## SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND SUPPORT FACILITIES FOR FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATORS\* JANUARY 1, 1980

## John McDonough Research Branch, Library of Parliament Ottawa

The basic and most readily identifiable payment made to Canadian parliamentarians is the "sessional or annual indemnity" sometimes referred to as a "sessional or allowance". The indemnities of federal and provincial legislators together with expense allowances and salaries for government, and parliamentary office holders are given in The words "indemnity" Table II. "allowance" are used instead of the word "salary". The distinction seems to rest on the assumption that Members are basically ordinary citizens who have their own occupations, who give of their time to serve the interest of their communities and that their service is worth far more than what they receive in their capacity as Members. term salary is generally used for those fulltime occupants of government and parliamentary office. This language harkens back to the 19th century concept of a Member as an amateur and part-time legislator, as well as the expectation that he would be a responsible member of the propertied classes. assumptions no longer hold, especially in the federal Parliament and the larger provinces where being a legislator is a fulltime vocation with remuneration to match.

The indemnity and expense allowance payments usually cover a one-year period regardless of the number of parliamentary sessions or their length. Manitoba is an exception. If a second or special session is called -- an infrequent occurrence -- an Order-in-Council is passed authorizing the payment of an additional sum, related but not necessarily equal to the normal sessional indemnity for that year. In 1978, the Nova Scotia House of Assembly Act became the center of public

controversy when its provisions for the indemnity and expense allowance were interpreted to apply for only one parliamentary session. As there were two sessions in 1978 the Nova Scotia Members were paid a full indemnity and expense allowance for each session. This anomaly was eliminated by an amendment to the House of Assembly Act on May 15, 1979. Saskatchewan is the only jurisdiction which has a separate and explicit "sessional allowance" which is paid on a sessional basis, although there is usually only one session per year.

The indemnity payments range from a high of \$31,236 for Members of the Quebec National Assembly followed closely by indemnities for federal legislators to \$9,962 for Members of the Saskatchewan Legislature; this, however, is augmented by at least one sessional allowance of \$5,385 for a total of \$15,347, so the indemnity for Prince Edward Island legislators is the lowest at \$10,000 per annum followed closely by indemnities paid in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. This kind of straight comparison is inadequate because it does not consider the impact of the other allowances and services and because the legislative role in some jurisdictions is more demanding of a Member's time and financial resources than it is in others. The length of the sessions, and the workload of the House of Commons means that most, although certainly not all, Members of Parliament look upon their position as a full-time vocation and many are effectively precluded frome earning very much in the way of additional income. Most Members of the federal House have also to maintain more than one yearly residence. The demands are not nearly so stringent in most of

\* For a more detailed look at the pay and allowances of Canadian legislators for the year 1979, see Remuneration of Elected Officials 1979, Pay Research Bureau, Public Service Staff Relations Board, Ottawa, 1980.

many years, the salaries of Canadian legislators could only be increased by passing the requisite bill through the legislature. The problem with this process was that, even when the raise was based on the recommendations of an impartial committee, it invited general criticism from the public. This meant that governments tended to delay the legislation, thus increaing the need for more dramatic and therefore more unpopular To eliminate the need for a full scale debate on each and every increase, the Canadian Parliament passed an amendment to the Senate and House of Commons Act in 1975 which would bring about an automatic increase in the indemnity, expense allowance and parliamentary salaries of an amount equal to the percentage increase in the Industrial Composite Index for the preceding year or 7 per cent, whichever was the lesser. Manitoba, in 1974, has been the first Canadian jurisdiction to introduce an indexing formula; although, it was only to apply to the indemnity and expense allowance. The other salaries in Manitoba are to be reviewed on an "as when required basis". Quebec also made provision for an index mechanism in 1974. This legislation was revised in 1979 to establish a 6 per cent ceiling on increases, and for 1979 and 1980 the salaries of government and parliamentary officials have been frozen. Brunswick introduced their indexing formula on the indemnity and expense allowance in 1975.

