	33,694	-30.4 %
			René-Lévesque	34,197	-29.3 %
Deviation varying from +20 to +25 %			Abitibi-Ouest	35,411	-26.8 %
Blainville	59,705	+23.4 %	Lavolette	35,748	-26.1 %
Saint-Jean	59,595	+23.2 %	Bonaventure	35,995	-25.6 %
Arthabaska	59,568	+23.1 %	Total: 8		
Vaudreuil	59,412	+22.8 %			
Chomedey	59,134	+22.2 %	Deviation varying from -20 to -25 %		
Bertrand	58,638	+21.2 %	Saint-Maurice	36,584	-24.4 %
Richmond	58,637	+21.2 %	Duplessis	38,604	-20.2 %
Nelligan	58,435	+20.8 %	Mégantic	38,687	-20.0 %
Papineau	58,391	+20.7 %	Total: 3		
Joliette	58,322	+20.5 %			
Verchères	58,127	+20.1 %			
Chauveau	58,106	+20.1 %			
Total: 12					
Provincial average	48,387	—	Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,290	—	Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	60,484	—	Maximum limit (+25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Evolution of the electoral population

The portrait of the electoral population and its distribution across Québec have evolved since the last revision of the electoral map. First of all, Québec has continued to see a decrease in the electoral weight of peripheral regions in favour of large urban areas, more specifically at the northern and southern fringes of the Greater Montreal region. Indeed, the Laurentides-Lanaudière, Laval and Montérégie regions have continued to post considerable growth rates in their number of electors in recent years. Among those, the Laurentides-Lanaudière region registered the strongest growth. Currently, its electoral weight in Québec clearly surpasses its number of electoral divisions.

The three electoral divisions of the current electoral map that present exceptional positive deviations are located in these rapidly growing regions. Note that two of them are found in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region, while the third is in Montérégie. It is estimated that, over the coming years, the Laurentides-Lanaudière, Laval and Montérégie regions will continue to post the highest electoral population growth rates in Québec.

Outaouais also figures among the number of regions whose electoral population has seen strong growth over recent years. The perspective for its future evolution in terms of number of electors is also favourable.

At the same time, certain regions of Québec have recorded slow electoral population growth since 2007. These regions are in eastern Québec, namely the Bas-Saint-Laurent, Côte-Nord and Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine regions, along with the Île-de-Montréal, Mauricie and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean regions.

Note that four of the eight electoral divisions whose deviation from the provincial average exceeds the minimum limit of -25% are currently located in the Côte-Nord and Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine regions. Everything points to a slight decrease in the electoral population of both regions in the future. In the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region, weak population growth is expected to continue in the years to come.

For its part, the Île-de-Montréal region saw a moderate growth rate in its electoral population from 2007 to 2014. It was below the Québec rate for the same period. This has led to a lowering of the electoral weight of the region inside the province, so that the number of its divisions now exceeds its electoral weight.

In the Mauricie region, the increase in the number of electors has also been moderate since 2007 and below that for Québec as a whole. Given the weak growth expected in this region compared with the provincial average, the electoral weight of the Mauricie region should continue to decrease in the years to come. Currently this region has a greater number of divisions than is justified by its electoral weight inside Québec.

As for the Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Chaudière-Appalaches, Capitale-Nationale and Estrie–Centre-du-Québec regions, the evolution of their electoral population has followed a rhythm that is similar to or slightly lower than that for the province as a whole. Consequently, they have maintained their electoral weight in the province. It is noteworthy that the Chaudière-Appalaches, Capitale-Nationale and Estrie–Centre-du-Québec regions were subject to a major revamping during the revision of the electoral map of 2011.

Analysis of recent data

The situation presented in this second report is based on the data used to draw up the current electoral divisions for the preliminary report, meaning data from November 30, 2014.

However, almost two years after the publication of the preliminary report, it seems appropriate to update the profile of electoral divisions on the basis of more recent data.

An updated status report has been produced using data from September 30, 2016. Full lists of the number of electors and deviations from the provincial average of current electoral divisions and proposed electoral divisions are presented in Annexes III and IV of this report.

In light of this status update, it appears that all the divisions indicated as being exceptional in the preliminary report still have this status. Except for the division of Ungava, all exceptional deviations have increased, quite significantly in some cases. For example, in the electoral divisions of Mirabel and Rousseau, deviations from the provincial average have increased from +28.1% to +33.5%, and from +33.3% to +37.6%, respectively.

Still according to the data from September 30, 2016, recent changes in the number of electors in the Saint-Maurice electoral division indicate that its number of electors now falls below the minimum limit set out in the Election Act, thus placing it in a situation of negative exception. Its deviation from the provincial average is currently at -25.2%. Conversely, the situation in the division of Blainville has now created a switch to a positive exception according to data from September 30, 2016, with a deviation from the provincial average of +25.4%.

It must be noted that the differences of representation that were indicated in the preliminary report have not been resolved. On the contrary, they have generally become magnified.

Table 4 presents an update of the current electoral divisions whose deviation from the provincial average exceeds the maximum or minimum limit permitted under the Election Act and the electoral divisions whose deviation from the average varies from $\pm 20\%$ to $\pm 25\%$, based on data from September 30, 2016.

Table 4 Current electoral divisions whose deviation from the provincial average exceeds the maximum or minimum limit permitted under the Election Act and electoral divisions whose deviation from the average varies from $\pm 20\%$ to $\pm 25\%$ (data as of September 30, 2016)

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of September 30, 2016		Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of September 30, 2016	
	Number	Deviation*		Number	Deviation*
Exceptional positive deviation			Exceptional negative deviation		
Rousseau	67,347	+37.6 %	Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10,670	-78.2 %
Mirabel	65,336	+33.5 %	Ungava	27,423	-44.0 %
La Pinière	61,878	+26.4 %	Gaspé	30,048	-38.6 %
Blainville	61,400	+25.4 %	René-Lévesque	33,563	-31.4 %
Total: 4			Abitibi-Est	33,779	-31.0 %
			Abitibi-Ouest	35,281	-27.9 %
Deviation varying from +20 to +25 %			Laviolette	35,456	-27.6 %
Vaudreuil	60,885	+24.4 %	Bonaventure	35,814	-26.8 %
Arthabaska	60,262	+23.1 %	Saint-Maurice	36,618	-25.2 %
Saint-Jean	60,180	+22.9 %	Total: 9		
Bertrand	60,139	+22.9 %			
Chomedey	59,738	+22.0 %	Deviation varying from -20 to -25 %		
Chauveau	59,476	+21.5 %	Duplessis	37,856	-22.7 %
Saint-Henri-Sainte-Anne	59,411	+21.4 %	Mégantic	38,671	-21.0 %
Richmond	59,366	+21.3 %	Total: 2		
Papineau	59,336	+21.2 %			
Verchères	59,077	+20.7 %			
Johnson	58,870	+20.3 %			
Joliette	58,785	+20.1 %			
Saint-Jérôme	58,796	+20.1 %			
Total: 13					
Provincial average	48,952	–	Provincial average	48,952	–
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,714	–	Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,714	–
Maximum limit (+25 %)	61,190	–	Maximum limit (+25 %)	61,190	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

An abstract graphic composed of several overlapping, semi-transparent orange polygons. The shapes are angular and layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The colors range from a light, pale orange to a more saturated, darker orange.

02

**THE REVISED
ELECTORAL DIVISION
DELIMITATION
PROPOSAL**

2.1 THE REVISED DELIMITATION PROPOSAL

The revised delimitation proposal has been developed on the basis of 125 electoral divisions and on the number of electors registered on the permanent list of electors as of November 30, 2014. The proposal establishes 118 electoral divisions whose number of electors respects the numerical criterion of the Election Act of plus or minus 25 %, whereas 7 are in an exceptional situation.

Among the 118 electoral divisions that respect the numerical criterion of the Election Act, 28 present a delimitation that differs from the one adopted for the electoral map of 2011. As it did in the preliminary proposal, the Commission delimited the electoral divisions paying close attention in particular to natural communities, while attempting to respect the boundaries of administrative regions, regional county municipalities (RCMs), and boroughs.

First and foremost, the Commission continues to believe that adding two electoral divisions in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region is required in order to ensure fair and equitable representation for its electors. This region, whose electoral population shows the strongest growth in the province, has seen its electoral weight inside Québec increase from year to year. As a result, its number of electoral divisions is now clearly below its electoral weight. Furthermore, the addition of two electoral divisions would help correct the exceptional positive deviations of two electoral divisions and prevent three other divisions from soon exceeding the maximum limit of the number of electors permitted under the Act.

The Commission also reiterates its suggestion to withdraw one electoral division from the Île-de-Montréal region and another from the Mauricie region. These withdrawals would enable the number of electoral divisions to be more representative of the electoral weight of both these regions within Québec as a whole. However, the Commission proposes to make substantial amendments to the delimitation proposal that it put forward for these two regions in its preliminary report, in response to comments voiced during public hearings held in the regions in question. It is noteworthy that withdrawing an electoral division from the Mauricie region would correct an exceptional negative situation and prevent another exceptional deviation from occurring in the short term.²

In the Capitale-Nationale, Laval, and Montérégie regions, the Commission is maintaining the modifications that it suggested in its preliminary report, except in regards to the Montérégie region, for which it has slightly changed its preliminary proposal in response to comments heard during the public hearing. The proposed changes are designed to prevent certain electoral divisions, whose situation is considered critical, from exceeding the maximum limit of the number of electors permitted under the Act between now and the next election.

2. As of September 30, 2016, the electoral division of Saint-Maurice presented an exceptional negative deviation of -25.2 %.

Lastly, in regards to the Estrie–Centre-du-Québec and Outaouais regions, the Commission is responding favorably to some submissions made during public hearings and proposes to keep the current electoral divisions unchanged.

Ultimately, the revised proposal keeps the same delimitation for 97 electoral divisions, 90 of which currently present deviations from the provincial average but remain within the limits permitted under the Act. The evolution of the number of electors in these electoral divisions points toward their relative stability in coming years. As a result, the Commission considers that their current delimitation still reflects a respect for the principle of the effective representation of electors. Under these circumstances, it has chosen not to change them, thus opting for a certain delimitation stability.

Table 5 presents the data underlying the revised electoral division delimitation proposal.

Table 5 Numerical data underlying the revised electoral division delimitation proposal

Number of electors according to the permanent list of electors as of November 30, 2014	6,048,383
Number of proposed 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 proposed delimitation differs from the current delimitation	28
Number of electoral divisions that are unchanged in relation to the current electoral map (2011)	97

Lastly, as outlined in its preliminary report, the Commission decided to maintain six electoral divisions having deviations from the provincial average that derogate from the numerical criterion of the Election Act. They include the following electoral divisions: Abitibi-Est, Abitibi-Ouest, Bonaventure, Gaspé, René-Lévesque, and Ungava. The number of their electors is below the minimum limit provided under the Act, placing them in an exceptional negative situation.

The Commission wishes to point out that although it has granted exceptional status to these six electoral divisions, none of them has acquired this entitlement. The situation of each of these divisions will be re-evaluated during the next revision process on the basis of the criteria outlined in the Election Act.

To the six electoral divisions that have been granted exceptional status by the Commission is added Îles-de-la-Madeleine. The Commission wishes to underscore the fact that Îles-de-la-Madeleine is the only electoral division whose exceptional status is stipulated in the Act, and it is therefore the only division whose status is “protected” by legislation. It takes the opportunity to invite the legislator to review the special status granted to Îles-de-la-Madeleine under the Election Act.

The Election Act requires the Commission to give reasons for each of the electoral divisions that is granted exceptional status. The following section states the reasons behind the exceptional status attributed by the Commission to these six electoral divisions.

Finally, in response to suggestions put forward during the public hearing, the Commission wishes to make clear that if the Election Act were to be amended to the effect of disregarding the electoral divisions in an exceptional situation when calculating the average number of electors, the results in regards to the electoral division delimitation would be analogous to those obtained with an average established on the basis of all electoral divisions. Consequently, in the context of the current revision process, if the situation were established according to that average, it would still require the withdrawal of an electoral division in the Île-de-Montréal and Mauricie regions, as well as adding two divisions in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region.

2.1.1 ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN AN EXCEPTIONAL SITUATION

Abitibi-Est

The Commission examined various options in order to establish a balanced delimitation of 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, the Commission has re-assessed 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 whose number of electors would be balanced. However, as mentioned in its decision published in 2011, the Commission considered, in light of the submissions it received on the subject, that the extension of the electoral division’s boundaries beyond the 49th parallel would contravene both the principle of respecting natural communities and the notion of a clear administrative boundary. In addition, it considered that the withdrawal of an electoral division would produce two divisions with too big an 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 whose 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 that these arguments are still relevant and valid. In the current context, this implies that the electoral division of Abitibi-Est must deviate 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

The Commission also grants exceptional status to the electoral division Abitibi-Ouest. 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 was close to the minimum limit permitted by the Election Act.

The solutions analyzed by the Commission to absorb the exceptional deviation of the electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest are 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; and the establishment in the region of three electoral divisions whose 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 territories, and the administrative boundaries they share, notably the 49th parallel, which establishes a clear border between the communities of both electoral divisions and those of the Nord-du-Québec region.

Accordingly, the Commission considers that the exceptional situation of the electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest is justified, based on the reasons already mentioned for maintaining the exceptional deviation of the electoral division of Abitibi-Est.

Bonaventure

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

It is noteworthy that due to the geographical location of the division of Bonaventure, namely in the far southeast corner of the Gaspé Peninsula, increasing in its number of electors would require extending its territory to the west. However, such a change would establish an electoral division of considerable size. Furthermore, it would involve including a certain number of municipalities from the regional county municipality of La Matapédia in the electoral division of Bonaventure.

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

Finally, merging the divisions of Bonaventure and Gaspé was not envisioned since the resulting electoral division would comprise a number of electors exceeding the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act.

Consequently, the Commission considers that the exceptional deviation of the electoral division of Bonaventure is justified.

Gaspé

The case of the electoral division of Gaspé, which obtained an exceptional status from the Commission in 2011, is similar to that of the division of Bonaventure, whose exceptional status is described in the previous section. Moreover, the reasons that led to the delimitation of the electoral division of Gaspé when the electoral map was drawn up in 2011 still correspond to regional realities and are therefore still valid.

In fact, the division's location in the far eastern corner of the Gaspé Peninsula means that the only way to add electors would be to expand it by moving its western boundary to the Ville de Matane. However, such a change would entail dividing the inhabited territories on the outskirts of the city in addition to crossing the administrative boundary between the Gaspésie region and the Bas-Saint-Laurent region. Moreover, the distances to travel in such a division would be significant. Finally, merging the divisions of Bonaventure and Gaspé was not considered since the resulting electoral division would comprise a number of electors exceeding the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act.

For all these reasons, the Commission considers that the exceptional status of the electoral division of Gaspé must not be changed.

Îles-de-la-Madeleine

Section 17 of the Election Act stipulates that Îles-de-la-Madeleine is an electoral division. The Commission therefore has no jurisdiction over the delimitation of this electoral division. The database used to draw up the new electoral map indicates that the electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine comprises 10,767 electors and presents a deviation from the provincial average of -77.7%.

René-Lévesque

The electoral division of René-Lévesque is also granted exceptional status due to the difficulties encountered by the Commission when trying to establish a balanced delimitation for this division, while respecting the 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 division without the latter falling into an exceptional negative situation, and without the territories of the Ville de Port-Cartier and the Sept-Rivières RMC being separated. Moreover, an expansion to the west toward the Charlevoix and Saguenay areas would not respect the natural communities in place. In addition, such an expansion would mean reaching the rivière Saguenay, which represents a significant physical barrier and an important 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 given the disproportionate number of electors that this new division would include. Finally, the large area and low population density of the René-Lévesque division are arguments for maintaining its current boundaries.

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

Ungava

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

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

Taking into consideration the fact that 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 does not ensure an effective representation of electors in the division of Ungava. It thus grants exceptional status to the division once again.

2.2 NAMING OF THE ELECTORAL DIVISIONS

2.2.1 RULES GUIDING THE COMMISSION

The names of electoral divisions are inherent to the culture and history of their population. They should properly represent the places they designate and play their role as reliable references for the collective memory.

Under the Election Act, the Commission is responsible for assigning a name to each electoral division. The Act stipulates that it should assign the name after consulting the Commission de toponymie du Québec.

Aware of the importance of naming electoral divisions, the Commission de la représentation électorale uses rules to guide it in assessing the names it wishes to assign to the divisions. These rules are mainly drawn upon guidelines from the Commission de toponymie du Québec.

The first rule aims to ensure nomenclature stability, to which the Commission attaches a great deal of importance. Based on the principle of names in use, the Commission believes that names in use make better points of reference than names that are not. According to this nomenclature rule, electoral divisions whose boundaries are unchanged would conserve their name.

The Commission's second nomenclature rule provides that the name of an electoral division whose territory is changed remains appropriate if the reasons for its name are still valid. For example, the name of an electoral division referring to a geographical site (river, city, mountain, etc.) that lent its name to the electoral division would still be appropriate if the site remains completely or sufficiently a part of the territory.

Thus, according to the second rule of nomenclature, an electoral division whose boundaries are modified would retain its name when the territorial modification does not have the effect of making this name inappropriate.

Finally, the third rule of nomenclature provides the Commission with guidelines for choosing a new name for a completely new division or for a modified electoral division that would require a different name. The guidelines are as follows:

A single toponym

The Commission favours names comprising a single toponym.

Geographical reference

The Commission considers that a reference to a major natural geographical entity (lake, river, mountain, etc.) or an important inhabited area (town or city) lying within the boundaries of an electoral division is a primary source of inspiration for designating the electoral division.

Administrative reference

The Commission discourages the use of the name of an administrative entity to designate an electoral division in which the entity is found. Should the boundaries of the electoral division change, its new boundaries and those of the administrative entity may no longer match, resulting in frequent name changes.

Historical reference

The Commission considers it relevant to draw upon a community's history and heritage to designate an electoral division. A name created from such a source must have a link with the electoral division's territory.

Toponymical homage to certain personalities

It is possible to safeguard the memory of an important personality by assigning that person's name to an electoral division. The personality must:

- Be known throughout Québec;
- Have a link with the area of the electoral division in question;
- Be deceased for at least a year.

Juxtaposition of toponyms in a name

The Commission discourages juxtaposing toponyms since it could lead to the creation of "lists" of communities of belonging. Since such lists may not include every single community, the Commission considers that it is better to avoid using them in the name.

If juxtaposing toponyms is deemed inevitable, the Commission wishes to set a limit of two elements and favour names that have an historical or a heritage tradition. Lastly, where electoral divisions are combined, the Commission considers it acceptable to juxtapose the names of former electoral divisions, providing the former name does not already comprise compound names.

2.2.2 NEW TOPONYMS

In its preliminary report, the Commission proposed new names for certain electoral divisions. Given the changes in its revised delimitation proposal and the comments it received during its public hearing, the Commission proposes five new toponyms.

Electoral division of Laviolette–Saint-Maurice

Located in the Mauricie region, this electoral division stems from consolidating most of the current electoral division of Laviolette, among with the Saint-Gérard-des-Laurentides, Shawinigan and Shawinigan-Sud sectors 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 of 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 a fiscal attorney, judge, and public prosecutor in Trois-Rivières. More recently, the administrative region of Mauricie was also named after Maurice Poulin.

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

Electoral division of Les Plaines

The electoral division of Les Plaines is created within the Laurentides-Lanaudière region. Formed of territories that are currently located in the electoral divisions of Blainville, Masson, and Mirabel, this electoral division comprises a part of the Ville de Mirabel located east of the autoroute des Laurentides (15), the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines, and the territory of the former Ville de La Plaine, as it existed on June 26, 2001.

The proposed name refers to the specific “Plaines” of the central city of this electoral division and a 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 to the surrounding region, referring to the flat terrain without any noticeable relief in the Montreal plain, itself a part of the vast St. Lawrence Lowlands.

Electoral division of Prévost

Located in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region, the electoral division of Prévost is created in the sector that surrounds 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 Parish of Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs.

The proposed name had already been assigned to an electoral division that existed prior to the electoral map of 2011. This toponym emphasizes 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.

Electoral division of Ville-Marie

The electoral division of Ville-Marie is located on the Island of Montreal. It is formed of parts of the current electoral divisions of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne, Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques, and Westmount–Saint-Louis. Its territory essentially corresponds to that of downtown Montreal. The toponym proposed for this division honours Montreal’s original name.

Electoral division of Westmount–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce

Located on the Island of Montreal, the electoral division of Westmount–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce comprises the territory of the Ville de Westmount, which is part of the current division of Westmount–Saint-Louis and the territory of the current electoral division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce.

The toponym “Westmount” is related to the name of the Ville de Westmount, which refers to its geographical location, the west mount of Mont-Royal. The toponym “Notre-Dame-de-Grâce” relates to a neighbourhood of the Ville de Montréal, and to the Catholic parish founded by the Sulpicians in 1850, whose central church was named Notre-Dame-de-Toutes-Grâces in 1853.

2.3 THE NEW ELECTORAL MAP REGION BY REGION

The following section provides a detailed description of the revised electoral division delimitation proposal. To facilitate the presentation of these changes, the electoral divisions are grouped by electoral region. Each region is the focus of a specific section. A portrait of the situation of the electoral population is provided first. Next, where the Commission is making changes to its preliminary report proposal, an overview of the latter proposal is given, followed by the revised electoral division delimitation proposal. Where the Commission's preliminary proposal remains unchanged, the reasons for maintaining the delimitation are outlined. Finally, a detailed description of the proposed electoral divisions is presented.

The electoral population data as of November 30, 2014 were used for the purposes of the current delimitation revision. The municipalities, Indian reserves and settlements, reserved lands, and unorganized territories, as well as their boundaries, are those existing as of September 30, 2016.

It is important to emphasize that 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, reference is made to their centre line, except where stipulated otherwise. Moreover, when necessary, the boundaries of the proposed electoral divisions are described in a clockwise manner.

At the end of the second report there is a map illustrating the revised electoral divisions delimitation proposal and the changes made in relation to the current delimitation (2011). All of the electoral divisions are shown on the front of this map, whereas enlargements of the most urban sectors appear on the back. A complete list of the current divisions and another of the proposed divisions are also presented in appendices I and II. Appendices III and IV present these lists with data updated as of September 30, 2016.

