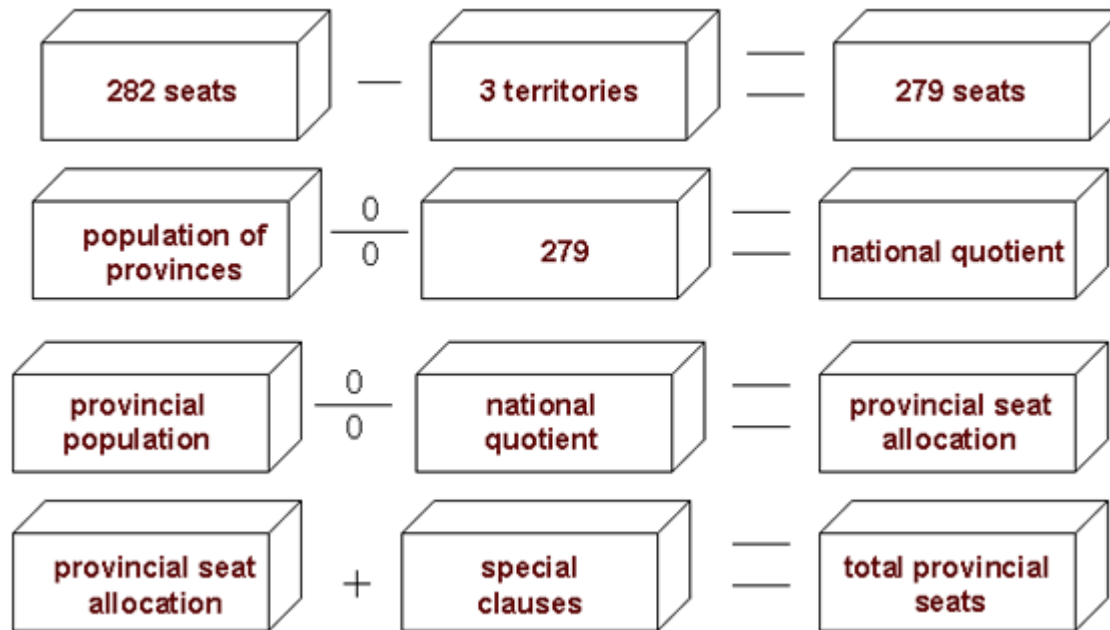


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REPRESENTATION FORMULA: DETAILED CALCULATIONS FOR 2001 CENSUS

	SENATE SEAT ALLOCATION	SEATS 33rd PARL.	POPULATION (2001 CENSUS)	DIVIDE BY NATIONAL QUOTIENT: 107,220 (ROUNDED)	ROUNDED RESULT	ADDITIONAL SEATS (SENATE CLAUSE)	ADDITIONAL SEATS (GRANDFATHER CLAUSE)	TOTAL SEATS	PROVINCIAL QUOTIENT (ROUNDED)
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR	6	7	512,930	4.784	5	1	1	7	73,276
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	4	4	135,294	1.262	1	3	0	4	33,824
NOVA SCOTIA	10	11	908,007	8.469	8	2	1	11	82,546
NEW BRUNSWICK	10	10	729,498	6.804	7	3	0	10	72,950
QUEBEC	24	75	7,237,479	67.501	68	0	7	75	96,500
ONTARIO	24	95	11,410,046	106.417	106	0	0	106	107,642
MANITOBA	6	14	1,119,583	10.442	10	0	4	14	79,970
SASKATCHEWAN	6	14	978,933	9.130	9	0	5	14	69,924
ALBERTA	6	21	2,974,807	27.745	28	0	0	28	106,243
BRITISH COLUMBIA	6	28	3,907,738	36.446	36	0	0	36	108,548
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	102	279	29,914,315					305	
NUNAVUT	1		26,745					1	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	1	2	37,360					1	
YUKON TERRITORY	1	1	28,674					1	
NATIONAL TOTAL	105	282	30,007,094					308	

REPRESENTATION FORMULA



The calculation is carried out in the following four steps:

1 — Allocation to the territories

Starting with 282 seats that the House of Commons of Canada had in 1985, one seat each is allocated to Nunavut, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, leaving 279 seats. This number is used to calculate the electoral quotient.

2 — Calculating the electoral district average (national quotient)

The total population of the ten provinces is divided by 279 (the number obtained after allocating seats to the territories) to obtain the electoral quota or quotient, which is used to determine the number of seats for each province.

3 — Distributing the seats to each province

The theoretical number of seats to be allocated to each province in the House of Commons is calculated by dividing the total population of each province by the national quotient obtained in step 2. If the result leaves a remainder higher than 0.50, the number of seats is rounded up to the next whole number.

4 — Adjustments (special clauses)

After the theoretical number of seats per province is obtained, adjustments are made in a process referred to as applying the "senatorial clause" and "grandfather clause".

Since 1915, the "senatorial clause" has guaranteed that no province has fewer members in the House of Commons than it has in the Senate. *The Representation Act, 1985*, brought into effect a new grandfather clause that guaranteed each province no fewer seats than it had in 1976 or during the 33rd Parliament.

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