In 1979, after major reviews of legislative remuneration by the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform -- the Eckardt Commission, British Columbia and an independent committee of review -- the Miller Committee in Alberta, these two provinces introduced the indexation of indemnities, allowances and salaries. In British Columbia, the indexing mechanism used an "adjustment factor" based on 75 per cent of the rate of increase or decrease of the "average weekly wage" in the province. Alberta set a ceiling of 5 per cent on any possible increase or decrease and it was to be based on teh "All-items Consumer Price Index" for Edmonton and Calgary.

Saskatchewan also revised its legislation in 1979 to include the indexation of

indemnities, allowances and salaries based on the Industrial Composite Index with no upper or lower ceiling on the potential increase or decrease. As a result Saskatchewan Members will receive an increase of 7 1/2 per cent over 1979 remuneration levels.

There is no indexation formula for Ontario legislators. However, the Commission on Election Contributions and Expenses shall review and make recommendations respect to indemnities and allowances. Commission reports to the Speaker who, in turn, lays the report before the Assembly. This procedure is performed annually and adjustments are made effective April 1. Nova Scotia is required by statute to review the indemnity and expense allowance rates, and the salaries of parliamentary officials every four years by a Select Committee of the House. The last review in 1978 not only established the indemnity and allowance rates for that year but provided increased rates to come into effect on the first of January for every year through to 1982. The indemnity was to rise by \$800 each year and the expense allowance by half that This leaves only Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island following the traditional process of having changes in parliamentary indemnities left on and ad hoc basis to government initiative.

The other widely known payment to Canadian legislators is the expense allowance. This payment is expected to cover those expenses that arise in relation to a Member's performance of his duties hence their usual tax-free status. These payments are known by various names: entertainment allowance, travel allowance, constituency allowance. The Federal Government, Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, and the Northern Territories offer an allowance which varies according to categories established for their constituencies. Special consideration is given to Members who represent districts which are particularly large and/or isolated and who can thereby be expected to entail additional transportation These "expense" and communication costs. allowances vary from a high of \$13,500 to \$17,500 for Canadian MPs to \$5,000 for P.E.I. the provincial legislatures, especially the smaller ones, where most Members spend less time away from their homes and often retain other occupational responsibilities.

The following chart is a guide to the number of days that each legislator sat in 1979. Many of these figures are somewhat

smaller than normal as it was a particularly active year in terms of elections. The size of the various legislatures is usually quite constant but the distribution between Government and Opposition Members is not; the figures presented represent the end of December 1979.

TABLE I
CANADIAN LEGISLATURES

			December 1	979
·	No. of Sittings Days in 1979	Membership of <u>Legislature</u>	Government Members	Opposition <u>Members</u>
House of Commons	94*	282	136	146
Alberta	80 <b>*</b>	79	74	5
British Columbia	49*	57	31	26
Manitoba	83	57 × 1	33	24
Nova Scotia	79	52	31	20
Newfoundland	79*	52	33	19
New Brunswick	53	57	30	27
Ontario	119	125	58	67
Prince Edward Islan	d 35*	32	21	10
Quebec	93	×110	68	42
Saskatchewan	49	61	44	17
Yukon	40	16		5
Northwest Territories	28*	22 22 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	No Parties	

Elections held in 1979.

legislators and \$1,000 for Members on the Northwest Territories Council.

Again, these figures are deceptive as there are great many additional subsidies which vary greatly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Table III lists in a concise and abbreviated way, most of these additional perks. Note that federal legislators do not receive a rent allowance, as this is expected to be covered by their more generous expense If we add the maximum rend allowance. subsidy to the Ontario and Quebec expense allowances, they would total \$13,460 and \$12,100 respectively and be quite comparable to the federal expence allowance. Many jurisdictions have generous allowances Members to use for travelling and, in general, an effort is made to cover their travelling and accommodation expenses to committees and other official functions when their legislature is not sitting.

Most jurisdiction base their remuneration for travelling on a flat rate per mile or kilometer and there is considerable varience not only in the amount per unit (these rates have not been included here) but in the number of trips allowed. Alberta is unique in its use of credit cards for gas and oil. Ministers of the Crown in most jurisdictions and sometimes other officials such as the Speaker, leaders of opposition parties, among others, receive increased payments under many of the allowances listed for the ordinary Member; they may receive additional allowances and other perks not included in these tables such as access to government limousines. This is another complex topic and it has not been discussed here.