2.3.1 ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Nombre	Deviation*
Abitibi-Est	33,694	-30.4 %
Abitibi-Ouest	35,411	-26.8 %
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue	44,549	-7.9 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	–
<i>Minimum limit (-25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	–
<i>Maximum limit (+25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Located in the peripheral, extreme western region of Québec, the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region is one of the largest in the province. It is nevertheless among the regions with the lowest number of electors. It accounts for 1.9% of Québec's total electoral population, spread out across the territory in numerous municipalities, including the main towns of Rouyn-Noranda, Val-d'Or, Amos, La Sarre, and Ville-Marie.

The Abitibi-Témiscamingue region comprises three electoral divisions. Since the last revision of the electoral map, its electoral population has increased by 4.8%. This represents growth below the 7.0% rate for Québec as a whole over the same period. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region should see modest growth in the years to come.

The electoral division of Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue, the most populated division in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, presents a -7.9% deviation from the provincial average, the region's only deviation that respects the provisions of the Election Act concerning the number of electors per electoral division. Using 2007 as a baseline, the growth rate of the electoral population of Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue has reached a level of 4.5%, which is below that of Québec's entire electoral population.

As for the electoral division of Abitibi-Est, it is the least populated division in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. It nevertheless recorded the region's greatest increase in number of electors since the last revision process, namely a growth rate of 6.4%. This growth is slightly below the Québec rate over the same period. With a deviation from the provincial average of -30.4%, this electoral division derogates from the numerical criterion set forth under the Election Act of plus or minus 25%. The electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest, whose electoral population is slightly higher, also presents an exceptional negative deviation of -26.8%. Its number of electors grew less rapidly, at a rate of 3.9%, than was the case for the rest of Québec since the last electoral map revision.

As a result, two of the territory's three electoral divisions show deviations from the provincial average that exceed the minimum limit permitted under the Act and are therefore in an exceptional negative situation. If the growth rates of the electoral population should remain the same, the deviations from the provincial average of each of this region's electoral divisions can be expected to stay relatively stable over the coming years.

2) Reasons for maintaining the preliminary report proposal

The Commission proposes to grant exceptional status to the divisions of Abitibi-Est and Abitibi-Ouest, as suggested in its preliminary report.

In order to justify the exceptional status of these two divisions, the Commission reiterates the arguments it cited in 2011 to justify the exceptional situation of the electoral division of Abitibi-Est. The Commission considers that these are still relevant and valid. These arguments highlight the difficulty of establishing numerically balanced electoral divisions in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region while respecting the natural communities and the administrative boundaries of the territory.

The reasons for the exceptional status of the Abitibi-Est and Abitibi-Ouest electoral divisions are set out in section 2.1 of this report.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

ABITIBI-EST

33,694 electors (-30.4 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Abitibi-Est would comprise the following municipalities:

Belcourt (M)	Senneterre (P)
Malartic (V)	Senneterre (V)
Rivière-Héva (M)	Val-d'Or (V)

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

It would comprise, in addition, the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Granet	Matchi-Manitou
Lac-Metei	Réservoir-Dozois

The proposed division of Abitibi-Est would be identical to the current division.

ABITIBI-OUEST

35,411 electors (-26.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Abitibi-Ouest would comprise the following municipalities:

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

It would also comprise the Indian reserve of Pikogan.

It would comprise, in addition, the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Chicobi	Lac-Duparquet
Lac-Despinassy	Rivière-Ojima

The proposed division of Abitibi-Ouest would be identical to the current division.

ROUYN-NORANDA—TÉMISCAMINGUE

44,549 electors (-7.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rouyn-Noranda–Témiscamingue would comprise the following municipalities:

Angliers (VL)	Lorrainville (M)
Béarn (M)	Moffet (M)
Belleterre (V)	Nédélec (CT)
Duhamel-Ouest (M)	Notre-Dame-du-Nord (M)
Fugèreville (M)	Rémigny (M)
Guérin (CT)	Saint-Bruno-de-Guigues (M)
Kipawa (M)	Saint-Édouard-de-Fabre (P)
Laforce (M)	Saint-Eugène-de-Guigues (M)
Latulipe-et-Gaboury (CU)	Témiscaming (V)
Laverlochère (M)	Ville-Marie (V)

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Rouyn-Noranda corresponding to the following former municipalities as they existed on December 31, 2001:

Arntfield (M)	Évain (M)
Bellecombe (M)	McWatters (M)
Cléricy (M)	Montbeillard (M)
Cloutier (M)	Mont-Brun (M)
D'Alembert (M)	Rollet (M)
Destor (M)	Rouyn-Noranda (V)

It would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Kebaowek	Timiskaming
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It would comprise, in addition, the following Indian settlements:

Hunter's Point	Winneway
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Lastly, it would comprise the following unorganized territories:

Laniel	Les Lacs-du-Témiscamingue
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The proposed division of Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue would be identical to the current division.

2.3.2 BAS-SAINT-LAURENT

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Bas-Saint-Laurent region are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Matane-Matapédia	47,061	-2.7 %
Rimouski	45,059	-6.9 %
Rivière-du-Loup-Témiscouata	50,527	+4.4 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	—
<i>Minimum limit (-25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	—
<i>Maximum limit (+25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Located on the south bank of the St. Lawrence estuary, the Bas-Saint-Laurent region includes 2.4% of the Québec electoral population. It has three focal regional hubs, i.e. the cities of Rimouski, Rivière-du-Loup, and Matane, where most of its population resides.

The Bas-Saint-Laurent region comprises three electoral divisions. Since the last revision of the electoral map, its electoral population has shown a slight increase of 1.6%, compared to 7.0% for Québec as a whole. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region should maintain modest population growth in the years to come.

Individually, the electoral divisions of the Bas-Saint-Laurent region all experienced an evolution in their number of electors that is below the provincial rate. The Rimouski electoral division recorded the highest growth rate of its electoral population at 6.8%, which is close to the provincial one. In contrast, the electoral population of the Rivière-du-Loup-Témiscouata's division barely moved, presenting a growth rate of 0.1%. In the Matane-Matapédia electoral division, the number of electors decreased slightly by 1.4% over this period.

At present, the delimitation of the region is well balanced numerically, and none of the three electoral divisions is exceptional in terms of number of electors. In fact, the deviations exhibited by the divisions of Matane-Matapédia, Rimouski, and Rivière-du-Loup-Témiscouata in relation to the provincial average are respectively -2.7%, -6.9%, and +4.4%. If the trend continues, none of the electoral divisions of the region will derogate from the numerical criterion stipulated in the Election Act over the coming years.

2) Reasons for maintaining the preliminary report proposal

The Commission received no comments from citizens regarding its preliminary delimitation proposal for the Bas-Saint-Laurent region. Moreover, given that none of the three electoral divisions which make up this region should be in a situation of exception in a near future, the Commission again proposes that the boundaries of the electoral divisions of Bas-Saint-Laurent region remain unchanged, as suggested in its preliminary report.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

MATANE-MATAPÉDIA

47,061 electors (-2.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Matane-Matapédia would comprise the following municipalities:

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

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-à-la-Croix	Rivière-Bonjour
Lac-Alfred	Rivière-Patapédia-Est
Lac-Casault	Rivière-Vaseuse
Lac-des-Eaux-Mortes	Routhierville
Lac-Matapédia	Ruisseau-des-Mineurs

The proposed division of Matane-Matapédia would be identical to the current division.

RIMOUSKI

45,059 electors (- 6.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rimouski would comprise the following municipalities:

Esprit-Saint (M)	Saint-Fabien (P)
La Trinité-des-Monts (P)	Saint-Marcellin (P)
Rimouski (V)	Saint-Narcisse-de-Rimouski (P)
Saint-Anaclet-de-Lessard (P)	Saint-Valérien (P)
Saint-Eugène-de-Ladrière (P)	

This division would also comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-Huron.

The proposed division of Rimouski would be identical to the current division.

RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP—TÉMISCOUATA

50,527 electors (+ 4.4 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rivière-du-Loup—Témiscouata would comprise the following municipalities:

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

This division would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Cacouna	Whitworth
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It would also comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-Boisbouscache.

The proposed division of Rivière-du-Loup–Témiscouata would be identical to the current division.

2.3.3 CAPITALE-NATIONALE

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Capitale-Nationale region are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Charlesbourg	52,849	+9.2%
Charlevoix-Côte-de-Beaupré	51,276	+6.0%
Chauveau	58,106	+20.1%
Jean-Lesage	46,671	-3.5%
Jean-Talon	45,112	-6.8%
La Peltrie	56,252	+16.3%
Louis-Hébert	45,188	-6.6%
Montmorency	56,456	+16.7%
Portneuf	41,548	-14.1%
Taschereau	49,132	+1.5%
Vanier-Les Rivières	56,730	+17.2%
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Capitale-Nationale region comprises 11 electoral divisions. As the second most important city in Québec, Quebec City plays a prominent role in the region, being home to nearly 75% of its electoral population.

Since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors in the Capitale-Nationale region has grown by 6.5%. This is slightly below the rate for Québec as a whole in the same period, which is 7.0%. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, population growth in the region is expected to continue at the same pace in the years to come.

From 2007 to 2014, the evolution of the electoral population per electoral division was different depending on the population residing in downtown Quebec City compared to the population on the outskirts. The number of electors in the city-centre divisions, namely Jean-Lesage, Jean-Talon, and Taschereau, declined during this period. These divisions witnessed decreases in their electoral population ranging from -0.7% to -5.4%. By contrast, the number of electors in the divisions on the city's outskirts increased. Among them, the divisions of La Peltrie, Vanier-Les Rivières, Montmorency, Chauveau, and Portneuf recorded the highest growth rates. They posted an increase in the number of electors ranging from 11.3% to 15.0%, which is well above the provincial rate.

As for the divisions of Charlevoix-Côte-de-Beaupré, Louis-Hébert, and Charlesbourg, the electoral populations of these divisions witnessed a growth rate that was below the provincial one.

None of the 11 electoral divisions in the Capitale-Nationale region is currently in an exceptional situation, according to the criteria set out in the Election Act. However, one of the divisions has a deviation from the provincial average that the Commission considers critical. This is the electoral division of Chauveau, whose deviation from the provincial average is + 20.1 %, the most important of the region. In terms of number of electors, Chauveau's growth rate is high. This division has experienced one of the steadiest growth rates in terms of number of electors in the region. If no changes are made to it, the division could quickly exceed the limit of the maximum number of electors permitted under the Election Act.

2) Reasons for maintaining the preliminary report proposal

In its preliminary report, the Commission suggested a single change to the boundaries of the Capitale-Nationale region. This change, affecting two electoral divisions, was intended to reduce the number of electors in the Chauveau electoral division, which is currently in a critical situation.

Given that the preliminary delimitation proposal has been well received by community interveners, the Commission is maintaining this delimitation proposal for the Capitale-Nationale region. This proposal suggests an enlargement of the Charlesbourg division, whose deviation from the provincial average is low. A part of the Chauveau division would be incorporated into the Charlesbourg territory. With this change, the number of electors in the Chauveau electoral division would be reduced in such a way that it should meet the numerical criterion of the Election Act for the next general election.

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Charlesbourg	56,698	+ 17.2 %
Charlevoix-Côte-de-Beaupré	51,276	+ 6.0 %
Chauveau	54,257	+ 12.1 %
Jean-Lesage	46,671	- 3.5 %
Jean-Talon	45,112	- 6.8 %
La Peltrie	56,252	+ 16.3 %
Louis-Hébert	45,188	- 6.6 %
Montmorency	56,456	+ 16.7 %
Portneuf	41,548	- 14.1 %
Taschereau	49,132	+ 1.5 %
Vanier-Les Rivières	56,730	+ 17.2 %
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (- 25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+ 25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

CHARLESBOURG

56,698 electors (+ 17.2 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Charlesbourg would comprise 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.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Charlesbourg (52,849 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current Chauveau division (3,849 electors) situated in the borough of Charlesbourg and bounded as follows: the autoroute Laurentienne (73), the rue George-Muir, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the rear line of the rue de Dublin (south side), its extension, the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg, the rivière des Roches, the extension of the rue Saint-Aubert, this road, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the avenue du Zoo in a southern direction, and the rue de la Faune.	None

CHARLEVOIX—CÔTE-DE-BEAUPRÉ

51,276 electors (+ 6.0 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Charlevoix—Côte-de-Beaupré would comprise the following municipalities:

Baie-Sainte-Catherine (M)	Sainte-Famille (P)
Baie-Saint-Paul (V)	Saint-Ferréol-les-Neiges (M)
Beaupré (V)	Saint-François-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M)
Boischatel (M)	Saint-Hilarion (P)
Château-Richer (V)	Saint-Irénée (P)
Clermont (V)	Saint-Jean-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M)
La Malbaie (V)	Saint-Joachim (P)
L'Ange-Gardien (M)	Saint-Laurent-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M)

Les Éboulements (M)	Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague-du-Cap-Tourmente (P)
L'Isle-aux-Coudres (M)	Sainte-Pétronille (VL)
Notre-Dame-des-Monts (M)	Saint-Pierre-de-l'Île-d'Orléans (M)
Petite-Rivière-Saint-François (M)	Saint-Siméon (M)
Saint-Aimé-des-Lacs (M)	Saint-Tite-des-Caps (M)
Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré (V)	Saint-Urbain (P)

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Jacques-Cartier	Sagard
Lac-Pikauba	Sault-au-Cochon
Mont-Élie	

The proposed division of Charlevoix–Côte-de-Beaupré would be identical to the current division.

CHAUVEAU

54,257 electors (+ 12.1 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chauveau would comprise the following municipalities:

Lac-Beauport (M)	Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury (CU)
Lac-Delage (V)	

This division would also comprise 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 would also comprise 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).

Moreover, it would also comprise the Indian reserve of Wendake.

Finally, it would comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-Croche.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Chauveau (58,106 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current Chauveau division (3,849 electors) situated in the borough of Charlesbourg and bounded as follows: the autoroute Laurentienne (73), the rue George-Muir, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the rear line of the rue de Dublin (south side), its extension, the boundary of the borough of Charlesbourg, the rivière des Roches, the extension of the rue Saint-Aubert, this road, the boulevard Henri-Bourassa, the avenue du Zoo in a southern direction, and the rue de la Faune.

JEAN-LESAGE

46,671 electors (-3.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jean-Lesage would comprise 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 limit, 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 would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec corresponding to the part of the borough of La Cité-Limoilou north of the rivière Saint-Charles.

The proposed division of Jean-Lesage would be identical to the current division.

JEAN-TALON

45,112 electors (-6.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jean-Talon would comprise 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 west of the boulevard Pie-XII, and the autoroute Duplessis (540).

The proposed division of Jean-Talon would be identical to the current division.

LA PELTRIE

56,252 electors (+ 16.3 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of La Peltrie would comprise the following municipalities:

Fossambault-sur-le-Lac (V)	Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier (V)
Lac-Saint-Joseph (V)	Saint-Gabriel-de-Valcartier (M)
L'Ancienne-Lorette (V)	Shannon (M)

This division would also comprise 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 would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec corresponding to the borough of Sainte-Foy–Sillery–Cap-Rouge to the east of the route de l'Aéroport.

The proposed division of La Peltrie would be identical to the current division.

LOUIS-HÉBERT

45,188 electors (-6.6 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

It would also comprise 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.

The proposed division of Louis-Hébert would be identical to the current division.

MONTMORENCY

56,456 electors (+ 16.7 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

It would also comprise 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.

The proposed division of Montmorency would be identical to the current division.

PORTNEUF

41,548 electors (- 14.1 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Portneuf would comprise the following municipalities:

Cap-Santé (V)	Saint-Basile (V)
Deschambault-Grondines (M)	Saint-Casimir (M)
Donnacona (V)	Sainte-Christine-d'Auvergne (M)
Lac-Sergent (V)	Saint-Gilbert (P)
Neuville (V)	Saint-Léonard-de-Portneuf (M)
Pont-Rouge (V)	Saint-Marc-des-Carières (V)
Portneuf (V)	Saint-Raymond (V)
Rivière-à-Pierre (M)	Saint-Thuribe (P)
Saint-Alban (M)	Saint-Ulbad (M)

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Blanc	Linton
Lac-Lapeyrière	

The proposed division of Portneuf would be identical to the current division.

TASCHEREAU

49,132 electors (+ 1.5 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Québec corresponding to the borough of La Cité-Limoilou situated to the south of the rivière Saint-Charles.

The proposed division of Taschereau would be identical to the current division.

VANIER-LES RIVIÈRES

56,730 electors (+ 17.2 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

The proposed division of Vanier-Les Rivières would be identical to the current division.

2.3.4 CHAUDIÈRE-APPALACHES

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Chaudière-Appalaches region are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Beauce-Nord	42,449	- 12.3 %
Beauce-Sud	48,323	- 0.1 %
Bellechasse	43,240	- 10.6 %
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	55,765	+ 15.2 %
Côte-du-Sud	50,426	+ 4.2 %
Lévis	47,004	- 2.9 %
Lotbinière-Frontenac	54,506	+ 12.6 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	—
<i>Minimum limit (- 25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	—
<i>Maximum limit (+ 25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Chaudière-Appalaches region comprises seven electoral divisions. Close to a third of the electoral population resides on the territory of the Ville de Lévis, which is the economic centre of the region. The towns of Saint-Georges, Thetford Mines, Sainte-Marie, and Montmagny are the four other main hubs on which the region's socio-economical development is based.

Since 2007, the electoral population of the Chaudière-Appalaches region has increased by 4.9%. This growth rate is lower than the 7.0% rate for Québec as a whole during the same period. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the population growth rate in the region could slow down in the years to come.

At present, none of the seven electoral divisions derogates from the numerical criterion of the Election Act. The highest deviation from the provincial average is in the division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière, which is at + 15.2 %.

The electoral division of Côte-du-Sud is the only division in the region that has shown a decrease in its electoral population since 2007. It is, however, minimal, at 0.7 %. This division encompasses the RCMs of Montmagny, L'Islet, and Kamouraska, which include municipalities whose population is on the decline.

The other six divisions in the Chaudière-Appalaches region have recorded positive growth rates since 2007. Of these, only the electoral division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière witnessed an increase above that of the province, with a growth rate of 8.1 %. As for the divisions of Beauce-Sud, Lotbinière-Frontenac, Lévis, and Bellechasse, they all witnessed a growth of their electoral

population below the rate for the province as a whole. These rates ranged from 3.9% to 6.0%. The electoral division of Beauce-Nord witnessed a growth rate of 6.9%, which is similar to that of Québec as a whole.

If the trend continues, no exceptional or critical situation is expected in the Chaudière-Appalaches region in the years to come.

2) Reasons for maintaining the preliminary report proposal

No comments were received in relation to the preliminary report proposal of the Commission regarding the electoral divisions of the Chaudière-Appalaches region. Therefore, the Commission is maintaining its proposal to keep the current electoral division delimitation, as established in 2011.

Enacted during the delimitation proposal process in 2011, the withdrawal of a division and changes to the divisions in the region of Chaudière-Appalaches corrected exceptional deviations and critical situations that some of the divisions presented. Consequently, none of the divisions in the region are currently in an exceptional situation, nor are they in the process of becoming exceptional. In addition, the delimitation of electoral divisions in the region remains respectful of the natural communities in place.

Consequently, the Commission considers that the current delimitation of divisions in the Chaudière-Appalaches region can be maintained.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

BEAUCE-NORD

42,449 electors (- 12.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Beauce-Nord would comprise the following municipalities:

Beauceville (V)	Saint-Jules (P)
Frampton (M)	Saint-Lambert-de-Lauzon (M)
Saint-Alfred (M)	Sainte-Marguerite (P)
Saints-Anges (P)	Sainte-Marie (V)
Saint-Bernard (M)	Saint-Odilon-de-Cranbourne (P)
Saint-Elzéar (M)	Saint-Séverin (P)
Saint-Frédéric (P)	Saint-Victor (M)
Sainte-Hénédine (P)	Scott (M)

Saint-Isidore (M)	Tring-Jonction (VL)
Saint-Joseph-de-Beauce (V)	Vallée-Jonction (M)
Saint-Joseph-des-Érables (M)	

The proposed division of Beauce-Nord would be identical to the current division.

BEAUCE-SUD

48,323 electors (-0.1 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Beauce-Sud would comprise the following municipalities:

Courcelles (M)	Saint-Georges (V)
Lac-Poulin (VL)	Saint-Hilaire-de-Dorset (P)
La Guadeloupe (VL)	Saint-Honoré-de-Shenley (M)
Notre-Dame-des-Pins (P)	Saint-Ludger (M)
Sainte-Aurélie (M)	Saint-Martin (P)
Saint-Benjamin (M)	Saint-Philibert (M)
Saint-Benoît-Labre (M)	Saint-Prosper (M)
Sainte-Clotilde-de-Beauce (M)	Saint-René (P)
Saint-Côme-Linière (M)	Saint-Robert-Bellarmin (M)
Saint-Éphrem-de-Beauce (M)	Saint-Simon-les-Mines (M)
Saint-Évariste-de-Forsyth (M)	Saint-Théophile (M)
Saint-Gédéon-de-Beauce (M)	Saint-Zacharie (M)

The proposed division of Beauce-Sud would be identical to the current division.

BELLECHASSE

43,240 electors (-10.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bellechasse would comprise the following municipalities:

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

It would also comprise 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).

The proposed division of Bellechasse would be identical to the current division.

CHUTES-DE-LA-CHAUDIÈRE

55,765 electors (+ 15.2 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière would comprise 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 would also comprise a part of the Ville de Lévis corresponding to the borough of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière-Ouest.

The proposed division of Chutes-de-la-Chaudière would be identical to the current division.

CÔTE-DU-SUD

50,426 electors (+ 4.2 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Côte-du-Sud would comprise the following municipalities:

Berthier-sur-Mer (M)	Sainte-Félicité (M)
Cap-Saint-Ignace (M)	Saint-François-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud (M)
Kamouraska (M)	Saint-Gabriel-Lalemant (M)
Lac-Frontière (M)	Saint-Germain (P)
La Pocatière (V)	Sainte-Hélène-de-Kamouraska (M)
L'Islet (M)	Saint-Jean-Port-Joli (M)
Mont-Carmel (M)	Saint-Joseph-de-Kamouraska (P)
Montmagny (V)	Saint-Just-de-Bretenières (M)
Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire (M)	Sainte-Louise (P)
Rivière-Ouelle (M)	Sainte-Lucie-de-Beauregard (M)
Saint-Adalbert (M)	Saint-Marcel (M)
Saint-Alexandre-de-Kamouraska (M)	Saint-Omer (M)
Saint-André (M)	Saint-Onésime-d'Ixworth (M)

Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière (P)	Saint-Pacôme (M)
Saint-Antoine-de-l'Isle-aux-Grues (P)	Saint-Pamphile (V)
Sainte-Apolline-de-Patton (P)	Saint-Pascal (V)
Saint-Aubert (M)	Saint-Paul-de-Montminy (M)
Saint-Bruno-de-Kamouraska (M)	Sainte-Perpétue (M)
Saint-Cyrille-de-Lessard (P)	Saint-Philippe-de-Néri (P)
Saint-Damase-de-L'Islet (M)	Saint-Pierre-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud (P)
Saint-Denis-De La Bouteillerie (M)	Saint-Roch-des-Aulnaies (P)
Sainte-Euphémie-sur-Rivière-du-Sud (M)	Tourville (M)
Saint-Fabien-de-Panet (P)	

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Petit-Lac-Sainte-Anne	Picard
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The proposed division of Côte-du-Sud would be identical to the current division.

LÉVIS

47,004 electors (-2.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Lévis would comprise 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 would also comprise 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).

The proposed division of Lévis would be identical to the current division.

LOTBINIÈRE-FRONTENAC

54,506 electors (+ 12.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Lotbinière-Frontenac would comprise the following municipalities:

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

The proposed division of Lotbinière-Frontenac would be identical to the current division.

2.3.5 CÔTE-NORD

1) Portrait of the situation

The Côte-Nord region's current electoral divisions are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Duplessis	38,604	-20.2 %
René-Lévesque	34,197	-29.3 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	—
<i>Minimum limit (-25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	—
<i>Maximum limit (+25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Côte-Nord region covers an area of over 300,000 square kilometres and encompasses nearly 20% of the territory of Québec, which makes it the second most important region in the province in terms of land mass, after the Nord-du-Québec region. Its population is mostly spread along the fleuve Saint-Laurent coastal strip and is mainly concentrated in the towns of Sept-Îles and Baie-Comeau.

The Côte-Nord region comprises two electoral divisions. Since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors has increased by 2.5 %. This growth rate is clearly below the 7.0 % recorded for the entire province during the same period. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region will see low population decline in the coming years.

Since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors in the Duplessis electoral division increased by 5.3 %, a growth rate below that of the province for the same period. The Duplessis electoral division's deviation from the provincial average is currently -20.2 %. The recent evolution of the electoral division indicates that this deviation should remain stable in the years to come.

For its part, the René-Lévesque electoral division has a total number of electors under the minimum limit permitted by the Election Act and has an exceptional deviation of -9.3 %. Since 2007, the electoral population of this division has remained almost unchanged, with a growth rate of -0.4 %. The relative stability in the number of electors in this division should serve to reinforce its exceptional situation, i.e. below the minimum limit permitted by the Election Act.

2) Reasons for maintaining the preliminary report proposal

As stated in its preliminary report, the Commission has made no provision for changes in the delimitation of the Duplessis and the René-Lévesque electoral divisions.

First of all, although it has a negative deviation of -20.2% from the provincial average, the Duplessis electoral division should not reach the minimum limit for the number of electors permitted by the Election Act in the near future.

As for the René-Lévesque electoral division, the Commission considers that its geography does not allow for a correction of its exceptional situation while respecting the natural communities in place. It therefore grants this division exceptional status.

The reasons underlying the exceptional status of the René-Lévesque electoral division are detailed in section 2.1 of this report.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

DUPLESSIS

38,604 electors (-20.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Duplessis would comprise the following municipalities:

Aguanish (M)	L'Île-d'Anticosti (M)
Baie-Johan-Beetz (M)	Longue-Pointe-de-Mingan (M)
Blanc-Sablon (M)	Natashquan (M)
Bonne-Espérance (M)	Port-Cartier (V)
Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent (M)	Rivière-au-Tonnerre (M)
Fermont (V)	Rivière-Saint-Jean (M)
Gros-Mécatina (M)	Saint-Augustin (M)
Havre-Saint-Pierre (M)	Schefferville (V)
Kawawachikamach (VK)	Sept-Îles (V)

This division would also comprise the reserved land of Kawawachikamach, the Indian settlement of Pakuashipi, and the following Indian reserves:

Lac-John	Mingan
La Romaine	Natashquan
Maliotenam	Uashat
Matimekosh	

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Caniapiscou	Lac-Walker
Lac-Jérôme	Petit-Mécatina
Lac-Juillet	Rivière-Mouchalagane
Lac-Vacher	Rivière-Nipississ

Finally, it would comprise 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.

The proposed division of Duplessis would be identical to the current division.

RENÉ-LÉVESQUE

34,197 electors (-29.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of René-Lévesque would comprise the following municipalities:

Baie-Comeau (V)	Les Escoumins (M)
Baie-Trinité (VL)	Longue-Rive (M)
Chute-aux-Outardes (VL)	Pointe-aux-Outardes (VL)
Colombier (M)	Pointe-Lebel (VL)
Forestville (V)	Portneuf-sur-Mer (M)
Franquelin (M)	Ragueneau (P)
Godbout (VL)	Sacré-Coeur (M)
Les Bergeronnes (M)	Tadoussac (VL)

This division would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Essipit	Pessamit
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It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-au-Brochet	Rivière-aux-Outardes
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The proposed division of René-Lévesque would be identical to the current division.

2.3.6 ESTRIE—CENTRE-DU-QUÉBEC

1) Portrait of the situation

The current Estrie—Centre-du-Québec region's electoral divisions are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Arthabaska	59,568	+23.1 %
Drummond—Bois-Francs	50,305	+4.0 %
Johnson	57,632	+19.1 %
Mégantic	38,687	-20.0 %
Nicolet—Bécancour	39,562	-18.2 %
Orford	41,517	-14.2 %
Richmond	58,637	+21.2 %
Saint-François	56,289	+16.3 %
Sherbrooke	49,406	+2.1 %
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Estrie—Centre-du-Québec region is comprised of nine electoral divisions with five focal urban hubs, namely the towns of Sherbrooke, Drummondville, Victoriaville, Magog, and Bécancour, where 53.8% of the region's electoral population resides.

Since 2007, every division of the Estrie—Centre-du-Québec region has witnessed an increase in its electoral population. In total, the region's electoral population has increased by 6.8%, which is similar to the 7.0% recorded for the entire province during the same period. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the population of the Estrie—Centre-du Québec region should experience a slightly slower population growth rate than that of Québec as a whole in the years to come.

Within the Estrie—Centre-du-Québec region, four electoral divisions saw an increase in their electoral population that exceeded the provincial rate, while five divisions had a growth rate lower than the provincial one. Among the divisions with a growth rate exceeding that of Québec as a whole, Orford and Richmond saw the most important increases, respectively with 11.0% and 10.1%. The increase in the number of electors was particularly notable in the Ville de Sherbrooke's Rock Forest—Saint-Élie—Deauville borough, which is part of the Richmond electoral division. The divisions of Johnson and Arthabaska follow behind, with growth rates of respectively 8.8% and 8.0%.

The other five electoral divisions, namely Drummond–Bois-Francis, Mégantic, Nicolet–Bécancour, Saint-François, and Sherbrooke, registered electoral population growth rates between 2.1 % and 6.7 %, which are below the provincial rate.

Currently, none of the Estrie–Centre-du-Québec region’s electoral divisions are in an exceptional situation in regards to the numerical criterion established by the Election Act. Nonetheless, considering the sustained increase of its electoral population and its +21.2 % deviation from the provincial average, the Commission has identified the Richmond electoral division as requiring particular attention.

In the Arthabaska electoral division, which has a +23.1 % deviation from the provincial average, the recent rate of increase in the number of electors indicates that it will most likely respect the numerical criterion established by the Election Act in the years to come.

2) Preliminary delimitation proposal

In its preliminary delimitation proposal, the Commission included modifications to the boundaries of two out of the nine electoral divisions of the Estrie-Centre-du-Québec region. The boundary between the divisions of Orford and Richmond would be changed in order to reduce the number of electors of the division of Richmond and to balance the number of electors in the Orford and Richmond divisions.

To do this, the preliminary proposal recommended the transfer of the municipalities of Maricourt and Racine, as well as Canton de Valcourt and Ville de Valcourt, from the division of Richmond to the division of Orford. This change was designed to group the seven municipalities of the greater Valcourt sector, which is part of the RCM of Val-Saint-François, into the electoral division of Orford.

Proposed electoral divisions in the preliminary report	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Arthabaska	59,568	+23.1 %
Drummond–Bois-Francis	50,305	+4.0 %
Johnson	57,632	+19.1 %
Mégantic	38,687	-20.0 %
Nicolet–Bécancour	39,562	-18.2 %
Orford	45,482	-6.0 %
Richmond	54,672	+13.0 %
Saint-François	56,289	+16.3 %
Sherbrooke	49,406	+2.1 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	–
<i>Minimum limit (-25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	–
<i>Maximum limit (+25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

3) The revised delimitation proposal

During the public hearing held in Valcourt, representatives of the community mentioned that by transferring four municipalities of the Val-Saint-François RCM, including the municipality of Valcourt, from the electoral division of Richmond to that of Orford, the preliminary proposal dissociated two hubs of this RCM, namely the towns of Valcourt and Richmond. According to the submissions presented, the socio-economic reality of the municipalities affected by the change would be different from that of the municipalities in the Orford division, whose socio-economic ties would be more focused on the hub constituted by the Ville de Magog. It should be noted that, based on recent data, the electoral division of Richmond has a deviation from the provincial average that has remained relatively stable since November 30, 2014, as it stood at +21.3% on September 30, 2016.

To ensure that the electoral map of the Estrie-Centre-du-Québec region remains representative of its residents' sense of belonging to their community, the Commission proposes to maintain the status quo in this region, i.e. to maintain existing electoral divisions, as established during the revision of the electoral map in 2011. In its revised proposal, the Commission favours respect for existing natural communities and delimitation stability.

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Arthabaska	59,568	+23.1 %
Drummond-Bois-Francis	50,305	+4.0 %
Johnson	57,632	+19.1 %
Mégantic	38,687	-20.0 %
Nicolet-Bécancour	39,562	-18.2 %
Orford	41,517	-14.2 %
Richmond	58,637	+21.2 %
Saint-François	56,289	+16.3 %
Sherbrooke	49,406	+2.1 %
<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.

4) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

ARTHABASKA

59,568 electors (+ 23.1 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Arthabaska would comprise the following municipalities:

Inverness (M)	Saint-Louis-de-Blandford (M)
Laurierville (M)	Saint-Norbert-d'Arthabaska (M)
Lyster (M)	Saint-Pierre-Baptiste (P)
Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (P)	Saint-Rosaire (P)
Plessisville (P)	Sainte-Sophie-d'Halifax (M)
Plessisville (V)	Saint-Valère (M)
Princeville (V)	Victoriaville (V)
Saint-Christophe-d'Arthabaska (P)	Villeroy (M)
Saint-Ferdinand (M)	

The proposed division of Arthabaska would be identical to the current division.

DRUMMOND—BOIS-FRANCS

50,305 electors (+ 4.0 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Drummond—Bois-Francis would comprise the following municipalities:

Chesterville (M)	Saint-Félix-de-Kingsey (M)
Ham-Nord (CT)	Sainte-Hélène-de-Chester (M)
Kingsey Falls (V)	Saint-Lucien (M)
Notre-Dame-de-Ham (M)	Saints-Martyrs-Canadiens (P)
Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (P)	Saint-Rémi-de-Tingwick (M)
Notre-Dame-du-Bon-Conseil (VL)	Saint-Samuel (M)
Saint-Albert (M)	Sainte-Séraphine (P)

Sainte-Clotilde-de-Horton (M)	Tingwick (M)
Saint-Cyrille-de-Wendover (M)	Warwick (V)
Sainte-Élizabeth-de-Warwick (M)	

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

The proposed division of Drummond-Bois-Francis would be identical to the current division.

JOHNSON

57,632 electors (+ 19.1 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Johnson would comprise the following municipalities:

Acton Vale (V)	Saint-Eugène (M)
Béthanie (M)	Saint-Germain-de-Grantham (M)
Durham-Sud (M)	Sainte-Hélène-de-Bagot (M)
L'Avenir (M)	Saint-Joachim-de-Shefford (M)
Lefebvre (M)	Saint-Majorique-de-Grantham (P)
Roxton (CT)	Saint-Nazaire-d'Acton (P)
Roxton Falls (VL)	Saint-Théodore-d'Acton (M)
Roxton Pond (M)	Saint-Valérien-de-Milton (M)
Sainte-Cécile-de-Milton (M)	Upton (M)
Sainte-Christine (P)	Wickham (M)
Saint-Edmond-de-Grantham (P)	

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

The proposed division of Johnson would be identical to the current division.

MÉGANTIC

38,687 electors (- 20.0 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mégantic would comprise the following municipalities:

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

The proposed division of Mégantic would be identical to the current division.

NICOLET-BÉCANCOUR

39,562 electors (- 18.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Nicolet-Bécancour would comprise the following municipalities:

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

It would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Odanak	Wôlinak
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The proposed division of Nicolet-Bécancour would be identical to the current division.

ORFORD

41,517 electors (- 14.2 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Orford would comprise the following municipalities:

Austin (M)	Ogden (M)
Ayer's Cliff (VL)	Orford (CT)
Bolton-Est (M)	Potton (CT)
Bonsecours (M)	Sainte-Anne-de-la-Rochelle (M)
Eastman (M)	Saint-Benoît-du-Lac (M)
Hatley (CT)	Sainte-Catherine-de-Hatley (M)
Hatley (M)	Saint-Étienne-de-Bolton (M)
Lawrenceville (VL)	Stanstead (CT)
Magog (V)	Stanstead (V)
North Hatley (VL)	Stukely-Sud (VL)

The proposed division of Orford would be identical to the current division.

RICHMOND

58,637 electors (+ 21.2 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Richmond would comprise the following municipalities:

Asbestos (V)	Saint-Claude (M)
Cleveland (CT)	Saint-Denis-de-Brompton (M)
Danville (V)	Saint-François-Xavier-de-Brompton (M)
Ham-Sud (M)	Saint-Georges-de-Windsor (M)
Kingsbury (VL)	Ulverton (M)
Maricourt (M)	Valcourt (CT)
Melbourne (CT)	Valcourt (V)

Racine (M)	Val-Joli (M)
Richmond (V)	Windsor (V)
Saint-Adrien (M)	Wotton (M)
Saint-Camille (CT)	

It would also comprise a part of Ville de Sherbrooke corresponding to the borough of Rock Forest–Saint-Élie–Deauville as it existed on November 30, 2014.

The proposed division of Richmond would be identical to the current division.

SAINT-FRANÇOIS

56,289 electors (+ 16.3 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-François would comprise the following municipalities:

Barnston-Ouest (M)	Sainte-Edwidge-de-Clifton (CT)
Coaticook (V)	Saint-Herménégilde (M)
Compton (M)	Saint-Malo (M)
Dixville (M)	Saint-Venant-de-Paquette (M)
East Hereford (M)	Stanstead-Est (M)
Martinville (M)	Waterville (V)

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke corresponding to the boroughs of Brompton, Fleurimont, and Lennoxville, as they existed on November 30, 2014.

The proposed division of Saint-François would be identical to the current division.

SHERBROOKE

49,406 electors (+ 2.1 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Sherbrooke would comprise a part of the Ville de Sherbrooke corresponding to the boroughs of Jacques-Cartier and Mont-Bellevue, as they existed on November 30, 2014.

The proposed division of Sherbrooke would be identical to the current division.

2.3.7 GASPÉSIE—ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine region are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Bonaventure	35,995	-25.6 %
Gaspé	30,593	-36.8 %
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10,767	-77.7 %
<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.

Gaspésie

The Gaspésie region comprises two electoral divisions, namely the divisions of Bonaventure and Gaspé. In this region, which accounts for 1.1 % of Québec's electors, the electoral population has grown modestly in recent years. In fact, since 2007, the number of electors in Gaspésie has increased by only 0.3 %, compared with Québec's overall growth rate of 7.0 %. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the Gaspésie region's population should decline in the years to come.

According to the reference data, both divisions of the Gaspésie region are currently in an exceptional situation, derogating from the number of electors permitted. In point of fact, the division of Bonaventure presents an exceptional negative deviation of -25.6 %, while the division of Gaspé presents an exceptional deviation of -36.8 %.

Since 2007, the electoral population of the division of Bonaventure has grown by 1.8 %, while that of Gaspé has dwindled by 1.5 %.

Îles-de-la-Madeleine

The electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine comprises 10,767 electors. It presents a deviation from the provincial average of -77.7 %. The Commission has no jurisdiction over the delimitation of this electoral division since its status is specified under the Election Act.

2) Reasons for maintaining the preliminary report proposal

As stated in its preliminary report, the Commission believes that the reasons that led to the delimitation of the electoral divisions of the Gaspésie region upon completion of the electoral map of 2011 still correspond to the regional realities of today and are still valid.

Therefore, the Commission considers that the delimitation of the divisions in the Gaspésie region must not be changed and that exceptional status should be granted to the electoral divisions of Bonaventure and Gaspé.

The reasons underlying the exceptional status of the Bonaventure and the Gaspé electoral divisions are detailed in section 2.1 of this report.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

BONAVENTURE

35,995 electors (-25.6 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bonaventure would comprise the following municipalities:

Bonaventure (V)	Nouvelle (M)
Caplan (M)	Paspébiac (V)
Carleton-sur-Mer (V)	Pointe-à-la-Croix (M)
Casapédia–Saint-Jules (M)	Port-Daniel–Gascons (M)
Chandler (V)	Ristigouche-Partie-Sud-Est (CT)
Escuminac (M)	Saint-Alexis-de-Matapédia (M)
Hope (CT)	Saint-Alphonse (M)
Hope Town (M)	Saint-André-de-Restigouche (M)
L'Ascension-de-Patapédia (M)	Saint-Elzéar (M)
Maria (M)	Saint-François-d'Assise (M)
Matapédia (M)	Saint-Godefroi (CT)
New Carlisle (M)	Saint-Siméon (P)
New Richmond (V)	Shigawake (M)

This division would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Gesgapegiag	Listuguj
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It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Rivière-Bonaventure	Ruisseau-Ferguson
Rivière-Nouvelle	

The proposed division of Bonaventure would be identical to the current division.

GASPÉ

30,593 electors (-36.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Gaspé would comprise the following municipalities:

Cap-Chat (V)	Murdochville (V)
Cloridorme (CT)	Percé (V)
Gaspé (V)	Petite-Vallée (M)
Grande-Rivière (V)	Rivière-à-Claude (M)
Grande-Vallée (M)	Sainte-Anne-des-Monts (V)
La Martre (M)	Sainte-Madeleine-de-la-Rivière-Madeleine (M)
Marsoui (VL)	Saint-Maxime-du-Mont-Louis (M)
Mont-Saint-Pierre (VL)	Sainte-Thérèse-de-Gaspé (M)

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Collines-du-Basque	Mont-Alexandre
Coulée-des-Adolphe	Rivière-Saint-Jean
Mont-Albert	

The proposed division of Gaspé would be identical to the current division.

ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE

10,767 electors (-77.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine would comprise the following municipalities:

Grosse-Île (M)	Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine (M)
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The electoral division of Îles-de-la-Madeleine is defined in the Election Act.

2.3.8 ÎLE-DE-MONTRÉAL

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Île-de-Montréal region are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Acadie	50,001	+ 3.3 %
Anjou–Louis-Riel	44,029	- 9.0 %
Bourassa-Sauvé	48,536	+ 0.3 %
Bourget	49,651	+ 2.6 %
Crémazie	47,038	- 2.8 %
D’Arcy-McGee	41,166	- 14.9 %
Gouin	43,953	- 9.2 %
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	41,736	- 13.7 %
Jacques-Cartier	44,642	- 7.7 %
Jeanne-Mance–Viger	49,814	+ 2.9 %
LaFontaine	41,876	- 13.5 %
Laurier-Dorion	47,515	- 1.8 %
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	53,016	+ 9.6 %
Marquette	46,560	- 3.8 %
Mercier	39,826	- 17.7 %
Mont-Royal	43,975	- 9.1 %
Nelligan	58,435	+ 20.8 %
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	40,663	- 16.0 %
Outremont	39,526	- 18.3 %
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,999	- 15.3 %
Robert-Baldwin	55,318	+ 14.3 %
Rosemont	52,163	+ 7.8 %
Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne	56,561	+ 16.9 %
Saint-Laurent	55,885	+ 15.5 %
Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques	42,729	- 11.7 %
Verdun	49,052	+ 1.4 %
Viau	41,750	- 13.7 %
Westmount–Saint-Louis	39,850	- 17.6 %
Provincial average	48,387	–
Minimum limit (- 25 %)	36,290	–
Maximum limit (+ 25 %)	60,484	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Île-de-Montréal region is divided into 28 electoral divisions. It comprises 16 municipalities, including the Ville de Montréal and its 19 boroughs, which form the Greater Montreal region. With an electoral population of over 1.3 million electors, which is equivalent to 21.6% of the electoral population of Québec, it represents the most populous region in the province.

Based on the current electoral division delimitation, none of the 28 divisions of the Île-de-Montréal region is currently in an exceptional situation regarding the number of electors, or likely to find itself in such a situation. However, since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors of the Île-de-Montréal region has grown at a significantly slower rate than that of the province. It increased by 3.2% from 2007 to 2014, while Québec posted a rate of 7.0%. This has reduced the electoral weight of the Île-de-Montréal region within Québec as a whole, so that it is now inferior to its number of electoral division.