Some jurisdictions extract a financial penalty from their legislature if they fail to attend the legislature for more then a stipulated number of days during a session without reasonable cause. The severity of the penalty varies from \$250 a day (after 10 days) in British Columbia to no penalty at all in Manitoba, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Prince Edward Island. There are other possible compensations such as subsidized meals, barber shops, relocation allowances, and severance allowances which have not been

included.

Talbe IV examines some other services and funds which are provided to assist the legislator in the carrying out of his duties. Most individual Canadian legislator have some office space in or near the legislature and have access to, at the very least, a secretarial pool. Federal, Ontario and Quebec parliamentarians have their own secretary, indeed federal Members may employ up to four sstaff personnel in their Ottawa offices. Now all but New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Islant and the Yukon provide at least some financial assistance to help the Member run a constituency office. Quebec is certainly the most generous in this regard, making some provision for the possibility of two offices in largest consituencies. Non-partisan research services and Parliamentary Intern programs which have been proven effective in Ottawa are becoming popular in the larger provinces. Additional funds and services for the parliamentary parties are handled in a number of ways.

Most jurisdictions now make at least a modest provision for research assistance to the parties represented in their legislatures. In Alberta and to a lesser extent of the opposition parties. In Nova Scotia funds for research and secretarial assistance are passed through the caucus offices of the parties. British Columbia and Manitoba also use the legislature caucus offices for secretarial pools but the basic research funds are additionally This is also the situation in provided. Saskatchewan, and in its regard, it is the most generous of the small provinces. Ontario. Quebec and the federal Parliament provide relatively major research facilities for the parties, utilizing both the offices of the opposition leaders and special research funds. Ontario also supplies monies to the caucuses. This is not to suggest that any party in any jurisdiction is satisfied that its research needs can be met with the funds provided.

TABLE II - Principal Payments and Allowances for Canadian Legislators

	:	- 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	House of Commons	<u>Senate</u>	Alta.	<u>B.C.</u>	Man.	<u>N.B.</u>
Indemnity	\$30,600	\$30,700	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$13,247	\$12,905
Expense Allowance	13,500(a)	6,660	6,176	10,500	6,623	6,453
Sessional Allowance						
Most recent increase	1980	1980	1980	1979	1979	1979
Indexed annually	Indexed	Indexed	Indexed	Indexed	Indexed	Indexed
			<del>\\\\\\\\</del>		·	<u>'</u>
Prime Minister	37,800		39,300(c)	28,000	16,600	25,000
Leader of	00 400	10.000	20.000	10.000	15 (00	14 000
Opposition	22,600	10,000	32,000	19,000	15,600	16,000
Minister	22,600		32,000	24,000	15,600	16,000
Minister Without		* - *				
Portfolio	22,600		22,700	21,000		10,000
Parliamentary	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0 - 12			
Secretary	5,900	**		· 4	2,500	
Speaker	22,600	15,000	19,600	19,000	6,000(e)	5,000
Deputy Speaker	9,000		7,300	8,500	3,500(e)	2,500
Deputy Chairman of						-
Committee (Whole)	5,900		4,800		2,500	
Asst. Deputy Chairman			~ · 7			
Committee (Whole)	5,900					
Chairman of Select					,	/
Committee	*	1		1,000(d)		
Chairman of Standing				e de la companya de l		(
Committee	~			1,000(d)		
Leader-Recognized				,		
Political Party	5,900	1-1-1-1-1	5,000	8,500	6,000	
House Leader-Official						j
Opposition	5,900		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2,500	r .
House Leader-Recogni	•				_,,,,,	
Party				/		
Chief Government						
Whip	5,900		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- f - ,	2,500	500
Chief Opposition	<b>5,700</b>				2,500	* /
Whip	5,900				2,500	500
Chief Whip-Recognize					2,500	
Party						
Deputy Government W	hin	,		•		
Deputy Opposition Whi				* *		
Leader of the	<b>`</b>					
Government	***	22,600(b)				
Deputy Government	- m <sup>2</sup>	22,000(D)		•		
Leader		4,900				
Deputy Opposition		7,700		, ::		
Leader		4,000	•	1		•
readel		T,000	•		•	