The Commission wishes to point out that in the coming years, the Institut de la statistique du Québec is projecting a higher growth rate of the total population on the Island of Montreal than what is projected by the Commission in terms of growth for the number of electors. The large proportion of the immigrant population on the Island of Montreal explains the difference observed, in part. Many immigrants are not Canadian citizens and, therefore, cannot be registered on the list of electors. Their arrival on the Island of Montreal contributes to the increase in the total population, but not to an increase in the number of electors.

From 2007 to 2014, only four electoral divisions recorded growth in their electoral population that was greater than or equal to that of all of Québec, namely the divisions of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne, Saint-Laurent, Marquette, and Nelligan. During this period, the division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne saw its number of electors grow more rapidly than that of the province, with an increase of 10.3%. This considerable growth was in large part due to ongoing urban re-development projects on this division's territory. The division of Saint-Laurent, showing an increase of 9.3% in its electoral population, also presented a higher growth rate than the provincial rate of 7.0%. There again, major residential projects spurred this division's growth during the period. Finally, the divisions of Marquette and Nelligan experienced a slightly more rapid growth rate than did Québec as a whole, with their number of electors growing at a rate of respectively 7.7% and 7.6%.

In the other 24 electoral divisions of the Île-de-Montréal region, growth rates in the number of electors were below the provincial one. Five of them even saw a decrease in their numbers. Among them, the divisions of Mercier and Anjou–Louis-Riel experienced the sharpest decline. In fact, the electoral population of both of these divisions has fallen by 1.5% since 2007. The electoral divisions of Bourassa-Sauvé, Outremont, and Viau are the other divisions that posted a decline in their number of electors during this period.

Moreover, considering the relative decline of the electoral weight of the Île-de-Montréal region within Québec as a whole, 17 of its 28 divisions now have a number of electors lower than the Québec average. Among them, the least populous are, in order, the divisions of Outremont, Mercier, Westmount–Saint-Louis, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, Pointe-aux-Trembles, and D'Arcy-McGee. These divisions post deviations from the provincial average varying from -18.3 to -14.9%. Two of the divisions, namely those of Outremont and Mercier, saw their electoral population decline from 2007 to 2014. The other four divisions experienced very slight growth in their number of electors, with the exception of the division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, which posted a growth rate of 4.2%.

2) Preliminary delimitation proposal

In its preliminary report, the Commission proposed the withdrawal of an electoral division from the Île-de-Montréal region in order for the number of its divisions to better correspond to its electoral weight in Québec. The withdrawal was in a sector having a concentration of divisions with a low number of electors. It balanced the number of electors per electoral division and ensure that the divisions better respect administrative boundaries, particularly those of the boroughs.

The Commission proposed the delimitation of four electoral divisions on the territory of five divisions, i.e. Mont-Royal, Outremont, D'Arcy-McGee, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, and Mercier, and therefore provided for the withdrawal of one electoral division from the Île-de-Montréal region.

The Commission first proposed to enlarge the division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce with territory from the division of D'Arcy-McGee. The boundary between these two divisions would thus be moved to match that of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and, accordingly, those of the cities of Côte-Saint-Luc and Hampstead. This change would increase the number of electors in the division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce.

Next, the delimitation proposal suggested moving the boundary of the division of D'Arcy-McGee inside the territories of the current divisions of Mont-Royal and Outremont. In all, the changes made to the division of D'Arcy-McGee would significantly increase its number of electors.

Another proposed change was to enlarge the division of Mercier in order to increase its number of electors, by having the boundary that it shares with the current division of Outremont match the boundaries of the boroughs of Plateau-Mont-Royal and Outremont.

Furthermore, the Commission proposed to combine most of the current division of Outremont, which includes the entire territory of the borough of Outremont as well as a part of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, with the division of Mont-Royal. The suggestion was to call this electoral division “Mont-Royal–Outremont.”

Further south, the Commission suggested increasing the number of electors in the division of Westmount–Saint-Louis by enlarging it with territory from the division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne, one of the most populous divisions of the Île-de-Montréal region, which also registered the most significant growth over the past few years. To do that, a part of the latter division, which currently encompasses a portion of the borough of Ville-Marie, was to be included with the division of Westmount–Saint-Louis. This change would establish the electoral division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne whose territory would correspond to that of the borough of Sud-Ouest.

Finally, the preliminary delimitation proposal suggested changing the boundary between the divisions of Crémazie and Bourassa-Sauvé so that the territory of the latter corresponds to that of the borough of Montréal-Nord.

Proposed electoral divisions in the preliminary report	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Acadie	50,001	+ 3.3 %
Anjou–Louis-Riel	44,029	- 9.0 %
Bourassa-Sauvé	53,579	+ 10.7 %
Bourget	49,651	+ 2.6 %
Crémazie	41,995	- 13.2 %
D’Arcy-McGee	55,617	+ 14.9 %
Gouin	43,953	- 9.2 %
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	41,736	- 13.7 %
Jacques-Cartier	44,642	- 7.7 %
Jeanne-Mance–Viger	49,814	+ 2.9 %
LaFontaine	41,876	- 13.5 %
Laurier-Dorion	47,515	- 1.8 %
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	53,016	+ 9.6 %
Marquette	46,560	- 3.8 %
Mercier	45,766	- 5.4 %
Mont-Royal–Outremont	55,989	+ 15.7 %
Nelligan	58,435	+ 20.8 %
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	47,784	- 1.2 %
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,999	- 15.3 %
Robert-Baldwin	55,318	+ 14.3 %
Rosemont	52,163	+ 7.8 %
Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne	52,967	+ 9.5 %
Saint-Laurent	55,885	+ 15.5 %
Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques	42,729	- 11.7 %
Verdun	49,052	+ 1.4 %
Viau	41,750	- 13.7 %
Westmount–Saint-Louis	43,444	- 10.2 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	–
<i>Minimum limit (- 25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	–
<i>Maximum limit (+ 25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

3) The revised delimitation proposal

As part of its public consultation, the Commission received numerous comments on its preliminary report and delimitation proposal for the electoral divisions. In particular, interveners suggested that the Commission revise its delimitation proposal in order to ensure better respect for natural communities, notably for the electoral divisions of D'Arcy-McGee, Mont-Royal, Outremont, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, and Mercier. It was also proposed that the many planned or current residential projects on the island be taken into account. Comments were also made on the proposed delimitation for the divisions of Crémazie and Bourassa-Sauvé. The size of the immigrant population and its influence on the work of the MNA were also highlighted by Members of the National Assembly.

Given the comments and submissions it received, the Commission decides to make substantial modifications to its delimitation proposal in order to ensure better respect for the sense of belonging of the territory's natural communities.

As in the preliminary report, the revised delimitation proposal establishes 27 electoral divisions on the territory of the Island of Montreal, one fewer than on the current electoral map.

In its revised proposal, the Commission withdraws one division in an area a little bit further east, consisting of electoral divisions with a small number of electors. This sector includes the electoral divisions of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve, Mercier, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, Outremont, Sainte-Marie-Saint-Jacques, and Westmount-Saint-Louis. Essentially, the revised proposal consolidates most of downtown Montreal into one electoral division.

To do this, the Commission proposes to enlarge the Outremont electoral division into the territory of the electoral division of Mercier, until the boulevard Saint-Laurent, in the portion of the electoral division situated to the northwest of the avenue du Mont-Royal Est.

The revised delimitation proposal also provides for the moving of the southeastern boundary of the electoral division of Mercier to the rue Sherbrooke Est, within the territories of the electoral divisions of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve and Sainte-Marie-Saint-Jacques. With this change, the part of the Plateau-Mont-Royal borough located in these two electoral divisions joins the electoral division of Mercier. The electoral division of Mercier is also expanded towards the southwest within the electoral division of Westmount-Saint-Louis, between the avenues of Mont-Royal Ouest and des Pins Ouest, until the boundary of the Plateau-Mont-Royal borough.

Next, the Commission suggests that the Ville de Westmount, which is part of the current electoral division of Westmount-Saint-Louis, be incorporated into the electoral division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce. The Commission proposes that the toponym of this new electoral division be "Westmount-Notre-Dame-de-Grâce."

The other portion of the current electoral division of Westmount-Saint-Louis can then be paired with the part of the Ville-Marie borough situated in the electoral division of Saint-Henri-Sainte-Anne, east of the autoroute Bonaventure and the boulevard Robert-Bourassa, as well as with the portion of this borough located in the electoral division of Sainte-Marie-Saint-Jacques, southeast of the rue Sherbrooke Est, including the islands of Sainte-Hélène and Notre-Dame.

Unlike what was suggested by the Commission in its preliminary report, the part of the territory of the Ville-Marie borough south of the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest and west of the boulevard Robert-Bourassa is maintained within the territory of the electoral division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne, to make sure that the natural communities established in that part of the territory are respected.

Thus, as it did in its preliminary report, the Commission brings a change to the boundary of the electoral division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne, in order to reduce its number of electors. In fact, the current and anticipated increase in the electoral population of this division justifies removing the entire Ville-Marie borough located east of the autoroute Bonaventure and the boulevard Robert-Bourassa from its territory. With this adjustment, the territory of the electoral division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne includes the entire borough of the Sud-Ouest and the part of the Ville-Marie borough located both south of rue Saint-Antoine Ouest and west of the boulevard Robert-Bourassa.

The Commission is also proposing to transfer the portion of the existing electoral division of Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques northeast of the avenue De Lorimier to the electoral division of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve in order to increase the number of voters of the latter and to establish a more numerically balanced delimitation.

The electoral division that will result from all these changes corresponds fairly closely to the territory of downtown Montreal. The Commission proposes to name this electoral division “Ville-Marie.”

Finally, following the comments that were brought to its attention, the Commission gave up the idea of changing the boundary between the divisions of Crémazie and Bourassa-Sauvé. Based on the submissions it received, the Commission believes that this change would not respect the natural communities and the ties that voters in this sector have developed with their home environment over time.

The revised delimitation proposal therefore changes 7 of the 28 electoral divisions on the Island of Montreal, in order to obtain 27 electoral divisions. This way the number of divisions on the island is adjusted to better represent the weight of the electors on the Island of Montreal in Québec as a whole.

The Commission believes that its revised proposal is more responsive to the concerns of MNAs, organizations, and the public at large, thus ensuring greater respect for the natural communities and the sense of belonging of people to their communities. Like the preliminary proposal, it better respects the administrative boundaries of the region and its neighbourhoods, with a delimitation of electoral divisions that is more balanced than the current delimitation.

In conclusion, the Commission is aware of the importance of the immigrant population in the Île-de-Montreal region and it wishes to point out that the process of updating the permanent list of electors ensures that any member of this community is taken into account in the statistics of the electoral population as soon as they are registered on the permanent list of electors. Readers are invited to consult sections 1.4 and 1.5 of this document, which deal with the permanent list of electors and the Commission’s projection method for the electoral population.

Information on the criteria that guided the Commission in determining the proposed new toponyms is presented in section 2.2.

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Acadie	50,001	+ 3.3 %
Anjou–Louis-Riel	44,029	- 9.0 %
Bourassa-Sauvé	48,536	+ 0.3 %
Bourget	49,651	+ 2.6 %
Crémazie	47,038	- 2.8 %
D’Arcy-McGee	41,166	- 14.9 %
Gouin	43,953	- 9.2 %
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	48,616	+ 0.5 %
Jacques-Cartier	44,642	- 7.7 %
Jeanne-Mance–Viger	49,814	+ 2.9 %
LaFontaine	41,876	- 13.5 %
Laurier-Dorion	47,515	- 1.8 %
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	53,016	+ 9.6 %
Marquette	46,560	- 3.8 %
Mercier	49,768	+ 2.9 %
Mont-Royal	43,975	- 9.1 %
Nelligan	58,435	+ 20.8 %
Outremont	44,550	- 7.9 %
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,999	- 15.3 %
Robert-Baldwin	55,318	+ 14.3 %
Rosemont	52,163	+ 7.8 %
Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne	55,425	+ 14.5 %
Saint-Laurent	55,885	+ 15.5 %
Verdun	49,052	+ 1.4 %
Viau	41,750	- 13.7 %
Ville-Marie	47,646	- 1.5 %
Westmount–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	54,886	+ 13.4 %
Provincial average	48,387	–
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,290	–
Maximum limit (+ 25 %)	60,484	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

4) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

ACADIE

50,001 electors (+ 3.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Acadie would comprise 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.

This division would also comprise 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.

The proposed division of Acadie would be identical to the current division.

ANJOU—LOUIS-RIEL

44,029 electors (-9.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

This division would also comprise 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.

The proposed division of Anjou—Louis-Riel would be identical to the current division.

BOURASSA-SAUVÉ

48,536 electors (+ 0.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bourassa-Sauvé would comprise 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, and Pie-IX boulevards.

The proposed division of Bourassa-Sauvé would be identical to the current division.

BOURGET

49,651 electors (+ 2.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bourget would comprise 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.

The proposed division of Bourget would be identical to the current division.

CRÉMAZIE

47,038 electors (-2.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Crémazie would comprise 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 as well as its extension, and the rivière des Prairies, including the île de la Visitation.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal located 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 and the boulevard Saint-Michel, and the boundary of the borough of Montréal-Nord.

The proposed division of Crémazie would be identical to the current division.

D'ARCY-McGEE

41,166 electors (- 14.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of D'Arcy-McGee would comprise the following municipalities:

Côte-Saint-Luc (V)	Hampstead (V)
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This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce and bounded as follows: the autoroute Décarie (15), the chemin de la Côte-Saint-Luc, and the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce.

Finally, it would comprise 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 and the avenue Fielding.

The proposed division of D'Arcy-McGee would be identical to the current division.

GOUIN

43,953 electors (-9.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Gouin would comprise 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.

The proposed division of Gouin would be identical to the current division.

HOCHELAGA-MAISONNEUVE

48,616 electors (+0.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve would comprise 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.

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

Finally, it would comprise 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 avenue De Lorimier and the extension of this avenue, excluding the île Sainte-Hélène and the île Notre-Dame.

Changes made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve (41,736 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques (7,146 electors) situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the rue Frontenac and its extension, the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the extension of the avenue De Lorimier, this avenue, and the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie.	Part of the current division of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve (266 electors) situated in the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the rue Rachel Est, the boundary of the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal, and the rue Frontenac.

JACQUES-CARTIER

44,642 electors (- 7.7 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Jacques-Cartier would comprise the following municipalities:

Baie-D'Urfé (V)	Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (V)
Beaconsfield (V)	Senneville (VL)
Pointe-Claire (V)	

The proposed division of Jacques-Cartier would be identical to the current division.

JEANNE-MANCE—VIGER

49,814 electors (+ 2.9 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

The proposed division of Jeanne-Mance—Viger would be identical to the current division.

LAFONTAINE

41,876 electors (- 13.5 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of LaFontaine would comprise 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, and the boundary of the borough of Rivière-des-Prairies—Pointe-aux-Trembles.

The proposed division of LaFontaine would be identical to the current division.

LAURIER-DORION

47,515 electors (-1.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

The proposed division of Laurier-Dorion would be identical to the current division.

MARGUERITE-BOURGEOYS

53,016 electors (+9.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Marguerite-Bourgeoys would comprise 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 Soeurs.

The proposed division of Marguerite-Bourgeoys would be identical to the current division.

MARQUETTE

46,560 electors (-3.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Marquette would comprise the following municipalities:

Dorval (V)	L'Île-Dorval (V)
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This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal corresponding to the borough of Lachine.

The proposed division of Marquette would be identical to the current division.

MERCIER

49,768 electors (+ 2.9 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mercier would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the boulevard Saint-Laurent, the boundary of the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal, the boulevard Saint-Laurent, the avenue des Pins Ouest, the boundary of the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal, and the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Mercier (39,826 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
<p>Part of the current division of Hochelaga-Maisonneuve (266 electors) situated in the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the rue Rachel Est, the boundary of the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal, and the rue Frontenac.</p> <p>Part of the current division of Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques (13,609 electors) situated in the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the rue Rachel Est, the rue Frontenac, the boundary of the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal, and the boulevard Saint-Laurent.</p> <p>Part of the current division of Westmount–Saint-Louis (1,091 electors) situated in the borough of 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, the avenue des Pins Ouest, and the boundary of the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal.</p>	<p>Part of the current division of Mercier (5,024 electors) situated in the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the boulevard Saint-Laurent, the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest, the avenue de l’Esplanade, the avenue Fairmount Ouest and the avenue de l’Esplanade, the extension of the avenue de l’Esplanade, and the boundary of the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal.</p>

MONT-ROYAL

43,975 electors (-9.1 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mont-Royal would comprise the Ville de Mont-Royal.

This division would also comprise 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, the chemin de la Côte-Sainte-Catherine, and the autoroute Décarie (15).

The proposed division of Mont-Royal would be identical to the current division.

NELLIGAN

58,435 electors (+ 20.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Nelligan would comprise the Ville de Kirkland.

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal corresponding to the borough of L'Île-Bizard–Sainte-Geneviève.

It would also comprise 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.

The proposed division of Nelligan would be identical to the current division.

OUTREMONT

44,550 electors (- 7.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Outremont would comprise the part of the Ville de Montréal corresponding to the borough of Outremont.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the boulevard Saint-Laurent, the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest, and the boundary of the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal.

It would also comprise 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.

Finally, it would comprise 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-Sainte-Catherine, the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, the chemin de la Côte-Saint-Luc, and the autoroute Décarie (15).

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Outremont (39,526 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Mercier (5,024 electors) situated in the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the boulevard Saint-Laurent, the avenue du Mont-Royal Ouest, the avenue de l'Esplanade, the avenue Fairmount Ouest, the avenue de l'Esplanade, the extension of this avenue, and the boundary of the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal.	None

POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES

40,999 electors (- 15.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

This division would also comprise 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.

The proposed division of Pointe-aux-Trembles would be identical to the current division.

ROBERT-BALDWIN

55,318 electors (+ 14.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

This division would also comprise 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.

The proposed division of Robert-Baldwin would be identical to the current division.

ROSEMONT

52,163 electors (+ 7.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rosemont would comprise 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.

The proposed division of Rosemont would be identical to the current division.

SAINT-HENRI—SAINTE-ANNE

55,425 electors (+ 14.5 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

This electoral division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest, the boulevard Robert-Bourassa, and the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie.

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Saint-Henri—Sainte-Anne (56,561 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Saint-Henri—Sainte-Anne (1,136 electors) situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the rue du Square-Victoria, the rue McGill, the rue de la Commune Ouest, the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie, the boulevard Robert-Bourassa, and the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest.

SAINT-LAURENT

55,885 electors (+ 15.5 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Laurent would comprise 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.

This division would also comprise 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.

The proposed division of Saint-Laurent would be identical to the current division.

VERDUN

49,052 electors (+ 1.4 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

The proposed division of Verdun would be identical to the current division.

VIAU

41,750 electors (- 13.7 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

The proposed division of Viau would be identical to the current division.

VILLE-MARIE

47,646 electors (- 1.5 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Ville-Marie would comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the avenue De Lorimier 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 boulevard Robert-Bourassa, the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest, the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie, the voie Camillien-Houde, and the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie.

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Montréal situated in the Plateau-Mont-Royal borough and bounded as follows: the boulevard Saint-Laurent, the boundary of the Plateau-Mont-Royal, and the avenue des Pins Ouest.

Changes made

The electoral division would thus be based on the current electoral divisions of Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques (42,729 electors) and Westmount–Saint-Louis (39,850 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Saint-Henri–Sainte-Anne (1,136 electors) situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the rue Square-Victoria, the rue McGill, the rue de la Commune Ouest, the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie, the boulevard Robert-Bourassa, and the rue Saint-Antoine Ouest.	Part of the current division of Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques (7,146 electors) situated in the borough of Ville-Marie and bounded as follows: the rue Frontenac and its extension, the fleuve Saint-Laurent, the extension of the avenue De Lorimier, this avenue, and the boundary of the borough of Ville-Marie. Part of the current division of Sainte-Marie–Saint-Jacques (13,609 electors) situated in the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal and bounded as follows: the rue Rachel Est, the rue Frontenac, the boundary of the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal, and the boulevard Saint-Laurent. Part of the current division of Westmount–Saint-Louis (14,223 electors) corresponding to the Ville de Westmount. Part of the current division of Westmount–Saint-Louis (1,091 electors) situated in the borough of 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, the avenue des Pins Ouest, and the boundary of the borough of Plateau-Mont-Royal.

WESTMOUNT—NOTRE-DAME-DE-GRÂCE

54,886 electors (+ 13.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The division of Westmount–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce would comprise the following municipalities:

Montréal-Ouest (V)	Westmount (V)
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It would also comprise 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-Saint-Luc, the boundary of the borough of Côte-des-Neiges–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, and the avenue Fielding.

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Notre-Dame-de-Grâce (40,663 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Westmount–Saint-Louis (14,223 electors) corresponding to the Ville de Westmount.	None

2.3.9 LAURENTIDES-LANAUDIÈRE

1) Portrait of the situation

The Laurentides-Lanaudière region's current electoral divisions are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Argenteuil	45,225	- 6.5 %
Berthier	56,672	+ 17.1 %
Bertrand	58,638	+ 21.2 %
Blainville	59,705	+ 23.4 %
Deux-Montagnes	47,627	- 1.6 %
Groulx	57,377	+ 18.6 %
Joliette	58,322	+ 20.5 %
Labelle	47,738	- 1.3 %
L'Assomption	52,985	+ 9.5 %
Masson	51,591	+ 6.6 %
Mirabel	61,975	+ 28.1 %
Repentigny	51,739	+ 6.9 %
Rousseau	64,508	+ 33.3 %
Saint-Jérôme	56,834	+ 17.5 %
Terrebonne	55,028	+ 13.7 %
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (- 25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+ 25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Laurentides-Lanaudière region comprises 15 electoral divisions. Since 2007, the number of electors has increased significantly, by 13.7 %. This population growth is the largest among the electoral regions of Québec, and is far above the 7.0 % increase that was noted for the entire province during the period. This sustained growth has increased the electoral weight of the Laurentides-Lanaudière region, which is currently the most underrepresented in Québec. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the Laurentides and Lanaudière regions should expect to experience a population growth rate that is among the highest in Québec in the years to come.