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Nfld.	<u>N.S.</u>	Ontario	<u>P.E.I.</u>	Quebec	Sask.	N.W.T.	Yukon
\$13,446	\$14,800	\$22,000	\$10,000	\$31,236	\$9,962(n)	\$12,422	\$12,400(0)
6,723(f)	7,400	8,000	5,000	7,500	8,885(n)	1,000	6,200(0)
	· ·	•			5,385		,
1979	1979	1979	1978	1980	1980	1979	1979
No	No	No	No	Indexed	Indexed	Indexed	Indexed
28,455	32,000	27,300(j)	29,000	41,700	29,348		29,000
17,315 17,315	25,000 25,000	19,656(j) 19,656	10,000 19,000	30,580 30,580	22,078 22,078	35,058	2,500 24,000
8,658	25,000(g)	8,190	19,000				
17,315 10,000	15,000 7,500	5,460 15,000 6,500	3,000 1,500	8,340 30,580 13,900	5,385 8,616 5,115	5,000 2,500	6,200 3,100
5,000		4,000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			2,000	
,	1,000(h)			4,170			
		3,000					
	10,000	5,460(j)	. ,	12,510	V		1,000
10,000		4,500+(k)		12,510			
		2,500+(k)		11,120			
3,090	75x(i)	6,500		12,510	1,615		
3,090	75x(i)	4,000	, ,	8,340	1,615		
	75x(i)	2,750 4,000(1) 2,750(m)		6,950 6,950	<b>807</b> ,		

## REFERENCE NOTES APPEAR ON THE NEXT PAGES...

- (a) (House of Commons) This expense allowance is \$17,900 for members from the N.W.T. and \$16,600 for members representing electoral districts in Schedule III of the Canada Elections Act.
- (b) (Senate) The salary of the leader of the Government is \$16,600; the \$22,600 salary represents the present Leader's position as a Minister of the Crown.
- (c) (Alberta) The Premier receives an additional \$5,000 representation allowance.
- (d) (B.C.) The Lieutenant Governor-in-Council may determine whether and how much to pay Committee Chairmen - usually not more than \$1,000 per annum.
- (e) (Man.) In addition the Speaker receives a special allowance of \$3,000 and the Deputy Speaker \$500.
- (f) (Nfld.) this is called a Travel Allowance. It is divided into six categories from \$6,723 to \$10,723. These categories are based on the relative distance of the constituency from provincial capital.
- (g) (N.S.) The salary for a Minister without Portfolio can range between \$7,000 and \$25,000 as determined by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council.
- (h) (N.S.) Payments to Committee Chairmen and members of committees are as follows: Chairmen of Legislative Internal Economy Board and Law Amendments Committee \$2,000; members of these committees \$1,500; Chairmen of Private and Local Bills Committee, Industrial Committee, Public Accounts Committee \$1,500;

Chairmen of other committees - \$1,200; members of these committees - \$1,000. A member is not entitled to these payments with respect to more than one committee.

- (i) (N.S.) Each Whip and the Caucus Chairmen of each party receives a payment of \$75 multiplied by the number of Members in each party's caucus.
- (j) (Ont.) The following receive an additional representation allowance:

Premier - \$4,914 Leader of the Opposition - \$3,276 Leader of a Recognized Party - \$1,638

- (k) (Ont.) In addition to this base payment the Opposition House Leader and the House Leader of a Recognized Party receive an additional \$50 for each sitting member of their party.
- (1) (Ont.) To each of not more than three other Government Whips, the rate of \$2,750.
- (m) (Ont.) This rate is for the two Official Opposition Whips; the one Whip for the third Party receives \$3,250.
- (n) (Sask.) The members representing the constituencies of Athabasca and Cumberland receive annual indemnities of \$11,254 and expense allowances of \$9,186.
- (o) (Yukon) This is the indemnity and expense allowance for Ministers and MLAs representing districts outside Whitehorse; MLAs (who are not Ministers) from Whitehorse receive an indemnity of \$10,400 and an expense allowance of \$5,200.