The Laurentides-Lanaudière region is characterized by a high concentration of electors in urban municipalities in the southern part of its territory, which forms a ring surrounding the regions of Laval and Île-de-Montréal, as well as in the Saint-Jérôme sector. Moreover, it is in these urban zones that the most important growth rates were posted in recent years, although almost all of the municipalities in the region have seen their electoral population increase since 2007.

As such, all electoral divisions have experienced an increase in the number of electors since the last revision of the electoral map. The observed growth rates have varied from 4.4% to 29.6%. In addition, 12 divisions have witnessed growth rates above the one of the province. Only the divisions of Deux-Montagnes, Groulx, and Labelle posted growth rates below the Québec's one during this period.

This generalized and sustained increase in the number of electors has caused the electoral divisions of the Laurentides-Lanaudière region to approach the maximum deviation from the provincial average permitted by the Election Act, which is +25.0%. Twelve out of the fifteen divisions have shown deviations exceeding the provincial average. The electoral divisions of Mirabel and Rousseau have even exceeded the maximum limit in the number of electors.

In the electoral division of Mirabel, the number of electors increased by 29.6% during the 2007-2014 period. This is the highest increase in the number of electors to occur throughout the Laurentides-Lanaudière region during the period. This division is now in an exceptional situation according to the numerical criterion of the Election Act, as it presents a deviation from the provincial average of +28.1%. Similarly, in the electoral division of Rousseau, a 21.5% increase in the number of electors has brought the deviation from the provincial average to +33.3%. These two divisions must be revised to reduce their number of electors so that they conform to the numerical criterion under the Election Act.

Three other electoral divisions also deserve special attention, namely the electoral divisions of Blainville, Bertrand, and Joliette, which have a deviation from the provincial average of respectively +23.4%, +21.2% and +20.5%. If the trend continues, these divisions could quickly experience an exceptional positive deviation. They will thus also need to be modified to meet the numerical criterion of the Election Act.

In conclusion, the Laurentides-Lanaudière region has a great many electoral divisions whose number of electors either exceeds the maximum limit under the Election Act or is quickly approaching this limit. Given the sustained growth of its electoral population, the number of electoral divisions in the region is now clearly inferior to its electoral weight within Québec as a whole. This is currently the most underrepresented region of Québec.

2) Reasons for maintaining the preliminary report proposal

In its preliminary report, the Commission proposed changes primarily intended to correct the exceptional deviations noted in the electoral divisions of Mirabel and Rousseau. They would also serve to reduce the number of electors in the electoral divisions of Blainville, Bertrand, and Joliette, all of which could experience an exceptional positive deviation in the near future. The preliminary proposal provided for two additional divisions in the region, so that the number of its electoral divisions would correspond to the region's electoral weight in Québec. It furthermore established a delimitation that almost entirely respects the administrative boundary of the Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal.

The delimitation changes proposed in the preliminary report for the Laurentides-Lanaudière region were generally welcomed by representatives of the community. However, during the public hearings, some interveners questioned the addition of two electoral divisions in the region and the changes in the Bertrand division, given its distinct socio-economic and geographic characteristics. The configuration of the proposed electoral division of Prévost was also criticized by some representatives of the community.

Despite the arguments brought to its attention during the public hearing, the Commission still believes that the addition of two electoral divisions in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region is necessary to ensure that its electors, which are currently the most under-represented in the province, enjoy fair and equitable representation in relation to voters in other regions. Without these additions, existing deviations in representation will increase in this region. Also, the number of divisions that deviate from the numerical criterion of the Election Act will increase rapidly over the next few years. In this regard, recent data show that the exceptional positive deviations in the Mirabel and Rousseau divisions have increased since November 2014, reaching +33.5% and +37.6% according to the September 30, 2016 data. According to the same data, the number of electors in the Blainville electoral division now exceeds the maximum limit set by the Act, with a deviation from the provincial average of +25.4% on September 30, 2016.

In addition, the Commission finds that the changes proposed by the community representatives would have a significant impact on the numerical balance of several electoral divisions. Moreover, these changes would require significant delimitation modifications for a number of electoral divisions, to the detriment of an important sense of belonging between some community populations.

For all these reasons, the Commission is maintaining its proposed delimitation, as described in the preliminary report. This proposal suggests first of all the establishment of a new electoral division, made up of territories that are currently part of the electoral divisions of Blainville, Masson, and Mirabel. The proposed name for this division is "Les Plaines" and would comprise part of the territory of the Ville de Mirabel east of the autoroute des Laurentides (15), the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines, and the La Plaine sector of the Ville de Terrebonne.

The addition of this new division significantly reduces the number of electors in the divisions of Blainville and Mirabel in order to meet the numerical criterion of the Election Act. It also allows for the reintegration into the division of Blainville of the part of the Ville de Blainville that was transferred to the electoral division of Groulx during the last revision of the electoral map. This part of the Ville de Blainville comprises the area located south of the boulevard de la Seigneurie Ouest and of the boulevard de la Seigneurie Est, and west of the railway line.

Since the division of Les Plaines draws a large number of its electors from the division of Masson, the latter must also be changed. To do this, the Commission proposes to remove the Lachenaie sector of the Ville de Terrebonne from the electoral division of L'Assomption and attach it to the Ville de Mascouche within the division of Masson. Despite this withdrawal, the number of voters in the division of L'Assomption would still remain within the limit permitted by the Election Act.

Furthermore, the Commission once again proposes to introduce a second, additional electoral division in the area that surrounds the Ville de Saint-Jérôme. The proposed name of this division would be "Prévost," and it would be formed from parts of the current electoral divisions of Bertrand and Rousseau. It comprises 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 division of Bertrand. The new electoral division also comprises the municipalities of Saint-Hippolyte and Sainte-Sophie, both of which are currently part of the division of Rousseau.

However, the addition of the division of Prévost removes a significant number of electors from the electoral divisions of Bertrand and Rousseau. Further changes must therefore be made so that these divisions may respect the minimum limit of electors under the Election Act. To this end, the delimitation proposal suggests transferring the municipalities of Chertsey and Rawdon from the division of Rousseau to that of Bertrand. With these changes, the number of electors in the division of Bertrand would be brought to a level approaching the provincial average. The delimitation proposal then suggests removing the Municipalité de Saint-Jacques and the Paroisse de Saint-Liguori as well as the Paroisse de Sainte-Marie-Salomé from the division of Joliette and adding them to the electoral division of Rousseau, so that its deviation from the provincial average respects the provisions of the Election Act. Ultimately, these changes allow the territories of the electoral divisions of Rousseau and Joliette to fully correspond to the RCMs of Montcalm and Joliette.

The Commission's delimitation proposal thus provides for a major revamping of the electoral divisions in the Laurentides-Lanaudière region, modifying eight of its current divisions. However, the boundaries of the electoral divisions of Argenteuil, Berthier, Deux-Montagnes, Labelle, Repentigny, Saint-Jérôme, and Terrebonne remain unchanged.

Section 2.2 contains information on the criteria that guided the Commission in the choice of the new names proposed.

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Argenteuil	45,218	- 6.5 %
Berthier	56,672	+ 17.1 %
Bertrand	47,494	- 1.8 %
Blainville	54,885	+ 13.4 %
Deux-Montagnes	47,627	- 1.6 %
Groulx	51,795	+ 7.0 %
Joliette	52,645	+ 8.8 %
Labelle	47,738	- 1.3 %
L'Assomption	44,075	- 8.9 %
Les Plaines	38,714	- 20.0 %
Masson	43,396	- 10.3 %
Mirabel	50,768	+ 4.9 %
Prévost	42,157	- 12.9 %
Repentigny	51,739	+ 6.9 %
Rousseau	39,179	- 19.0 %
Saint-Jérôme	56,834	+ 17.5 %
Terrebonne	55,028	+ 13.7 %
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

ARGENTEUIL

45,218 electors³ (-6.5% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Argenteuil would comprise the following municipalities:

Arundel (CT)	Mille-Isles (M)
Barkmere (V)	Montcalm (M)
Brownsburg-Chatham (V)	Morin-Heights (M)
Gore (CT)	Saint-Adolphe-d'Howard (M)
Grenville (VL)	Saint-André-d'Argenteuil (M)
Grenville-sur-la-Rouge (M)	Saint-Colomban (V)
Harrington (CT)	Wentworth (CT)
Lac-des-Seize-Îles (M)	Wentworth-Nord (M)
Lachute (V)	

The proposed division of Argenteuil would be identical to the current division.

BERTHIER

56,672 electors (+ 17.1 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Berthier would comprise the following municipalities:

Berthierville (V)	Sainte-Élisabeth (M)
Lanoraie (M)	Sainte-Émélie-de-l'Énergie (M)
Lavaltrie (V)	Saint-Félix-de-Valois (M)
La Visitation-de-l'Île-Dupas (M)	Saint-Gabriel (V)
Mandeville (M)	Saint-Gabriel-de-Brandon (M)

3. The number of electors of the proposed division of Argenteuil is different from that of the current division (2011) given that a part of the Municipalité de Mille-Isles was removed (seven electors), following changes made to the municipal boundaries on February 22, 2014 and June 18, 2016.

Saint-Alphonse-Rodriguez (M)	Sainte-Geneviève-de-Berthier (M)
Saint-Barthélemy (P)	Saint-Ignace-de-Loyola (M)
Sainte-Béatrix (M)	Saint-Jean-de-Matha (M)
Saint-Cléophas-de-Brandon (M)	Sainte-Marcelline-de-Kildare (M)
Saint-Côme (P)	Saint-Michel-des-Saints (M)
Saint-Cuthbert (M)	Saint-Norbert (P)
Saint-Damien (P)	Saint-Zénon (M)
Saint-Didace (P)	

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Manawan.

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Baie-Atibenne	Lac-Legendre
Baie-de-la-Bouteille	Lac-Matawin
Baie-Obaoca	Lac-Minaki
Lac-Cabasta	Lac-Santé
Lac-Devenyns	Saint-Guillaume-Nord
Lac-du-Taureau	

The proposed division of Berthier would be identical to the current division.

BERTRAND

47,494 electors (-1.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Bertrand would comprise the following municipalities:

Chertsey (M)	Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts (V)
Entrelacs (M)	Saint-Donat (M)
Estérel (V)	Sainte-Lucie-des-Laurentides (M)
Ivry-sur-le-Lac (M)	Sainte-Marguerite-du-Lac-Masson (V)

Lantier (M)	Val-David (VL)
Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci (M)	Val-des-Lacs (M)
Rawdon (M)	Val-Morin (M)
Sainte-Adèle (V)	

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Doncaster.

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

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Bertrand (58,638 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Rousseau (12,665 electors) including the following municipalities: Chertsey (M) and Rawdon (M).	Part of the current division of Bertrand (23,809 electors) including the following municipalities: Piedmont (M), Prévost (V), Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs (P), and Saint-Sauveur (V).

BLAINVILLE

54,885 electors (+ 13.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Blainville would comprise the following municipalities:

Blainville (V)	Lorraine (V)
Bois-des-Filion (V)	

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Blainville (59,705 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Groulx (5,582 electors) including a part of the Ville de Blainville situated to the south of the boulevard de la Seigneurie Ouest and the boulevard de la Seigneurie Est, and to the west of the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.	Part of the current division of Blainville (10,402 electors) including the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines.

DEUX-MONTAGNES

47,627 electors (-1.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Deux-Montagnes would comprise the following municipalities:

Deux-Montagnes (V)	Saint-Eustache (V)
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The proposed division of Deux-Montagnes would be identical to the current division.

GROULX

51,795 electors (+7.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Groulx would comprise the following municipalities:

Boisbriand (V)	Sainte-Thérèse (V)
Rosemère (V)	

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Groulx (57,377 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Groulx (5,582 electors) including a part of the Ville de Blainville situated to the south of the boulevard de la Seigneurie Ouest and the boulevard de la Seigneurie Est, and to the west of the railway line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

JOLIETTE

52,645 electors (+ 8.8 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Joliette would comprise the following municipalities:

Crabtree (M)	Saint-Charles-Borromée (M)
Joliette (V)	Sainte-Mélanie (M)
Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes (M)	Saint-Paul (M)
Notre-Dame-des-Prairies (V)	Saint-Pierre (VL)
Saint-Ambroise-de-Kildare (M)	Saint-Thomas (M)

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Joliette (58,322 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Joliette (5,677 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Jacques (M), Saint-Liguori (P), and Sainte-Marie-Salomé (P).

LABELLE

47,738 electors (- 1.3 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Labelle would comprise the following municipalities:

Amherst (CT)	La Macaza (M)
Brébeuf (P)	La Minerve (M)
Chute-Saint-Philippe (M)	L'Ascension (M)
Ferme-Neuve (M)	Mont-Laurier (V)
Huberdeau (M)	Mont-Saint-Michel (M)
Kiamika (M)	Mont-Tremblant (V)

Labelle (M)	Nominingue (M)
Lac-des-Écorces (M)	Notre-Dame-de-Pontmain (M)
Lac-du-Cerf (M)	Notre-Dame-du-Laus (M)
La Conception (M)	Rivière-Rouge (V)
Lac-Saguay (VL)	Saint-Aimé-du-Lac-des-Îles (M)
Lac-Saint-Paul (M)	Sainte-Anne-du-Lac (M)
Lac-Supérieur (M)	Saint-Faustin–Lac-Carré (M)
Lac-Tremblant-Nord (M)	

This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Baie-des-Chaloupes	Lac-Douaire
Lac-Akonapwehikan	Lac-Ernest
Lac-Bazinet	Lac-Marguerite
Lac-De La Bidière	Lac-Oscar
Lac-de-la-Maison-de-Pierre	Lac-Wagwabika
Lac-de-la-Pomme	

The proposed division of Labelle would be identical to the current division.

L'ASSOMPTION

44,075 electors (-8.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of l'Assomption would comprise the following municipalities:

Charlemagne (V)	L'Épiphanie (P)
L'Assomption (V)	L'Épiphanie (V)

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

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of L'Assomption (52,985 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of L'Assomption (8,910 electors) including 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.

LES PLAINES

38,714 electors (-20.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

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

This division would also comprise 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.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the following parts of the current divisions of Blainville, Masson and Mirabel:

Addition	Withdrawal
<p>Part of the current division of Blainville (10,402 electors) corresponding to the Ville de Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines.</p> <p>Part of the current division of Masson (17,105 electors) including a part of the Ville de Terrebonne corresponding to the former Ville de La Plaine, as it existed on June 26, 2001.</p> <p>Part of the current division of Mirabel (11,207 electors) including a part of the Ville de Mirabel situated to the northeast of the autoroute des Laurentides (15).</p>	None

MASSON

43,396 electors (- 10.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Masson would comprise the Ville de Mascouche.

It would also comprise 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.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Masson (51,591 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Terrebonne (8,910 electors) including 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.	Part of the current division of Masson (17,105 electors) including a part of the Ville de Terrebonne corresponding to the former Ville de La Plaine, as it existed on June 26, 2001.

MIRABEL

50,768 electors (+ 4.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mirabel would comprise the following municipalities:

Oka (M)	Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-Lac (V)
Pointe-Calumet (M)	Saint-Placide (M)
Saint-Joseph-du-Lac (M)	

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Mirabel situated to the southwest of the autoroute des Laurentides (15).

It would also comprise the Indian settlement of Kanesatake.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Mirabel (61,975 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Mirabel (11,207 electors) including a part of the Ville de Mirabel situated to the northeast of the autoroute des Laurentides (15).

PRÉVOST

42,157 electors (- 12.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Prévost would comprise the following municipalities:

Piedmont (M)	Saint-Hippolyte (M)
Prévost (V)	Saint-Sauveur (V)
Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs (P)	Sainte-Sophie (M)

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the following parts of the current divisions of Bertrand and Rousseau:

Addition	Withdrawal
<p>Part of the current division of Bertrand (23,809 electors) including the following municipalities: Piedmont (M), Prévost (V), Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs (P) and Saint-Sauveur (V) and part of the Municipalité de Mille-Îles (seven electors) following changes made to the municipal boundaries on February 22, 2014 and June 18, 2016.</p> <p>Part of the current division of Rousseau (18,341 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Hippolyte (M) and Sainte-Sophie (M).</p>	None

REPENTIGNY

51,739 electors (+ 6.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

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

The proposed division of Repentigny would be identical to the current division.

ROUSSEAU

39,179 electors (- 19.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Rousseau would comprise the following municipalities:

Saint-Alexis (M)	Saint-Liguori (P)
Saint-Calixte (M)	Saint-Lin–Laurentides (V)
Saint-Esprit (M)	Sainte-Marie-Salomé (P)
Saint-Jacques (M)	Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan (M)
Sainte-Julienne (M)	Saint-Roch-Ouest (M)

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Rousseau (64,508 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Joliette (5,677 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Jacques (M), Saint-Liguori (P), and Sainte-Marie-Salomé (P).	Part of the current division of Rousseau (31,006 electors) including the following municipalities: Chertsey (M), Rawdon (M), Saint-Hippolyte (M), and Sainte-Sophie (M).

SAINT-JÉRÔME

56,834 electors (+ 17.5 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Jérôme would comprise the Ville de Saint-Jérôme.

The proposed division of Saint-Jérôme would be identical to the current division.

TERREBONNE

55,028 electors (+ 13.7 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Terrebonne would comprise 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.

The proposed division of Terrebonne would be identical to the current division.

2.3.10 LAVAL

1) Portrait of the situation

The Laval region's current electoral divisions are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Chomedey	59,134	+ 22.2 %
Fabre	49,375	+ 2.0 %
Laval-des-Rapides	55,007	+ 13.7 %
Mille-Îles	43,188	- 10.7 %
Sainte-Rose	51,473	+ 6.4 %
Vimont	45,485	- 6.0 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	—
<i>Minimum limit (-25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	—
<i>Maximum limit (+25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Laval region, which corresponds to the Ville de Laval, currently has six electoral divisions. Since 2007, its electoral population has grown faster than that of Québec, with a growth rate of 11.3 %, compared to 7.0 % for the province as a whole. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, Laval is likely to be one of the administrative regions of Québec with the highest population growth in the years to come.

From 2007 to 2014, all divisions of the Laval region, except that of Laval-des-Rapides, recorded a growth of their electoral population exceeding that of Québec as a whole. The highest growth rates occurred in the electoral divisions of Fabre and Sainte-Rose, which posted rates of respectively 16.9 % and 13.8 %. These are well above the provincial rate. The divisions of Vimont, Mille-Îles and Chomedey also showed a considerable increase in their number of electors, with rates that ranged from 10.5 % to 11.8 %. For its part, the electoral division of Laval-des-Rapides witnessed a lower increase of its electoral population than that of the province, with a 4.7 % growth rate for the period.

Among the divisions of the Laval region, only Chomedey shows a deviation from the provincial average that is considered critical, i.e. + 22.2 %. If no changes are made and its growth continues at the same pace, this division could experience an exceptional positive deviation in the not too distant future.

2) Reasons for maintaining the preliminary report proposal

In its preliminary report, the Commission suggested that delimitation changes be made in order to reduce the number of electors in the division of Chomedey so as to prevent it from quickly exceeding the maximum limit permitted under the Election Act

To this end, the Commission has proposed expanding the division of Fabre by way of the territory of the division of Chomedey. To do this, it has suggested moving a part of the current boundary between the divisions of Fabre and Chomedey eastward. This boundary is currently located between the boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest and the chemin du Souvenir. The territory so transferred into the electoral division of Fabre is a new medium density residential project, with similar characteristics to the zone that is to the north of the boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest, which is already included in the division.

The Commission received some comments concerning its preliminary delimitation proposal for the Laval region. However, after conducting its analysis, the Commission has chosen to maintain its delimitation proposal as set out in the preliminary report. It considers that this proposal makes it possible to establish balanced electoral divisions that are homogeneous on the socio-economic level, while respecting local boundaries.

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Chomedey	56,596	+ 17.0 %
Fabre	51,913	+ 7.3 %
Laval-des-Rapides	55,007	+ 13.7 %
Mille-Îles	43,188	- 10.7 %
Sainte-Rose	51,473	+ 6.4 %
Vimont	45,485	- 6.0 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	—
<i>Minimum limit (- 25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	—
<i>Maximum limit (+ 25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

3) Description of proposed electoral divisions

CHOMEDEY

56,596 electors (+ 17.0 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chomedey would comprise 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.

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Chomedey (59,134 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Chomedey (2,538 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest, the 100 ^e Avenue until the intersection of the rue Dutrisac, the cycle path of the parc Le Boutillier, the chemin du Souvenir, the avenue Clarendon, the boulevard Notre-Dame, and the overhead electric power line.

FABRE

51,913 electors (+ 7.3 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Fabre would comprise 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), the boundary of the Ville de Laval in the rivière des Prairies, and the lac des Deux Montagnes.

Change made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Fabre (49,375 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Chomedey (2,538 electors) including a part of the Ville de Laval bounded as follows: the boulevard Saint-Martin Ouest, the 100 ^e Avenue until the intersection with la rue Dutrisac, the cycle path of the parc Le Boutillier, the chemin du Souvenir, the avenue Clarendon, the boulevard Notre-Dame, and the overhead electric power line.	None

LAVAL-DES-RAPIDES

55,007 electors (+ 13.7 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Laval-des-Rapides would comprise 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).

The proposed division of Laval-des-Rapides would be identical to the current division.

MILLE-ÎLES

43,188 electors (-10.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Mille-Îles would comprise 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.

The proposed division of Mille-Îles would be identical to the current division.

SAINTE-ROSE

51,473 electors (+6.4% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Sainte-Rose would comprise 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).

The proposed division of Sainte-Rose would be identical to the current division.

VIMONT

45,485 electors (-6.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Vimont would comprise 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.

The proposed division of Vimont would be identical to the current division.

2.3.11 MAURICIE

1) Portrait of the situation

The Mauricie region's electoral divisions are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Champlain	49,240	+ 1.8 %
Laviolette	35,748	-26.1 %
Maskinongé	48,109	- 0.6 %
Saint-Maurice	36,584	-24.4 %
Trois-Rivières	43,858	-9.4 %
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Mauricie region is comprised of five electoral divisions, with the focal urban hubs of Trois-Rivières, Shawinigan, and La Tuque being where 73.4 % of the region's electoral population resides.

From 2007 to 2014, the electoral population of the Mauricie region increased by 3.3 %, a much slower pace than the 7.0 % rate for Québec as a whole. This low increase has magnified the electoral overrepresentation of the region that already existed when the 2011 electoral map was established. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region should continue to witness modest population growth in the years to come.

Currently, three of the five electoral divisions of the Mauricie region have a number of electors well under the provincial average. These are the divisions of Laviolette, Saint-Maurice, and Trois-Rivières. As for the division of Maskinongé, its number of electors is situated near the average. Only the electoral division of Champlain has a number of electors that is slightly higher than the provincial average.

Since the last revision of the electoral map in 2011, four of the five electoral divisions of the Mauricie region have witnessed an increase in their number of electors. However, this increase has been below the provincial average in three of these divisions, namely Champlain, Saint-Maurice, and Trois-Rivières, which recorded an increase in their number of electors of respectively 4.8 %, 0.4 % and 3.1 %. In the electoral division of Saint-Maurice, the very low increase of the electoral population has resulted in a deviation from the provincial average of -24.4 %, which is only slightly higher than the minimum limit permitted by the Election Act.

The only division in the region that has witnessed more rapid electoral population growth than Québec as a whole since the last revision is the electoral division of Maskinongé. Since 2007, the division's electoral population has increased by 7.5 %. This increase has basically occurred in the Paroisse de Saint-Étienne-des-Grès and the sectors of Trois-Rivières-Ouest and Pointe-du-Lac of the Ville de Trois-Rivières.

For its part, the electoral division of Laviolette has seen its electoral population decrease since 2007 due to a decline in the number of electors in the majority of the division's municipalities. With its -26.1 % deviation from the provincial average, the electoral division no longer respects the numerical criterion of the Election Act.

The electoral weight of the Mauricie region has therefore continued its downward trend since the last electoral map was established, as the growth of its electoral population for this period has been well below that of Québec. Consequently, the number of electoral divisions in the region exceeds its electoral weight within the province as a whole. If the trend continues, the region's electoral weight should continue to decrease in the years to come.

2) Preliminary delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal of the preliminary report provided for the withdrawal of an electoral division in the Mauricie region so as to ensure that its number of electoral divisions better corresponds to its electoral weight. The proposal modified the boundaries of every electoral division, which made it possible to correct the negative exceptional deviation observed in the electoral division of Laviolette and also prevented another exceptional deviation from appearing in the short term. The delimitation proposal furthermore balanced the number of electors in each division.

In its preliminary proposal, the Commissions suggested that three sectors of the Ville de Shawinigan that are currently in the electoral division of Saint-Maurice be integrated into the division of Laviolette, namely Shawinigan, Saint-Gérard-des-Laurentides, and Lac-à-la-Tortue. With this change, the electoral division of Laviolette would comprise almost the entire territory of the Ville de Shawinigan. This addition would represent a significant increase in the number of electors of the electoral division of Laviolette, which would then respect the numerical criterion of the Election Act.

The Commission also suggested moving the Shawinigan-Sud sector of the Ville de Shawinigan, as well as the municipalities of Saint-Boniface and Saint-Mathieu-du-Parc, into the electoral division of Maskinongé. These territories are currently part of the electoral division of Saint-Maurice. The modification would consolidate all municipalities of the RCM of Maskinongé within the electoral division of Maskinongé.

Furthermore, a transfer of the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel from the electoral division of Saint-Maurice to the division of Champlain has been suggested. As such, the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel would join the other municipalities of its RMC – the RMC des Chénoux – within the electoral division of Champlain.

Finally, one last change was proposed in order to balance the number of electors in the electoral divisions of Maskinongé and Trois-Rivières. To do this, the Commission suggested moving the boundary between these two divisions so that it would be entirely along the autoroute de l'Énergie (55). Consequently, the sector of Trois-Rivières Ouest, situated east of the autoroute de l'Énergie (55), would move from the electoral division of Maskinongé to the division of Trois-Rivières.

Proposed electoral divisions in the preliminary report	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Champlain	53,700	+ 11.0 %
Laviolette	53,237	+ 10.0 %
Maskinongé	52,689	+ 8.9 %
Trois-Rivières	53,913	+ 11.4 %
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

3) The revised delimitation proposal

In its revised delimitation proposal, the Commission still suggests removing an electoral division in the Mauricie region so that its number of divisions is more representative of its electoral weight throughout Québec. However, during the Commission's public hearing, representatives of the community reported on the specific needs of the local population and expressed their concern about the repercussions of the withdrawal of the Saint-Maurice division and the loss of a voice in the National Assembly regarding the economic reflation of the region.

The Commission is aware of residents' concerns and the current economic realities of the Mauricie region. However, the members of the Commission wish to underline that regional economic development is beyond the scope of the mandate entrusted to it by the National Assembly.

The Commission is therefore maintaining its proposal to withdraw a division in the Mauricie region. In fact, recent data from the permanent list of electors show that the demographic trends in this region have continued in recent months and that the electoral division of Saint-Maurice is now in a situation of negative exception, alongside the electoral division of Laviolette, with a difference of - 25.2 % according to the September 30, 2016 data.

However, the Commission has made adjustments to the delimitation of the divisions it had proposed in its preliminary report in response to comments received during the public hearings concerning the fact that residents of the Shawinigan-Sud area would not maintain socio-economic ties with the municipalities in the electoral division of Maskinongé and would have no sense of belonging in regards to that division. According to community interveners, Shawinigan-Sud community ties are more oriented towards the centre of the Ville de Shawinigan.

Moreover, in its revised delimitation proposal, the Commission is still proposing to transfer the Shawinigan, Saint-Gérard-des-Laurentides, and Lac-à-la-Tortue sectors of the Ville de Shawinigan from the electoral division of Saint-Maurice to that of Laviolette, as provided for in the preliminary report. However, it proposes that the Shawinigan-Sud area, which is currently part of the division of Saint-Maurice, be integrated into the electoral division of Laviolette, rather than that of Maskinongé. In this way, the Commission responds to interveners concerns by establishing a delimitation that more closely respects the socioeconomic and social ties of the residents of this sector, a reflection of its desire to establish electoral divisions that represent the natural communities of the Mauricie region as much as possible.

In doing so, the revised delimitation proposal includes the entire territory of the Ville de Shawinigan within the electoral division of Laviolette.

The Commission also suggests that the municipalities of Saint-Boniface and Saint-Mathieu-du-Parc, which are currently part of the Saint-Maurice electoral division, be transferred to the Maskinongé division, as provided for in the preliminary report. This change would bring together all of the municipalities of the Maskinongé RCM within the electoral division of Maskinongé.

As a result of these changes, some modifications are required to ensure better numerical balance among divisions in the region. To this end, it is proposed that the Ville de Saint-Tite and certain municipalities attached to the Mékinac RCM, be moved from the electoral division of Laviolette to that of Champlain. These municipalities are Notre-Dame-de-Montauban and Sainte-Thècle, as well as the parishes of Hérouxville, Lac-aux-Sables, Saint-Adelphe, and Saint-Séverin. As a result, the proposed electoral division of Laviolette will cover a smaller area than the current electoral division, thus responding to concerns raised during the public consultation.

In addition, the Commission proposes that most of the Saint-Louis-de-France area of the Ville de Trois-Rivières be transferred from the electoral division of Champlain to that of Trois-Rivières. It also suggests that the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel be moved from the electoral division of Saint-Maurice to the division of Trois-Rivières, rather than that of Champlain, as set out in the preliminary report.

Lastly, in order to keep the number of electors in the electoral division of Trois-Rivières below the maximum limit established in the Election Act, the Commission has abandoned its preliminary report proposal concerning the transfer of the Trois-Rivières Ouest sector located east of the autoroute de l'Énergie (55) from the electoral division of Maskinongé to the electoral division of Trois-Rivières. The boundary between these two electoral divisions in this sector therefore remains identical to the current boundary.

In light of the changes brought to the electoral map of the Mauricie, the Commission suggests changing the name of the electoral division of Laviolette to "Laviolette–Saint-Maurice."

Information on the criteria that guided the Commission in determining the proposed new toponyms is presented in section 2.2.

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of November 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Champlain	53,047	+ 9.6 %
Laviolette–Saint-Maurice	53,536	+ 10.6 %
Maskinongé	52,963	+ 9.5 %
Trois-Rivières	53,993	+ 11.6 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	–
<i>Minimum limit (-25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	–
<i>Maximum limit (+25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

4) Description of the proposed divisions

CHAMPLAIN

53,047 electors (+ 9.6 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Champlain would comprise the following municipalities:

Batiscan (M)	Saint-Luc-de-Vincennes (M)
Champlain (M)	Saint-Maurice (P)
Hérouxville (P)	Saint-Narcisse (P)
Lac-aux-Sables (P)	Saint-Prosper-de-Champlain (M)
Notre-Dame-de-Montauban (M)	Saint-Séverin (P)
Saint-Adelphe (P)	Saint-Stanislas (M)
Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pérade (M)	Sainte-Thècle (M)
Sainte-Geneviève-de-Batiscan (P)	Saint-Tite (V)

It would also comprise a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Trois-Rivières, the rivière Saint-Maurice (excluding all the islands at its mouth), the ruisseau Lachapelle, and the overhead electric power line located south of the rue Saint-Alexis.

Changes made

The division would thus be formed based on the current division of Champlain (49,240 electors) and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Laviolette (9,482 electors) comprising the following municipalities: Hérouxville (P), Lac-aux-Sables (P), Notre-Dame-de-Montauban (M), Saint-Adelphe (P), Saint-Séverin (P), Sainte-Thècle (M), and Saint-Tite (V).	Part of the current division of Champlain (5,675 electors) bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Trois-Rivières, the overhead electric power line located south of the rue Saint-Alexis, the ruisseau Lachapelle, and the rivière Saint-Maurice.

LAVIOLETTE—SAINT-AURICE

53,536 electors (+ 10.6 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Laviolette—Saint-Maurice would comprise the following municipalities:

Grandes-Piles (VL)	Saint-Roch-de-Mékinac (P)
La Bostonnais (M)	Shawinigan (V)
Lac-Édouard (M)	Trois-Rives (M)
La Tuque (V)	

It would also comprise the following Indian reserves:

Coucoucache	Wemotaci
Obedjiwan	

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Boulé	Lac-Normand
Lac-Masketsi	Rivière-de-la-Savane

Changes made

This electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Laviolette (35,748 electors), along with the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current electoral division of Saint-Maurice (27,270 electors) comprising the Ville de Shawinigan.	Part of the current electoral division of Laviolette (9,482 electors) comprising the following municipalities: Hérouxville (P), Lac-aux-Sables (P), Notre-Dame-de-Montauban (M), Saint-Adelphe (P), Saint-Séverin (P), Sainte-Thècle (M), and Saint-Tite (V).

MASKINONGÉ

52,963 electors (+ 9.5 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Maskinongé would comprise the following municipalities:

Charette (M)	Saint-Étienne-des-Grès (P)
Louiseville (V)	Saint-Justin (M)
Maskinongé (M)	Saint-Léon-le-Grand (P)
Saint-Alexis-des-Monts (P)	Saint-Mathieu-du-Parc (M)
Sainte-Angèle-de-Prémont (M)	Saint-Paulin (M)
Saint-Barnabé (P)	Saint-Sévère (P)
Saint-Boniface (M)	Sainte-Ursule (P)
Saint-Édouard-de-Maskinongé (M)	Yamachiche (M)
Saint-Élie-de-Caxton (M)	

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Trois-Rivières, the autoroute de l'Énergie (55), the overhead electric power line situated directly north of the boulevard des Chenaux, the railway line of Chemins de fer Québec-Gatineau, the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), and the autoroute de l'Énergie (55).

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Maskinongé (48,109 electors), and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current electoral division of Saint-Maurice (4,773 electors) including the following municipalities: Saint-Boniface (M), Saint-Mathieu-du-Parc (M), as well as a part of the Municipalité de Saint-Élie-de-Caxton (81 electors) following a modification of the municipal boundaries on August 18, 2012.	None

TROIS-RIVIÈRES

53,993 electors (+ 11.6 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Trois-Rivières would comprise a part of the Ville de Trois-Rivières bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Trois-Rivières, the overhead electric power line situated south of the Rue Saint-Alexis, the ruisseau Lachapelle, 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, the autoroute de l'Énergie (55), the autoroute Félix-Leclerc (40), the railway line of Chemins de fer Québec-Gatineau, the overhead electric power line situated directly north of the boulevard des Chenaux, and the autoroute de l'Énergie (55).

It would also include the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel.

Changes made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Trois-Rivières (43,858 electors), and the following changes:

Addition	Withdrawal
<p>Part of the current division of Champlain (5,675 electors) bounded as follows: the boundary of the Ville de Trois-Rivières, the overhead electric power line situated south of the Rue Saint-Alexis, the ruisseau Lachapelle, and the rivière Saint-Maurice.</p> <p>Part of the current division of Saint-Maurice (4,460 electors) including the Paroisse de Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel.</p>	None

2.3.12 MONTÉRÉGIE

1) Portrait of the situation

The Montérégie region's current electoral divisions are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Beauharnois	46,264	-4.4 %
Borduas	56,885	+17.6 %
Brome-Missisquoi	56,746	+17.3 %
Chambly	47,413	-2.0 %
Châteauguay	50,891	+5.2 %
Granby	51,015	+5.4 %
Huntingdon	42,114	-13.0 %
Iberville	47,082	-2.7 %
La Pinière	60,885	+25.8 %
Laporte	46,153	-4.6 %
La Prairie	42,794	-11.6 %
Marie-Victorin	47,053	-2.8 %
Montarville	52,368	+8.2 %
Richelieu	44,249	-8.6 %
Saint-Hyacinthe	57,937	+19.7 %
Saint-Jean	59,595	+23.2 %
Sanguinet	40,135	-17.1 %
Soulanges	49,056	+1.4 %
Taillon	52,074	+7.6 %
Vachon	49,836	+3.0 %
Vaudreuil	59,412	+22.8 %
Verchères	58,127	+20.1 %
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Montérégie region, which is the second largest in Québec in terms of electoral population, after the Île-de-Montréal region, is divided into 22 electoral divisions. It comprises two of the five sectors of the Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal, namely those of Longueuil and the South Shore, where the better part of the urban areas of Montérégie are located.

Since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors of the Montérégie region has grown by 9.6%, while the whole of Québec's electoral population has increased by 7.0%. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region's demographic growth is expected to be slightly higher than that of the whole of Québec in the years to come.

Since 2007, most electoral divisions of the Montérégie region have experienced a higher growth rate of their electoral population than the provincial one. The electoral divisions of Vaudreuil and Soulanges have stood out in this respect with growth rates of respectively 18.8% and 18.2%, much higher than the provincial rate. The electoral division of Vaudreuil, which is the third most populous division in the region, currently displays a deviation from the average of +22.8%. Therefore, if this growth rate continues, the division will rapidly find itself in a situation of exceptional positive deviation. For its part, the deviation level of the electoral division of Soulanges is currently close to the provincial average, namely +1.4%.

The electoral divisions of La Prairie, Sanguinet, La Pinière, Châteauguay, and Chambly have also experienced sustained growth in their number of electors since 2007, with growth rates varying between 13.2% and 14.5%. It should be noted that the electoral division of Sanguinet is the least populous of the Montérégie region and that its deviation from the provincial average currently stands at -17.1%. For its part, the division of La Pinière, which is the most populous of the region, has posted a growth rate of its electoral population of 13.6% for the same period. This division currently has an exceptional positive deviation of +25.8%.

Among Montérégie's 22 electoral divisions, only Marie-Victorin has experienced a decrease in its electoral population since 2007. In fact, it has fallen by 1.2% during this period. The division's deviation from the provincial average is currently -2.8%. The neighbouring electoral division of Laporte is in a similar situation, the number of its electors having progressed by only 1.3% since 2007. As for its deviation from the provincial average, it stands at -4.6%.

2) Preliminary delimitation proposal

The delimitation proposal of the preliminary report included changes with a view to correcting the exceptional deviation of the electoral division of La Pinière and reducing the number of electors of the division of Vaudreuil, whose situation has been deemed critical by the Commission.

The first proposed change consisted in merging the territory of the Ville d'Hudson, which is currently part of the electoral division of Vaudreuil, with the division of Soulanges. The Commission also suggested transferring the part of the Ville de Vaudreuil-Dorion that is enclaved west of the towns of Saint-Lazare and Hudson to the division of Soulanges. These changes would reduce the number of electors of the division of Vaudreuil and ensure that the divisions of Vaudreuil and Soulanges have a more balanced number of electors.

The Commission also suggested including in the electoral division of Laporte the entire part of the division of La Pinière situated both north of the autoroute des Cantons-de-l'Est (10) and west of the boulevards Lapinière and Taschereau, so as to correct the exceptional positive deviation of the division of La Pinière. In addition to optimizing the numerical balance between the divisions of La Pinière and Laporte, this proposal would preserve the integrity of the two neighbourhoods of the Ville de Brossard affected by this change.

Proposed electoral divisions in the preliminary report	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Beauharnois	46,264	- 4.4 %
Borduas	56,885	+ 17.6 %
Brome-Missisquoi	56,746	+ 17.3 %
Chambly	47,413	- 2.0 %
Châteauguay	50,891	+ 5.2 %
Granby	51,015	+ 5.4 %
Huntingdon	42,114	- 13.0 %
Iberville	47,082	- 2.7 %
La Pinière	53,697	+ 11.0 %
Laporte	53,341	+ 10.2 %
La Prairie	42,794	- 11.6 %
Marie-Victorin	47,053	- 2.8 %
Montarville	52,368	+ 8.2 %
Richelieu	44,249	- 8.6 %
Saint-Hyacinthe	57,937	+ 19.7 %
Saint-Jean	59,595	+ 23.2 %
Sanguinet	40,135	- 17.1 %
Soulanges	53,863	+ 11.3 %
Taillon	52,074	+ 7.6 %
Vachon	49,836	+ 3.0 %
Vaudreuil	54,605	+ 12.9 %
Verchères	58,127	+ 20.1 %
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (- 25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+ 25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

3) The revised delimitation proposal

Following the public hearing with Members of the National Assembly, as well as residents and interested organizations, the Commission has adjusted the delimitation proposal it had submitted in its preliminary report. In response to submissions made by community representatives, the Commission has included the part of the Ville de Vaudreuil-Dorion enclaved west of the towns of Saint-Lazare and Hudson in the electoral division of Vaudreuil. The Commission considers that this proposal better respects the natural communities and residents' sense of belonging. Finally, the Commission is maintaining all other changes to electoral boundaries suggested in its preliminary proposal.

The Commission considers that its revised delimitation proposal establishes divisions consisting of cohesive geographic entities that meet the numerical criterion of the Election Act.

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Beauharnois	46,264	-4.4%
Borduas	56,885	+17.6%
Brome-Missisquoi	56,746	+17.3%
Chambly	47,413	-2.0%
Châteauguay	50,891	+5.2%
Granby	51,015	+5.4%
Huntingdon	42,114	-13.0%
Iberville	47,082	-2.7%
La Pinière	53,697	+11.0%
Laporte	53,341	+10.2%
La Prairie	42,794	-11.6%
Marie-Victorin	47,053	-2.8%
Montarville	52,368	+8.2%
Richelieu	44,249	-8.6%
Saint-Hyacinthe	57,937	+19.7%
Saint-Jean	59,595	+23.2%
Sanguinet	40,135	-17.1%
Soulanges	53,110	+9.8%
Taillon	52,074	+7.6%
Vachon	49,836	+3.0%
Vaudreuil	55,358	+14.4%
Verchères	58,127	+20.1%
<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>

* Écart du nombre d'électeurs par rapport à la moyenne provinciale.

4) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

BEAUHARNOIS

46,264 electors (-4.4 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Beauharnois would comprise the following municipalities:

Beauharnois (V)	Saint-Stanislas-de-Kostka (M)
Saint-Étienne-de-Beauharnois (M)	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield (V)
Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague (P)	

The proposed division of Beauharnois would be identical to the current division.

BORDUAS

56,885 electors (+ 17.6 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Borduas would comprise the following municipalities:

Beloeil (V)	Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu (M)
McMasterville (M)	Saint-Jean-Baptiste (M)
Mont-Saint-Hilaire (V)	Sainte-Madeleine (VL)
Otterburn Park (V)	Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu (M)
Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu (M)	Sainte-Marie-Madeleine (P)
Saint-Charles-sur-Richelieu (M)	Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil (M)

The proposed division of Borduas would be identical to the current division.

BROME-MISSISQUOI

56,746 electors (+ 17.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Brome-Missisquoi would comprise the following municipalities:

Abercorn (VL)	Notre-Dame-de-Stanbridge (M)
Bedford (CT)	Pike River (M)
Bedford (V)	Saint-Alphonse-de-Granby (M)
Bolton-Ouest (M)	Saint-Armand (M)
Brigham (M)	Saint-Ignace-de-Stanbridge (M)
Brome (VL)	Sainte-Sabine (M)
Bromont (V)	Shefford (CT)
Cowansville (V)	Stanbridge East (M)
Dunham (V)	Stanbridge Station (M)
East Farnham (M)	Sutton (V)
Farnham (V)	Warden (VL)
Frelighsburg (M)	Waterloo (V)
Lac-Brome (V)	

The proposed division of Brome-Missisquoi would be identical to the current division.

CHAMBLY

47,413 electors (-2.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chambly would comprise the following municipalities:

Carignan (V)	Saint-Basile-le-Grand (V)
Chambly (V)	Saint-Mathias-sur-Richelieu (M)
Richelieu (V)	

The proposed division of Chambly would be identical to the current division.

CHÂTEAUGUAY

50,891 electors (+ 5.2 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Châteauguay would comprise the following municipalities:

Châteauguay (V)	Mercier (V)
Léry (V)	Saint-Isidore (P)

It would also comprise the Indian reserve of Kahnawake.

The proposed division of Châteauguay would be identical to the current division.

GRANBY

51,015 electors (+ 5.4 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Granby would comprise the Ville de Granby.

The proposed division of Granby would be identical to the current division.