TABLE III - Other Allowances and Considerations for Canadian Legislators

	House of Commons	Alta.	<u>B.C.</u>	Man.	<u>N.B.</u>
Deduction for non-attendance without cause: beyond days at/day from indemnity at/day from expense allowance	21	5 \$26 \$13	10 \$250 -	No	5 Prorated(e)
Travel Costs (Constituency-capital): - economy air trips (year) - auto mileage in session - auto mileage in recess	52(a) ) (b) )Exp (b) )	enses(c)	28 No No	No )26 )trips	No 1 trip/wk. 25 trips
Other Travel Expenses: - Rail Pass - Bus Pass - auto mileage in	Canada No	Province Yes	Province Yes	Province Yes	No Province
constituency	No	Yes(c)	Yes(d)	No	No
Rent Subsidy (members from outside capital region) - per diem - vouchered costs/day - vouchered costs/year	No 7	\$50	No	\$40 - -	\$47.50
- other members/day "Committee" Allowance in recess:		No · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		No 3	No .
<ul> <li>vouchered meals</li> <li>vouchered accommodation</li> <li>vouchered travel</li> <li>daily allowance</li> </ul>	No No No No	Yes Yes Yes \$75	Yes Yes Yes \$50	Yes Yes Yes \$50	\$20(f) Yes Yes \$27.50(f)
Pension Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Free Long Distance Telephone (business-related)					
<ul><li>yearly basis</li><li>during session</li></ul>	Unlimited -	Unlimited -	Unlimited -	Province Unlimited	Province -
Free Mail Service (Canada)				recording to the second	
<ul><li>from legislature</li><li>no. of bulk mailings to</li></ul>	Unlimited	No	Unlimited	Unlimited	No /
constituents (year)	4	0	1 /	1	0

						í	•	
)	Nfld.	<u>N.S.</u>	Ont.	P.E.I.	Que.	Sask.	N.W.T.	Yukon
,	No	No .	No	No	10 \$100 -	5 - \$53.85(o)	5 \$100 -	No
	No No(g) No	Yes(i) )26 )trips	52(k) Unlimited Unlimited	No 1 trip/day No	No )52 )trips	No )35 )trips	)Vouchered )expenses No(q)	10 Yes No
	No	Yes )expo No ) No	enses(1) Yes(m)	No No Yes	Province No Yes(n)	No No Yes(p)	No No Yes(q)	
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		A Commence of the Commence of	
		A 4->		No		<b>1</b>	* : ;	
	\$46 or	\$50(j)		(	· ·	\$53	\$90	\$23.65
		\$75(j)	\$5 <b>,</b> 460		- \$4,600	<b>-</b>	- -	Yes -
	No	\$15	No		No	\$37	\$25	` <u>-</u> ' '
	)			*\		1.		
	No No No \$46(h)	Yes Yes Yes \$75	\$27 Yes Yes \$52	\$10 No Yes No	No No Yes \$50	Yes Yes Yes \$70	Yes Yes Yes \$110(r)	\$23.65 Yes(t) Yes No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No .
	* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•					<i>;</i>	
	Unlimited -	\$900 -	Unlimited -	No No	Unlimited -	Unlimited -	\$1,500 -	No Territory
	Unlimited	\$900	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	51¢/con-	Unlimited	Unlimited
		· ·		,		stituent		
	4	0	. 2	0	2	0	(5)	2

- (a) (Canada) Some of these trips may be converted into (a) 10 special trips across Canada and (b) six trips between the constituency and Ottawa and two trips across Canada for the spouse.
- (b) (Canada) A Member may take auto mileage instead of air transport for the same number of trips, but the mileage cost is not to exceed the cost of economy air fare.
- (c) (Alberta) Members are provided with a credit card for gas and oil and for air travel.
- (d) (B.C.) Members may be granted up to a maximum of \$1,500 a year to defray costs of travel within their constituency.
- (e) (N.B.) The deduction for non-attendance is prorated in relation to the number of sitting days in a session.
- (f) (N.B.) Members from outside the capital region receive a per diem of \$27.50 plus \$20.00 for meals. The others receive \$12.00 per day for meals.
- (g) (Nfld.) Members may receive an auto mileage in lieu of the \$46.00 per diem.
- (h) (Nfld.) The per diem is for members outside the capital region.
- (i) (N.S.) A Member is entitled to either auto mileage for one return trip or economy air fare.
- (j) (N.S.) The rent subsidy is either a straight \$50.00 per day or vouchered costs up to \$75.00 a day.
- (k) (Ont.) Up to 4 of these trips may be used by the Member's spouse. Members representing some northern Ontario ridings are granted vouchered costs of air travel up to \$2,730 per annum.
- (1) (Ont.) Members are reimbursed for the actual cost of bus or first class train transportation plus berth, meals and gratuities.