HUNTINGDON

42,114 electors (- 13.0 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Huntingdon would comprise the following municipalities:

Dundee (CT)	Sainte-Barbe (M)
Elgin (M)	Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle (P)
Franklin (M)	Saint-Chrysostome (M)
Godmanchester (CT)	Sainte-Clotilde (M)
Havelock (CT)	Saint-Cyprien-de-Napierville (M)
Hemmingford (CT)	Saint-Édouard (M)
Hemmingford (VL)	Saint-Jacques-le-Mineur (M)
Hinchinbrooke (M)	Sainte-Martine (M)

Howick (M)	Saint-Michel (M)
Huntingdon (V)	Saint-Patrice-de-Sherrington (M)
Lacolle (M)	Saint-Paul-de-l'Île-aux-Noix (M)
Napierville (M)	Saint-Urbain-Premier (M)
Ormstown (M)	Saint-Valentin (M)
Saint-Anicet (M)	Très-Saint-Sacrement (P)

It would also comprise the Indian reserve of Akwesasne.

The proposed division of Huntingdon would be identical to the current division

IBERVILLE

47,082 electors (-2.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Iberville would comprise the following municipalities:

Ange-Gardien (M)	Sainte-Anne-de-Sabrevois (P)
Henryville (M)	Sainte-Brigide-d'Iberville (M)
Marieville (V)	Saint-Césaire (V)
Mont-Saint-Grégoire (M)	Saint-Georges-de-Clarenceville (M)
Noyan (M)	Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford (M)
Rougemont (M)	Saint-Sébastien (M)
Saint-Alexandre (M)	Venise-en-Québec (M)
Sainte-Angèle-de-Monnoir (M)	

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

The proposed division of Iberville would be identical to the current division.

LA PINIÈRE

53,697 electors (+ 11.0 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of La Pinière would comprise 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.

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of La Pinière (60,885 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current electoral division of La Pinière (7,188 electors) situated in 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

LAPORTE

53,341 electors (+ 10.2 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

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

In addition, it would comprise 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 would comprise 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.

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Laporte (46,153 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of La Pinière (7,188 electors) situated in the Ville de Brossard and 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.	None

LA PRAIRIE

42,794 electors (- 11.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of La Prairie would comprise the following municipalities:

Candiac (V)	La Prairie (V)
Delson (V)	Saint-Philippe (M)

The proposed division of La Prairie would be identical to the current division.

MARIE-VICTORIN

47,053 electors (-2.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Marie-Victorin would comprise 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 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.

The proposed division of Marie-Victorin would be identical to the current division.

MONTARVILLE

52,368 electors (+ 8.2% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Montarville would comprise the following municipalities:

Boucherville (V)	Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville (V)
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The proposed division of Montarville would be identical to the current division.

RICHELIEU

44,249 electors (-8.6% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Richelieu would comprise the following municipalities:

Massueville (VL)	Saint-Louis (M)
Saint-Aimé (M)	Saint-Marcel-de-Richelieu (M)
Sainte-Anne-de-Sorel (M)	Saint-Ours (V)
Saint-Bernard-de-Michaudville (M)	Saint-Robert (M)
Saint-David (M)	Saint-Roch-de-Richelieu (M)
Saint-Gérard-Majella (P)	Sainte-Victoire-de-Sorel (M)
Saint-Joseph-de-Sorel (V)	Sorel-Tracy (V)
Saint-Jude (M)	Yamaska (M)

The proposed division of Richelieu would be identical to the current division.

SAINT-HYACINTHE

57,937 electors (+19.7% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Saint-Hyacinthe would comprise the following municipalities:

La Présentation (M)	Saint-Hyacinthe (V)
Saint-Barnabé-Sud (M)	Saint-Liboire (M)
Saint-Damase (M)	Saint-Pie (V)
Saint-Dominique (M)	Saint-Simon (M)
Saint-Hugues (M)	

The proposed division of Saint-Hyacinthe would be identical to the current division.

SAINT-JEAN

59,595 electors (+ 23.2 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

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

The proposed division of Saint-Jean would be identical to the current division.

SANGUINET

40,135 electors (- 17.1 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Sanguinet would comprise the following municipalities:

Sainte-Catherine (V)	Saint-Mathieu (M)
Saint-Constant (V)	Saint-Rémi (V)

The proposed division of Sanguinet would be identical to the current division.

SOULANGES

53,110 electors (+ 9.8 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Soulanges would comprise the following municipalities:

Coteau-du-Lac (V)	Saint-Clet (M)
Hudson (V)	Sainte-Justine-de-Newton (M)
Les Cèdres (M)	Saint-Lazare (V)
Les Coteaux (M)	Sainte-Marthe (M)
Pointe-des-Cascades (VL)	Saint-Polycarpe (M)
Pointe-Fortune (VL)	Saint-Télesphore (M)
Rigaud (V)	Saint-Zotique (M)
Rivière-Beaudette (M)	Très-Saint-Rédempteur (M)

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Soulanges (49,056 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
Part of the current division of Vaudreuil (4,054 electors) corresponding to the Ville d'Hudson.	None

TAILLON

52,074 electors (+ 7.6 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Taillon would comprise 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.

The proposed division of Taillon would be identical to the current division.

VACHON

49,836 electors (+ 3.0 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Vachon would comprise 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.

The proposed division of Vachon would be identical to the current division.

VAUDREUIL

55,358 electors (+ 14.4 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Vaudreuil would comprise the following municipalities:

L'Île-Cadieux (V)	Terrasse-Vaudreuil (M)
L'Île-Perrot (V)	Vaudreuil-Dorion (V)
Notre-Dame-de-l'Île-Perrot (V)	Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac (VL)
Pincourt (V)	

Change made

The electoral division would thus be formed based on the current division of Vaudreuil (59,412 electors) and the following change:

Addition	Withdrawal
None	Part of the current division of Vaudreuil (4,054 electors) corresponding to the Ville d'Hudson.

VERCHÈRES

58,127 electors (+ 20.1 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Verchères would comprise the following municipalities:

Calixa-Lavallée (M)	Sainte-Julie (V)
Contrecoeur (V)	Varennnes (V)
Saint-Amable (M)	Verchères (M)

The proposed division of Verchères would be identical to the current division.

2.3.13 NORD-DU-QUÉBEC

1) Portrait of the situation

The Nord-du-Québec region's current electoral division is as follows:

Current electoral division (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Ungava	26,948	-44.3 %
<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.

Situated north of the 49th parallel, the Nord-du-Québec region extends to the northern boundary of Québec. With a surface area of over 855,000 square kilometres, it is the province's most sizeable electoral region, encompassing 55.5 % of its territory. The region includes, however, barely 0.4 % of Québec's total electoral population, making it the least populous region in the province. Its road network is poorly developed. It mainly serves the south of the region where the majority of the population resides and where the Ville de Chibougamau, the most populous municipality of the region, is located.

The Nord-du-Québec region comprises a single electoral division, namely Ungava. It derogates from the numerical criterion set in the Act, presenting an exceptional negative deviation of -44.3 %. Its electoral population has increased considerably in the past few years, by 13.1 % compared to the province's rate of 7.0 %. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the region's population is likely to continue to grow at the same pace in the years to come.

It is noteworthy that the Commission has been granting an exceptional status to this division since 1988.

2) Reasons for maintaining the preliminary report proposal

In the context of the establishment of the electoral map in 2011, the Commission again granted the electoral division of Ungava an exceptional status, under the provisions of section 17 of the Election Act. As the socio-economic and geographical realities of this region remain unchanged, the Commission considers that it is still justified in granting an exceptional status to this electoral division.

The reasons for the exceptional status of the electoral division of Ungava are stated in section 2.1 of this report.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

UNGAVA

26,948 electors (-44.3 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Ungava would comprise the following municipalities:

Akulivik (VN)	Lebel-sur-Quévillon (V)
Aupaluk (VN)	Matagami (V)
Chapais (V)	Mistissini (VC)
Chibougamau (V)	Nemaska (VC)
Chisasibi (VC)	Puvirnituq (VN)
Eastmain (VC)	Quaqtaq (VN)
Gouvernement régional d'Eeyou Istchee Baie-James (M)	Salluit (VN)
Inukjuak (VN)	Tasiujaq (VN)
Ivujivik (VN)	Umiujaq (VN)
Kangiqsualujjuaq (VN)	Waskaganish (VC)
Kangiqsujuaq (VN)	Waswanipi (VC)
Kangirsuk (VN)	Wemindji (VC)
Kuujjuaq (VN)	Whapmagoostui (VC)
Kuujuarapik (VN)	

It would also comprise the Indian settlement of Oujé-Bougoumou.

It would also comprise the following reserved lands:

Akulivik (TI)	Kuujjuarapik (TI)
Aupaluk (TI)	Mistissini (TC)
Chisasibi (TC)	Nemaska (TC)
Eastmain (TC)	Quaqtaq (TI)
Inukjuak (TI)	Salluit (TI)
Ivujivik (TI)	Tasiujaq (TI)
Kangiqsualujuaq (TI)	Umiujaq (TI)
Kangiqsujuaq (TI)	Waskaganish (TC)
Kangirsuk (TI)	Waswanipi (TC)
Kiggaluk (TI)	Wemindji (TC)
Killiniq (TI)	Whapmagoostui (TC)
Kuujuaq (TI)	

In addition, this division would comprise the unorganized territory of Baie-d'Hudson.

Finally, it would comprise 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.

The proposed division of Ungava would be identical to the current division.

2.3.14 OUTAOUAIS

1) Portrait of the situation

The Outaouais region's current electoral divisions are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Chapleau	54,783	+ 13.2 %
Gatineau	57,843	+ 19.5 %
Hull	52,780	+ 9.1 %
Papineau	58,391	+ 20.7 %
Pontiac	50,425	+ 4.2 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	—
<i>Minimum limit (- 25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	—
<i>Maximum limit (+ 25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Outaouais region comprises five electoral divisions. Between 2007 and 2014, its number of electors grew significantly, namely by 9.4 %, while Québec's overall growth rate was 7.0 %. Its electoral weight has therefore been on the rise since the last revision of the electoral map. According to the demographic forecast of the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the Outaouais region's population should continue to experience an important increase in the years to come.

The Outaouais region is essentially composed of rural municipalities developing around the urban hub of the Ville de Gatineau, where 69.4 % of the region's electoral population resides. Chapleau and Hull form the two electoral divisions which are mainly urban, whereas those of Gatineau, Papineau, and Pontiac are essentially rural. Because of its large population, the Ville de Gatineau is divided among the five electoral divisions that comprise the region.

All of the Outaouais region's electoral divisions have experienced an increase in their electoral population since 2007. Furthermore, they all have a greater number of electors than the provincial average. In the more urban divisions of Chapleau and Hull, which post deviations from the provincial average of respectively + 13.2 % and + 9.1 %, the number of electors has been increasing at a slower rate than the provincial one. However, the increase has been more significant in the more rural divisions of Gatineau, Papineau, and Pontiac thanks to the development of the Ville de Gatineau and its suburbs, which has continued in recent years. In these divisions, growth rates vary between 11.5 % and 13.3 %, well above the provincial average.

Moreover, given their deviations from the provincial average of respectively + 19.5 % and + 20.7 %, if the divisions of Gatineau and Papineau remain unchanged, their number of electors could potentially exceed the maximum limit of + 25 % provided for in the Election Act. As for the electoral division of Pontiac, its situation is not as critical since its number of electors is close to the provincial average.

2) Preliminary delimitation proposal

The changes proposed by the Commission in its preliminary report aimed at reducing the number of electors in the divisions of Gatineau and Papineau, due to their deviation from the provincial average, deemed of concern.

The first change proposed consisted in transferring the Municipalité de Chelsea from the electoral division of Gatineau to the electoral division of Hull. This change would significantly reduce the number of electors in the division of Gatineau.

The delimitation proposal also suggested an expansion of the electoral division of Chapleau onto the territory of the division of Papineau. To do this, the boundary between the divisions of Chapleau and Papineau would be moved east into the Ville de Gatineau. The number of electors of the division of Papineau would thus comply with the numerical criterion set out in the Election Act for the years to come.

Proposed electoral divisions in the preliminary report	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Chapleau	57,071	+ 17.9 %
Gatineau	52,875	+ 9.3 %
Hull	57,748	+ 19.3 %
Papineau	56,103	+ 15.9 %
Pontiac	50,425	+ 4.2 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	—
<i>Minimum limit (- 25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	—
<i>Maximum limit (+ 25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

3) The revised delimitation proposal

During the public hearing held by the Commission following publication of its preliminary report, interveners in the Outaouais region unanimously voted against the transfer of the Municipalité de Chelsea from the electoral division of Gatineau to that of Hull.

This proposal would contravene the respect of natural communities by joining the rural Municipalité de Chelsea to the urban division of Hull. Moreover, it would not take into account the sense of belonging of Municipalité de Chelsea residents to the Collines-de-l'Outaouais RCM and the community of interest it shares with the other municipalities of this RCM.

Furthermore, some interveners asked the Commission to look at more sustainable solutions for the region, such as the addition of a division, based on the expected growth of the electoral population in the Outaouais region in the coming years.

After hearing submissions from the community, the Commission took the comments made into consideration and revised its delimitation proposal for the Outaouais region. It proposes no changes to the delimitation of the electoral divisions in the region during this revision exercise and thus to maintain the electoral divisions as they were established when the 2011 electoral map was revised. In this way, it prioritizes respecting the natural communities in place, within the context of a delimitation reflecting residents' sense of community belonging.

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Chapleau	54,783	+ 13.2 %
Gatineau	57,843	+ 19.5 %
Hull	52,780	+ 9.1 %
Papineau	58,391	+ 20.7 %
Pontiac	50,425	+ 4.2 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	–
<i>Minimum limit (- 25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	–
<i>Maximum limit (+ 25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

CHAPLEAU

54,783 electors (+ 13.2 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Chapleau would comprise 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.

The proposed division of Chapleau would be identical to the current division.

GATINEAU

57,843 electors (+ 19.5 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Gatineau would comprise the following municipalities:

Aumond (CT)	Grand-Remous (M)
Blue Sea (M)	Kazabazua (M)
Bois-Franc (M)	Lac-Sainte-Marie (M)
Bouchette (M)	La Pêche (M)
Cantley (M)	Low (CT)
Cayamant (M)	Maniwaki (V)
Chelsea (M)	Messines (M)
Déléage (M)	Montcerf-Lytton (M)
Denholm (M)	Sainte-Thérèse-de-la-Gatineau (M)
Egan-Sud (M)	Val-des-Monts (M)
Gracefield (V)	

It would also comprise 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.

In addition, it would comprise the following Indian reserves:

Kitigan Zibi	Lac-Rapide
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This division would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Cascades-Malignes	Lac-Moselle
Dépôt-Échouani	Lac-Pythonga
Lac-Lenôtre	

The proposed division of Gatineau would be identical to the current division.

HULL

52,780 electors (+ 9.1 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Hull would comprise the 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.

The proposed division of Hull would be identical to the current division.

PAPINEAU

58,391 electors (+ 20.7 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Papineau would comprise the following municipalities:

Boileau (M)	Mulgrave-et-Derry (M)
Bowman (M)	Namur (M)
Chénéville (M)	Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours (M)
Duhamel (M)	Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix (M)
Fassett (M)	Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette (M)
Lac-des-Plages (M)	Papineauville (M)
Lac-Simon (M)	Plaisance (M)
L'Ange-Gardien (M)	Ripon (M)
Lochaber (CT)	Saint-André-Avellin (M)

Lochaber-Partie-Ouest (CT)	Saint-Émile-de-Suffolk (M)
Mayo (M)	Saint-Sixte (M)
Montebello (M)	Thurso (V)
Montpellier (M)	Val-des-Bois (M)

It would also comprise 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.

The proposed division of Papineau would be identical to the current division.

PONTIAC

50,425 electors (+ 4.2 % deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Pontiac would comprise the following municipalities:

Alleyn-et-Cawood (M)	Mansfield-et-Pontefract (M)
Bristol (M)	Otter Lake (M)
Bryson (M)	Pontiac (M)
Campbell's Bay (M)	Portage-du-Fort (VL)
Chichester (CT)	Rapides-des-Joachims (M)
Clarendon (M)	Shawville (M)
Fort-Coulonge (VL)	Sheenboro (M)
L'Île-du-Grand-Calumet (M)	Thorne (M)
L'Isle-aux-Allumettes (M)	Waltham (M)
Litchfield (M)	

It would also comprise 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 would also comprise the unorganized territory of Lac-Nilgaut.

The proposed division of Pontiac would be identical to the current division.

2.3.15 SAGUENAY—LAC-SAINT-JEAN

1) Portrait of the situation

The current electoral divisions of the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region are as follows:

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Chicoutimi	46,769	-3.3%
Dubuc	40,216	-16.9%
Jonquière	45,571	-5.8%
Lac-Saint-Jean	43,027	-11.1%
Roberval	45,023	-7.0%
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,387</i>	–
<i>Minimum limit (-25 %)</i>	<i>36,290</i>	–
<i>Maximum limit (+25 %)</i>	<i>60,484</i>	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

The Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region comprises five electoral divisions. At the heart of its vast territory lie the Saguenay river fjord and the lac Saint-Jean, around which the majority of the population resides. The Ville de Saguenay is by far the most populous municipality: with 116,500 electors, it is home to more than half the electoral population of the region.

Since the last revision of the electoral map, the number of electors in the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region has increased at a rate of 3.2%. This is slower than the 7.0% growth that Québec as a whole has experienced during the same period. According to the demographic forecast of Institut de la statistique du Québec, the recent trend in the region should continue in the years to come.

Among the five electoral divisions of the region, only the division of Dubuc has seen its electoral population increase faster than that of Québec since 2007, with a growth rate of 7.5%. The electoral divisions of Chicoutimi, Jonquière, and Lac-Saint-Jean have experienced an increase in their number of electors, but at respectively 1.4%, 3.7% and 4.6%, their growth rates remain lower than the provincial one. Only the electoral division of Roberval has posted a decrease in its number of electors since 2007, with a decline of 0.4%.

All the divisions of the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region post a negative deviation from the provincial average, but remain within the limits of the numerical criterion provided for in the Election Act. The two least populous divisions, those of Dubuc and Lac-Saint-Jean, present deviations from the provincial average of respectively -16.9% and -11.1%. Varying between -7.0% and -3.3%, the deviations in the number of electors of the divisions of Roberval, Jonquière, and Chicoutimi are closer to the provincial average. The region does not have divisions that present an exceptional deviation or a critical situation.

2) Reasons for maintaining the preliminary report proposal

In its preliminary report, the Commission proposed that the electoral divisions of the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region remain identical to the existing electoral divisions since they contain a balanced number of voters, their delimitation respects the communities in place, and none of the five divisions is in a situation of exception.

Having received no comments from residents, the Commission is maintaining its preliminary report delimitation proposal for the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region.

3) Description of the proposed electoral divisions

CHICOUTIMI

46,769 electors (-3.3% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

The proposed division of Chicoutimi would be identical to the current division.

DUBUC

40,216 electors (-16.9% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Dubuc would comprise the following municipalities:

Bégin (M)	Saint-Charles-de-Bourget (M)
Ferland-et-Boilleau (M)	Saint-David-de-Falardeau (M)
L'Anse-Saint-Jean (M)	Saint-Félix-d'Otis (M)
Petit-Saguenay (M)	Saint-Fulgence (M)
Rivière-Éternité (M)	Saint-Honoré (V)
Saint-Ambroise (M)	Sainte-Rose-du-Nord (P)

This division would also comprise a part of the Ville de Saguenay corresponding to the borough of La Baie.

It would also comprise 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 would also comprise a part of the Ville de Saguenay corresponding to the part of the borough of Jonquière situated to the north of the rivière Saguenay.

Finally, it would comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Ministuk	Mont-Valin
Lalemant	

The proposed division of Dubuc would be identical to the current division.

JONQUIÈRE

45,571 electors (-5.8% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

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

The proposed division of Jonquière would be identical to the current division.

LAC-SAINT-JEAN

43,027 electors (-11.1% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Lac-Saint-Jean would comprise the following municipalities:

Alma (V)	Métabetchouan–Lac-à-la-Croix (V)
Desbiens (V)	Saint-Bruno (M)
Hébertville (M)	Saint-Gédéon (M)
Hébertville-Station (VL)	Saint-Henri-de-Taillon (M)
Labrecque (M)	Saint-Ludger-de-Milot (M)
Lamarche (M)	Sainte-Monique (M)
Larouche (M)	Saint-Nazaire (M)
L'Ascension-de-Notre-Seigneur (P)	

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Belle-Rivière	Lac-Moncouche
Lac-Achouakan	Mont-Apica

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

The proposed division of Lac-Saint-Jean would be identical to the current division.

ROBERVAL

45,023 electors (-7.0% deviation from the provincial average)

Description

The electoral division of Roberval would comprise the following municipalities:

Albanel (M)	Saint-Augustin (P)
Chambord (M)	Saint-Edmond-les-Plaines (M)
Dolbeau-Mistassini (V)	Saint-Eugène-d'Argentenay (M)
Girardville (M)	Saint-Félicien (V)
Lac-Bouchette (M)	Saint-François-de-Sales (M)
La Doré (P)	Sainte-Hedwidge (M)
Normandin (V)	Sainte-Jeanne-d'Arc (VL)
Notre-Dame-de-Lorette (M)	Saint-Prime (M)
Péribonka (M)	Saint-Stanislas (M)
Roberval (V)	Saint-Thomas-Didyme (M)
Saint-André-du-Lac-Saint-Jean (VL)	

This division would also comprise the Indian reserve of Mashteuiatsh.

It would also comprise the following unorganized territories:

Lac-Ashuapmushuan	Rivière-Mistassini
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Moreover, it would comprise the part of the unorganized territory of Passes-Dangereuses made up of the township of Proulx (part) and the township of Hudon.

The proposed division of Roberval would be identical to the current division.

CONCLUSION

With the tabling of its second report, the Commission de la représentation électorale is taking an additional step towards the definitive establishment of the new electoral map of Québec.

The process of revising the electoral map began immediately after the general election of April 7, 2014. On March 17, 2015, the Commission tabled the preliminary report in the National Assembly, presenting its proposal for the delimitation of Québec's electoral divisions. The purpose of this proposal was to correct the inequalities in representation that had arisen over time in certain regions of Québec since the 2011 electoral map was established.

The preliminary electoral division delimitation proposal was submitted for consultation to residents, organizations, and Members of the National Assembly during public hearings held by the Commission in the months following the tabling of the preliminary report in the National Assembly. It was subsequently submitted to the Committee on the National Assembly.

The Commission is taking advantage of the tabling of this report to underline the 18-month period between the tabling of the preliminary report in the National Assembly and the date on which the report was studied by the Committee on the National Assembly. Considering this timeframe quite long, it is asking the National Assembly to study the possibility of amending the Election Act so that it may establish a maximum time between these two stages of the electoral boundary delimitation process. This would ensure that the new electoral map would come into force in a sufficient time frame before the next general election and could thus be used in time for the election. During the previous delimitation exercise, 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.

That being said, the Commission is completely satisfied with the work accomplished during public hearings held in many regions of Québec. The submissions it heard and the documents it received helped the Commission come to a fuller understanding of Québec's regions. This information provided

additional insight into the natural communities that comprise them, the socio-economic ties and sense of belonging that bind them, as well as the geographic context in which they evolve.

As such, the Commission considers that its revised delimitation proposal is more representative of the natural communities of the regions of Québec, while being fair and equitable for the electors of the province and respecting the principle of effective representation of electors.

The Commission wishes to emphasize that within five days following the tabling of the report outlining the revised delimitation proposal, a debate limited to five hours shall be held in the National Assembly. Within the 10 days following the tabling of the report, the Commission shall establish the delimitation of electoral divisions and give them names. The list of electoral divisions shall then be published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

The new electoral map will come into force when the legislature of the National Assembly ends. However, if it occurs before the expiry of three months from publication of the new electoral map in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, the general election shall be held according to the actual delimitation, namely that of 2011.

In closing, the Commission wishes to emphasize that there is still time for MNAs, organizations, and the general public to comment on the delimitation or naming of electoral divisions by contacting it by way of regular mail, email, telephone, or the Québec electoral map website.

The contact information of the Commission is provided below:

La Commission de la représentation électorale

Édifice René-Lévesque, 4th floor
3460 rue de La Pérade
Quebec City (Québec) G1X 3Y5

Telephone:	1-888-353-2846
Email:	info@electionsquebec.qc.ca
Web sites:	electionsquebec.qc.ca lacarte.electionsquebec.qc.ca

APPENDIX I

Number of electors of the 125 current electoral divisions as of November 30, 2014

Current electoral divisions (2011)	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	45,225	-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	58,638	+21.2 %
Blainville	59,705	+23.4 %
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	49,240	+1.8 %
Chapleau	54,783	+13.2 %
Charlesbourg	52,849	+9.2 %
Charlevoix-Côte-de-Beaupré	51,276	+6.0 %
Châteauguay	50,891	+5.2 %
Chauveau	58,106	+20.1 %
Chicoutimi	46,769	-3.3 %
Chomedey	59,134	+22.2 %
<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		
Current electoral divisions (2011)	Number	Deviation*
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	55,765	+ 15.2 %
Côte-du-Sud	50,426	+ 4.2 %
Crémazie	47,038	- 2.8 %
D'Arcy-McGee	41,166	- 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	49,375	+ 2.0 %
Gaspé	30,593	- 36.8 %
Gatineau	57,843	+ 19.5 %
Gouin	43,953	- 9.2 %
Granby	51,015	+ 5.4 %
Groulx	57,377	+ 18.6 %
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	58,322	+ 20.5 %
Jonquière	45,571	- 5.8 %
Labelle	47,738	- 1.3 %
Lac-Saint-Jean	43,027	- 11.1 %
LaFontaine	41,876	- 13.5 %
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (- 25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+ 25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
La Peltrie	56,252	+ 16.3 %
La Pinière	60,885	+ 25.8 %
Laporte	46,153	- 4.6 %
La Prairie	42,794	- 11.6 %
L'Assomption	52,985	+ 9.5 %
Laurier-Dorion	47,515	- 1.8 %
Laval-des-Rapides	55,007	+ 13.7 %
Laviolette	35,748	- 26.1 %
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	48,109	- 0.6 %
Masson	51,591	+ 6.6 %
Matane-Matapédia	47,061	- 2.7 %
Mégantic	38,687	- 20.0 %
Mercier	39,826	- 17.7 %
Mille-Îles	43,188	- 10.7 %
Mirabel	61,975	+ 28.1 %
Montarville	52,368	+ 8.2 %
Montmorency	56,456	+ 16.7 %
Mont-Royal	43,975	- 9.1 %
Nelligan	58,435	+ 20.8 %
Nicolet-Bécancour	39,562	- 18.2 %
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	40,663	- 16.0 %
Orford	41,517	- 14.2 %
Outremont	39,526	- 18.3 %
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (- 25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+ 25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of November 30, 2014	
	Number	Deviation*
Papineau	58,391	+20.7 %
Pointe-aux-Trembles	40,999	-15.3 %
Pontiac	50,425	+4.2 %
Portneuf	41,548	-14.1 %
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	64,508	+33.3 %
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue	44,549	-7.9 %
Saint-François	56,289	+16.3 %
Saint-Henri-Sainte-Anne	56,561	+16.9 %
Saint-Hyacinthe	57,937	+19.7 %
Saint-Jean	59,595	+23.2 %
Saint-Jérôme	56,834	+17.5 %
Saint-Laurent	55,885	+15.5 %
Sainte-Marie-Saint-Jacques	42,729	-11.7 %
Saint-Maurice	36,584	-24.4 %
Sainte-Rose	51,473	+6.4 %
Sanguinet	40,135	-17.1 %
Sherbrooke	49,406	+2.1 %
Soulanges	49,056	+1.4 %
Taillon	52,074	+7.6 %
Taschereau	49,132	+1.5 %
<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		
Current electoral divisions (2011)	Number	Deviation*
Terrebonne	55,028	+ 13.7 %
Trois-Rivières	43,858	- 9.4 %
Ungava	26,948	- 44.3 %
Vachon	49,836	+ 3.0 %
Vanier–Les Rivières	56,730	+ 17.2 %
Vaudreuil	59,412	+ 22.8 %
Verchères	58,127	+ 20.1 %
Verdun	49,052	+ 1.4 %
Viau	41,750	- 13.7 %
Vimont	45,485	- 6.0 %
Westmount–Saint-Louis	39,850	- 17.6 %
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 II

Number of electors of the 125 proposed electoral divisions as of November 30, 2014

Proposed electoral divisions	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	53,047	+9.6%
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%
Chicoutimi	46,769	-3.3%
<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		
Proposed electoral divisions	Number	Deviation*
Chomedey	56,596	+17.0 %
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	55,765	+15.2 %
Côte-du-Sud	50,426	+4.2 %
Crémazie	47,038	-2.8 %
D'Arcy-McGee	41,166	-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	48,616	+0.5 %
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 %
Labelle	47,738	-1.3 %
Lac-Saint-Jean	43,027	-11.1 %
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Electors as of November 30, 2014		
Proposed electoral divisions	Number	Deviation*
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	53,536	+10.6%
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	52,963	+9.5%
Masson	43,396	-10.3%
Matane-Matapédia	47,061	-2.7%
Mégantic	38,687	-20.0%
Mercier	49,768	+2.9%
Mille-Îles	43,188	-10.7%
Mirabel	50,768	+4.9%
Montarville	52,368	+8.2%
Montmorency	56,456	+16.7%
Mont-Royal	43,975	-9.1%
Nelligan	58,435	+20.8%
Nicolet-Bécancour	39,562	-18.2%
Orford	41,517	-14.2%
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Electors as of November 30, 2014		
Proposed electoral divisions	Number	Deviation*
Outremont	44,550	- 7.9 %
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	55,425	+ 14.5 %
Saint-Hyacinthe	57,937	+ 19.7 %
Saint-Jean	59,595	+ 23.2 %
Saint-Jérôme	56,834	+ 17.5 %
Saint-Laurent	55,885	+ 15.5 %
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 %
Provincial average	48,387	—
Minimum limit (- 25 %)	36,290	—
Maximum limit (+ 25 %)	60,484	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Electors as of November 30, 2014		
Proposed electoral divisions	Number	Deviation*
Terrebonne	55,028	+ 13.7 %
Trois-Rivières	53,993	+ 11.6 %
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 %
Ville-Marie	47,646	- 1.5 %
Vimont	45,485	- 6.0 %
Westmount–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	54,886	+ 13.4 %
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 III

Number of electors of the 125 current electoral divisions as of September 30, 2016

Current electoral divisions (2011)	Electors as of September 30, 2016	
	Number	Deviation*
Abitibi-Est	33,779	-31.0 %
Abitibi-Ouest	35,281	-27.9 %
Acadie	50,652	+3.5 %
Anjou-Louis-Riel	44,120	-9.9 %
Argenteuil	46,283	-5.5 %
Arthabaska	60,262	+23.1 %
Beauce-Nord	42,830	-12.5 %
Beauce-Sud	48,734	-0.4 %
Beauharnois	46,986	-4.0 %
Bellechasse	43,591	-11.0 %
Berthier	57,698	+17.9 %
Bertrand	60,139	+22.9 %
Blainville	61,400	+25.4 %
Bonaventure	35,814	-26.8 %
Borduas	57,400	+17.3 %
Bourassa-Sauvé	49,129	+0.4 %
Bourget	50,074	+2.3 %
Brome-Missisquoi	57,792	+18.1 %
Chambly	48,852	-0.2 %
Champlain	49,445	+1.0 %
Chapleau	55,190	+12.7 %
Charlesbourg	53,476	+9.2 %
Charlevoix-Côte-de-Beaupré	51,545	+5.3 %
Châteauguay	51,770	+5.8 %
<i>Provincial average</i>	<i>48,952</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Minimum limit (-25 %)</i>	<i>36,714</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Maximum limit (+25 %)</i>	<i>61,190</i>	<i>—</i>

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Electors as of September 30, 2016		
Current electoral divisions (2011)	Number	Deviation*
Chauveau	59,476	+21.5 %
Chicoutimi	46,335	-5.3 %
Chomedey	59,738	+22.0 %
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	56,785	+16.0 %
Côte-du-Sud	50,218	+2.6 %
Crémazie	47,605	-2.8 %
D'Arcy-McGee	41,388	-15.5 %
Deux-Montagnes	47,890	-2.2 %
Drummond-Bois-Francis	50,711	+3.6 %
Dubuc	40,335	-17.6 %
Duplessis	37,856	-22.7 %
Fabre	50,398	+3.0 %
Gaspé	30,048	-38.6 %
Gatineau	58,560	+19.6 %
Gouin	43,954	-10.2 %
Granby	51,794	+5.8 %
Groulx	57,782	+18.0 %
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	42,569	-13.0 %
Hull	53,435	+9.2 %
Huntingdon	42,867	-12.4 %
Iberville	47,634	-2.7 %
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10,670	-78.2 %
Jacques-Cartier	45,358	-7.3 %
Jean-Lesage	46,478	-5.1 %
Jeanne-Mance-Viger	50,869	+3.9 %
Jean-Talon	45,199	-7.7 %
Johnson	58,870	+20.3 %
Joliette	58,785	+20.1 %
Jonquière	45,221	-7.6 %
Provincial average	48,952	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,714	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	61,190	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Electors as of September 30, 2016		
Current electoral divisions (2011)	Number	Deviation*
Labelle	48,246	- 1.4 %
Lac-Saint-Jean	43,083	- 12.0 %
LaFontaine	42,216	- 13.8 %
La Peltrie	57,474	+ 17.4 %
La Pinière	61,878	+ 26.4 %
Laporte	46,492	- 5.0 %
La Prairie	43,756	- 10.6 %
L'Assomption	54,251	+ 10.8 %
Laurier-Dorion	47,881	- 2.2 %
Laval-des-Rapides	55,380	+ 13.1 %
Laviolette	35,456	- 27.6 %
Lévis	47,756	- 2.4 %
Lotbinière-Frontenac	55,124	+ 12.6 %
Louis-Hébert	45,470	- 7.1 %
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	53,623	+ 9.5 %
Marie-Victorin	47,208	- 3.6 %
Marquette	47,035	- 3.9 %
Maskinongé	48,606	- 0.7 %
Masson	52,467	+ 7.2 %
Matane-Matapédia	46,542	- 4.9 %
Mégantic	38,671	- 21.0 %
Mercier	39,615	- 19.1 %
Mille-Îles	43,978	- 10.2 %
Mirabel	65,336	+ 33.5 %
Montarville	53,021	+ 8.3 %
Montmorency	57,070	+ 16.6 %
Mont-Royal	44,992	- 8.1 %
Nelligan	58,692	+ 19.9 %
Nicolet-Bécancour	39,724	- 18.9 %
Provincial average	48,952	—
Minimum limit (- 25 %)	36,714	—
Maximum limit (+ 25 %)	61,190	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Electors as of September 30, 2016		
Current electoral divisions (2011)	Number	Deviation*
Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	40,997	- 16.3 %
Orford	42,409	- 13.4 %
Outremont	39,308	- 19.7 %
Papineau	59,336	+ 21.2 %
Pointe-aux-Trembles	41,026	- 16.2 %
Pontiac	51,385	+ 5.0 %
Portneuf	42,225	- 13.7 %
René-Lévesque	33,563	- 31.4 %
Repentigny	51,791	+ 5.8 %
Richelieu	44,300	- 9.5 %
Richmond	59,366	+ 21.3 %
Rimouski	45,447	- 7.2 %
Rivière-du-Loup-Témiscouata	50,437	+ 3.0 %
Robert-Baldwin	55,591	+ 13.6 %
Roberval	44,863	- 8.4 %
Rosemont	52,930	+ 8.1 %
Rousseau	67,347	+ 37.6 %
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue	44,657	- 8.8 %
Saint-François	56,949	+ 16.3 %
Saint-Henri-Sainte-Anne	59,411	+ 21.4 %
Saint-Hyacinthe	58,242	+ 19.0 %
Saint-Jean	60,180	+ 22.9 %
Saint-Jérôme	58,796	+ 20.1 %
Saint-Laurent	57,140	+ 16.7 %
Sainte-Marie-Saint-Jacques	42,863	- 12.4 %
Saint-Maurice	36,618	- 25.2 %
Sainte-Rose	52,544	+ 7.3 %
Sanguinet	41,357	- 15.5 %
Sherbrooke	50,050	+ 2.2 %
Provincial average	48,952	—
Minimum limit (- 25 %)	36,714	—
Maximum limit (+ 25 %)	61,190	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Electors as of September 30, 2016		
Current electoral divisions (2011)	Number	Deviation*
Soulanges	50,338	+ 2.8 %
Taillon	52,936	+ 8.1 %
Taschereau	48,982	+ 0.1 %
Terrebonne	55,967	+ 14.3 %
Trois-Rivières	44,071	- 10.0 %
Ungava	27,423	- 44.0 %
Vachon	50,655	+ 3.5 %
Vanier–Les Rivières	57,203	+ 16.9 %
Vaudreuil	60,885	+ 24.4 %
Verchères	59,077	+ 20.7 %
Verdun	49,662	+ 1.5 %
Viau	42,190	- 13.8 %
Vimont	45,784	- 6.5 %
Westmount–Saint-Louis	40,617	- 17.0 %
Total	6,119,031	
Provincial average	48,952	–
Minimum limit (- 25 %)	36,714	–
Maximum limit (+ 25 %)	61,190	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

APPENDIX IV

Number of electors of the 125 proposed electoral divisions as of September 30, 2016

Proposed electoral divisions	Electors as of September 30, 2016	
	Number	Deviation*
Abitibi-Est	33,779	-31.0%
Abitibi-Ouest	35,281	-27.9%
Acadie	50,652	+3.5%
Anjou-Louis-Riel	44,120	-9.9%
Argenteuil	46,275	-5.5%
Arthabaska	60,262	+23.1%
Beauce-Nord	42,830	-12.5%
Beauce-Sud	48,734	-0.4%
Beauharnois	46,986	-4.0%
Bellechasse	43,591	-11.0%
Berthier	57,698	+17.9%
Bertrand	48,693	-0.5%
Blainville	56,591	+15.6%
Bonaventure	35,814	-26.8%
Borduas	57,400	+17.3%
Bourassa-Sauvé	49,129	+0.4%
Bourget	50,074	+2.3%
Brome-Missisquoi	57,792	+18.1%
Chambly	48,852	-0.2%
Champlain	53,185	+8.6%
Chapleau	55,190	+12.7%
Charlesbourg	57,457	+17.4%
Charlevoix-Côte-de-Beaupré	51,545	+5.3%
Châteauguay	51,770	+5.8%
Chauveau	55,495	+13.4%
Chicoutimi	46,335	-5.3%
Provincial average	48,952	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,714	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	61,190	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Electors as of September 30, 2016		
Proposed electoral divisions	Number	Deviation*
Chomedey	57,025	+ 16.5 %
Chutes-de-la-Chaudière	56,785	+ 16.0 %
Côte-du-Sud	50,218	+ 2.6 %
Crémazie	47,605	- 2.8 %
D'Arcy-McGee	41,388	- 15.5 %
Deux-Montagnes	47,890	- 2.2 %
Drummond-Bois-Francis	50,711	+ 3.6 %
Dubuc	40,335	- 17.6 %
Duplessis	37,856	- 22.7 %
Fabre	53,111	+ 8.5 %
Gaspé	30,048	- 38.6 %
Gatineau	58,560	+ 19.6 %
Gouin	43,954	- 10.2 %
Granby	51,794	+ 5.8 %
Groulx	52,158	+ 6.5 %
Hochelaga-Maisonneuve	49,664	+ 1.5 %
Hull	53,435	+ 9.2 %
Huntingdon	42,867	- 12.4 %
Iberville	47,634	- 2.7 %
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	10,670	- 78.2 %
Jacques-Cartier	45,358	- 7.3 %
Jean-Lesage	46,478	- 5.1 %
Jeanne-Mance-Viger	50,869	+ 3.9 %
Jean-Talon	45,199	- 7.7 %
Johnson	58,870	+ 20.3 %
Joliette	53,081	+ 8.4 %
Jonquière	45,221	- 7.6 %
Labelle	48,246	- 1.4 %
Lac-Saint-Jean	43,083	- 12.0 %
Provincial average	48,952	—
Minimum limit (- 25 %)	36,714	—
Maximum limit (+ 25 %)	61,190	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Electors as of September 30, 2016		
Proposed electoral divisions	Number	Deviation*
LaFontaine	42,216	-13.8%
La Peltrie	57,474	+17.4%
La Pinière	54,655	+11.7%
Laporte	53,715	+9.7%
La Prairie	43,756	-10.6%
L'Assomption	44,820	-8.4%
Laurier-Dorion	47,881	-2.2%
Laval-des-Rapides	55,380	+13.1%
Laviolette-Saint-Maurice	53,188	+8.7%
Les Plaines	39,258	-19.8%
Lévis	47,756	-2.4%
Lotbinière-Frontenac	55,124	+12.6%
Louis-Hébert	45,470	-7.1%
Marguerite-Bourgeoys	53,623	+9.5%
Marie-Victorin	47,208	-3.6%
Marquette	47,035	-3.9%
Maskinongé	53,562	+9.4%
Masson	44,659	-8.8%
Matane-Matapédia	46,542	-4.9%
Mégantic	38,671	-21.0%
Mercier	49,611	+1.3%
Mille-Îles	43,978	-10.2%
Mirabel	53,750	+9.8%
Montarville	53,021	+8.3%
Montmorency	57,070	+16.6%
Mont-Royal	44,992	-8.1%
Nelligan	58,692	+19.9%
Nicolet-Bécancour	39,724	-18.9%
Orford	42,409	-13.4%
Provincial average	48,952	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,714	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	61,190	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Electors as of September 30, 2016		
Proposed electoral divisions	Number	Deviation*
Outremont	44,272	-9.6%
Papineau	59,336	+21.2%
Pointe-aux-Trembles	41,026	-16.2%
Pontiac	51,385	+5.0%
Portneuf	42,225	-13.7%
Prévost	43,784	-10.6%
René-Lévesque	33,563	-31.4%
Repentigny	51,791	+5.8%
Richelieu	44,300	-9.5%
Richmond	59,366	+21.3%
Rimouski	45,447	-7.2%
Rivière-du-Loup-Témiscouata	50,437	+3.0%
Robert-Baldwin	55,591	+13.6%
Roberval	44,863	-8.4%
Rosemont	52,930	+8.1%
Rousseau	40,721	-16.8%
Rouyn-Noranda-Témiscamingue	44,657	-8.8%
Saint-François	56,949	+16.3%
Saint-Henri-Sainte-Anne	57,875	+18.2%
Saint-Hyacinthe	58,242	+19.0%
Saint-Jean	60,180	+22.9%
Saint-Jérôme	58,796	+20.1%
Saint-Laurent	57,140	+16.7%
Sainte-Rose	52,544	+7.3%
Sanguinet	41,357	-15.5%
Sherbrooke	50,050	+2.2%
Soulanges	54,501	+11.3%
Taillon	52,936	+8.1%
Taschereau	48,982	+0.1%
Provincial average	48,952	—
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,714	—
Maximum limit (+25 %)	61,190	—

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

Electors as of September 30, 2016		
Proposed electoral divisions	Number	Deviation*
Terrebonne	55,967	+ 14.3 %
Trois-Rivières	54,261	+ 10.8 %
Ungava	27,423	- 44.0 %
Vachon	50,655	+ 3.5 %
Vanier-Les Rivières	57,203	+ 16.9 %
Vaudreuil	56,722	+ 15.9 %
Verchères	59,077	+ 20.7 %
Verdun	49,662	+ 1.5 %
Viau	42,190	- 13.8 %
Ville-Marie	48,533	- 0.9 %
Vimont	45,784	- 6.5 %
Westmount–Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	55,425	+ 13.2 %
Total	6,119,031	
Provincial average	48,952	–
Minimum limit (-25 %)	36,714	–
Maximum limit (+25 %)	61,190	–

* Deviation of the number of electors from the provincial average.

APPENDIX V

List of abbreviations used to designate municipalities

In this report, and in particular on the appended map presenting the delimitation of the electoral divisions, the name of a local municipality is occasionally followed by an abbreviation. This abbreviation refers to the designation of the municipality.

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 naskapies (Naskapi reserved territories)
V	Ville (town)
VC	Village cri (Cree village)
VK	Village naskapi (Naskapi village)
VL	Village
VN	Village nordique (northern village)