- (m)(Ont.) In addition a Member is reimbursed the lesser amount of 6 round trips from his constituency or \$800.00 for travel in Ontario.
- (n) (Que.) There is a travel allowance for mileage and other vouchered expenses which may be incurred travelling within the constituency. The maximum amount which can be claimed varies according to the constituency represented, as organized in the following groups:

Group I	Nil
Group II	\$1,000
Group III	\$2,000
Group IV	\$3,000
Group V	\$5,000

- (o) (Sask.) The deduction for non-attendance is subtracted from the Member's sessional allowance.
- (p) (Sask.) Northern Members (Athabasca and Cumberland) are provided with 2 trips per year to each community within their constituency.
- (q) (N.W.T.) A constituency allowance is intended to reimburse Members for actual expenses incurred in making 2 visits per year to each settlement in the electoral district.
- (r) (N.W.T.) A Member pursuing official duties during a recess would receive the \$110 daily allowance plus either the "rent" subsidy of \$25 for Members within commuting distance \$90 for Members from outside the capital region.
- (s) (N.W.T.) There is no special provision for bulk mailings but Members may use the service as extensively as they wish, so bulk mailings would not be restricted.
- (t) (Yukon) A Member from outside Whitehorse is reimbursed for expenditures for accommodation, meals and incidentals to attend events when the Council is not sitting to a maximum of \$1,200 per annum.

TABLE IV - Support Facilities for Canadian Legislators

	House of Commons	Alta.	<b>B.C.</b>	Man.	<u>N.B.</u>
Member's Office: Constituency - funds for office - funds for staff	\$4,930 \$16,100(a)	\$5,000 \$5,000	)\$15,600	)\$900	No
Members Office: Legislature - individual space - shared space - office supplies	Yes - Yes	Yes Yes	Yes - Yes	- Yes Yes	No No Yes
Secretarial/Research Assistance - individual staff				•	No
full time sessional only - shared secretarial pool	4(b) -	No No	No No	No No	
sessional in recess	 -	Yes Yes	Yes(e) Yes(e)	Yes(f) Yes(f)	**
Offices: - Leader of Opposition					
no. of staff special funds - Recognized Party-1	\$650,000	)\$200 <b>,</b> 300	5 No	No	4 \$8,000(g)
no. of staff special funds	)\$289,000	) \$44,575	<b>-</b> '	_	- -
<ul> <li>Recognized Party-2         no. of staff         special funds</li> </ul>	)\$105,000	<u>.</u>	- in		<u> </u>
Services for caucus					
<ul><li>permanent room</li><li>secretaries</li><li>special funds</li></ul>	No No No	No No No	No Yes(e) Yes(e)	Yes Yes(f) No	Yes No No
Research funds: - Government Party - Opposition Parties	\$325,000 \$520,000(c)	\$66,000 Yes(d)	\$52,000 \$72,000	\$33,000(f) \$24,000	No No
Legislative Library	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Library Research Branch - no. of professional staff	46	No	No	No	No
Legislative Intern Program	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

'							
Nfld.	<u>N.S.</u>	Ont.	<u>P.E.I.</u>	Que.	Sask.	<u>N.W.T.</u>	Yukon
No	}\$2,700	\$5,600 \$13,000	No	\$6,800(m) \$23,600(n)	)\$6 <b>,</b> 456	Yes(p) - -	No
- Yes Yes	No No Yes	Yes - Yes	Yes Yes	Yes - Yes	Some Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes - Yes
No No	No No	1	No No	1	No No	No No	No No
Yes Yes	Yes(i) Yes(i)	. <u>.</u>	Yes Yes		Yes Yes	Yes(q) Yes(q)	Yes Yes
2 No	4 Yes(j)	}\$101,000(k)	- -	5 No	) \$53,850	- -	
, <del>-</del>	3 No	)\$98,000(k)	-	3 No	·-	-	-
-	- -			2 No	· •	- -	- - ,
No No	Yes Yes(i) \$4,880/ Mem.(i)	Yes No \$7,926/ Mem.	No No No	No No No	No No \$2,692/ Mem. +\$16,1	Yes(r) No No 55.	Yes No No
\$14,800(h) \$14,800(h)	No No	\$189,100(1) \$497,900(1)	No One	\$165,000 \$176,000(o)	\$106,332 \$83,184	No No	\$12,000 \$24,000
Yes	Yes	Yes	Researcher Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
No	No	<b>5</b>	No	5	No	No No	No
No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No

- (a) (Canada) Members may hire one secretary for their constituency office at pay scale of either category 2, \$9,955-\$13,100 or category 3, \$14,338 to \$16,100.
- (b) (Canada) MPs are provided with a global sum of up to \$46,000 to be used for salaries of up to, but no more than 4 staff positions for their parliamentary offices.
- (c) (Canada) The research budget was established on a new formula on April 1, 1979 to continue to February 15, 1980. The funds during this 10-1/2 month period were as follows:

Government - \$325,000 Liberal - \$325,000 New Democratic - \$129,000 Social Credit - \$66,000

- (d) (Alta.) Funds for Opposition research can be taken from the funds granted to the Leaders of the parties as seen above.
- (e) (B.C.) Support services for Members are provided through a funding system which channels funds through the legislative caucuses. Through these funds, the caucuses service the offices of their Members, provide the secretarial pools and an office manager. The research funds are extra, however it is possible that a party will use some of its funds for secretarial services to hire additional researchers. These funds are provided as follows:

Government - \$212,104 Official Opposition (NDP) - \$235,424 Progressive Conservative - \$43,083 Liberal - \$43,095

(f) (Man.) - Each caucus is provided with a caucus room with full-time secretarial help on a year round basis of \$1,000 per Member and are distributed to the Opposition as follows:

New Democratic - \$22,000 Liberal - \$1,000 Independent - \$1,000

Additional clerical help, as approved by the Board of Internal Economy, is provided when the House is in session.

- (g) (N.B.) This is to cover travel and accommodation expenses.
- (h) (Nfld.) This represents 1 secretary and 1 researcher.
- (i) (N.S.) Services for Members are organized through the caucus office for each party. It is funded on the basis of \$115 per month per Member. Secretarial service is provided through this office for Members funded on the basis of \$3,500 per Member per year with no caucus to receive less than \$15,000. This makes a total contribution of \$4,880 per Member per annum for research and secretarial assistance.
- (j) This consists of extra travel expenses -52 round trips per year.
- (k) (Ont.) The funds available for the

Office of Leader of both the Official Opposition and the Recognized Party are based on a figure which is 40% of the funds available to each caucus. Additional funds are provided for services and support of the Office of House Leader for both the Official Opposition and the Recognized Party which total \$26,700 for each position.

(l) (Ont.) - Research is funded as follows:

\$5,834 per yr./Govt. backbencher = \$189,000 \$7,956 per yr./Official Opposition = \$270,500 \$6,895 per yr./Recognized Party = \$227,400

- (m) (Que.) This allowance can be increased to \$7,900 for members representing constituencies in Groups IV and V who must lease premises in more than one place.
- (n) (Que.) This sum may be increased to \$26,100 for districts in Group IV or \$28,300 for districts in Group V.

(o) (Que.) - Research funds for Opposition parties are divided as follows:

Liberal - \$110,000 Union Nationale - \$55,000 Parti Démocratique - \$11,000

- (p) (N.W.T.) There is a constituency allowance which ranges from \$3,100 to \$14,900 depending on the electoral district to reimburse Members for expenses incurred in making two visits to each settlement in the electoral district, plus secretarial assistance, postage and miscellaneous items up to the prescribed maximum.
- (q) (N.W.T.) Secretarial service is provided as required through the Clerk's Office.
- (r) (N.W.T.) A lounge for Members is provided during sessions. The Legislative Council is not divided along party lines.

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