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Longitudinal Administrative Data Dictionary

2021

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Longitudinal Administrative Data Dictionary 2021

1 Introduction

The Longitudinal Administrative Databank (LAD) is a subset of the T1 Family File (T1FF). The T1FF is a yearly cross-sectional file of all taxfilers and their families. Census families are created from information provided annually to the Canada Revenue Agency in personal income tax returns. Both legal and common law spouses are attached by the spousal Social Insurance Number (SIN) listed on the tax form, or by matching based on name, address, age, sex, and marital status. Children are identified through a similar algorithm and supplementary files. Prior to 1993, non-filing children were identified from information on their parents' tax form. Information from the Family Allowance Program was used to assist in the identification of children. Since 1993, information from the Child Tax Benefit Program has been used for this purpose.

The LAD is a random, 20% sample of the T1FF. Selection for LAD is based on an individual's SIN. There is no age restriction, but people without a SIN can only be included in the family component. Once a person is selected for the LAD, the individual remains in the sample and is picked up each year from the T1FF if he or she appears on the T1 that year. Individuals selected for the LAD are linked across years by a unique LAD identification number (LIN__I) generated from the SIN, to create a longitudinal profile of each individual. The LAD is augmented each year with a sample of new taxfilers so that it consists of approximately 20% of taxfilers for every year. The 20% sample has grown over the years: 3.2 million people in 1982, 4.05 million in 1992, 4.7 million in 2002 and 5.3 million in 2012. This growth reflects increases in the Canadian population and increases in the incidence of tax filing as a result of the introduction of the Federal sales tax credit in 1986 and the Goods and Services Tax credit in 1989.

The LAD is organized into four levels of aggregation, namely the individual, spouse/parent, family, and child levels. The databank contains information on demographics, income, and other taxation data at the different levels of aggregation from 1982-2021, with new years of data being added as the information becomes available. Changes in tax legislation and in the design of the T1 form itself have resulted in some variables not being available for all years as well as some minor definitional changes from one year to the next.

The LAD also obtains information through microdata linkages to other administrative data sources including Tax Free Savings Account (TFSA) information, private corporation ownership information from Schedule 50 of the T2 tax form, and immigration information from the Landing file administrative data. In addition, a linking key resides on the Longitudinal Immigration Database (IMDB) – a database containing immigration records from 1980 to present – which allows for research to be conducted using a linked IMDB-LAD database. All microdata linkages have been approved by the relevant Statistics Canada management and privacy bodies. Further information is available at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. The LAD has been designed to serve as a research tool from which custom tabulations can be prepared. This dictionary, in turn, has been created to assist researchers in identifying the type of information that is available from the LAD. It identifies and defines the LAD variables including historical changes.

2 Confidentiality

Statistics Canada protects the confidentiality of individuals' tax data. Only aggregated information that conforms to the confidentiality provision of the *Statistics Act* is released. The LAD resides within Statistics Canada and all retrievals are done on site. Only employees of Statistics Canada can access such data directly. More information on the confidentiality procedures can be obtained from Client Services.

3 Geography

Data from the LAD are available for various levels of geography including Canada, provinces/territories, and regions (such as Census Division (CD), Census Metropolitan Area /Census Agglomeration (CMA/CA), Census sub-division (CSD) and Census Tracts (CT), etc.). Many other levels of geography are not included on the main LAD database, for example Economic Region (ER) and Federal Electoral District (FED); however these may be available in the LAD using the Postal Code Conversion File. Note that geography classifications on the LAD are based on converting postal code areas to other geographic boundaries.

4 Dictionary format and contents

Outlined below is a brief description of the next eight sections of the LAD Dictionary.

The **LAD register** (Section 5) is a file that is used in conjunction with the yearly LAD files. The Register outlines the years that an individual is on the LAD and provides information on the taxfiler's sex, year of birth, and year of death. This section provides a brief description of this file and describes how it can be used to enhance LAD data analysis.

The **Programming tips section** (Section 6) provides information on writing programs for LAD retrievals. This information will assist those individuals who want to better access data from LAD files using the effective programming structure.

The **Design of LAD variable acronyms** (Section 7) is a description of the variable acronym structure. It provides insight into how to interpret the variable acronyms and information on the aggregation levels.

The **What's New section** (Section 8) is a description of changes to the LAD database since the previous LAD release. It also provides a list of the new variables added to the LAD for the present income year. These new variables may also be available for previous years. Users are encouraged to check each new variable to determine the years available.

The **LAD variable definitions** (Section 9), typologically lists each variable by name. In addition, the following information is provided for each variable:

- The **years** the variable is available on the LAD. The term 'present' denotes the most recent year of LAD data available.
- The **definition** of the variable.
- The **source** of the variable such as the line number on the tax form or through LAD processing.
- Where relevant, the availability and historical continuity of the variable in relation to Canada Revenue Agency's definition of total income (**TIRC_**) and to ISD's definition of Total Income (**XTIRC**). This information is provided only for those variables that are a component of either definition of total income. For additional information on the income variables see Section 11, **Definition of total income variables**.
- The **acronym** used to identify each variable and the aggregation levels available.

The **Variable counts and amounts for individuals** (section 10), outlines, for many variables, at the individual aggregate level, the count of individuals and the dollar amounts reported for the two most recent years of LAD data. Persons included in these counts and amounts are those who have been selected into the LAD sample.

The **Definition of total income variables** (Section 11) identifies and defines total income variables and highlights historical changes. Also provided are tables that outline and compare the variables that comprise market income and the Canada Revenue Agency's (CRA) and Income Statistics Division's (ISD) definitions of total income.

The tables outlined in this section are the following:

Table 1	Components of XTIRC for the most recent year of LAD data
Table 2	Components of MKINC, 1982 to the most recent year of LAD data
Table 3	History of components of XTIRC
Table 4	Differences between TIRC and XTIRC, 1982 to the most recent year of LAD data
Table 5	Definition of XTIRC, 1982 to the most recent year of LAD data
Table 6	Definition of MKINC, 1982 to the most recent year of LAD data

Finally, **How to obtain more information** on the inside cover provides information on how to contact us by telephone, mail, fax, or e-mail from across Canada.

5 LAD register

The LAD register is a companion data file to the yearly LAD files. It contains a selected number of variables for all individuals who are present at any time in the LAD. These variables have characteristics that should remain constant over time and thus may not be identified in a particular yearly file. A new LAD register is created every

year with the addition of a new LAD yearly file from taxfiler information provided from living or deceased taxfilers and imputed individuals. Thus, the current register contains the most up-to-date information on individuals present in the LAD. On rare occasions, new information on individuals may differ from that on the existing file. In these instances, current information supersedes information in the existing LAD register.

The LAD register is a quick reference tool that can provide basic data without accessing the yearly files. For example, information such as the number of individuals in the LAD by age and sex in a given year can be tabulated directly from the register. Further, the LAD register can be employed in conjunction with the yearly files.

Following is a list of the variables that can be found on the register:

LIN__I: This is a numeric variable uniquely identifying each individual in LAD.

SXCO_I: This is a character variable identifying the sex of the individual.

'F': females;

'M': males;

' ': when blank, the sex of the individual has not been identified.

YOB__I: This is a four digit numeric field identifying the year of birth of the individual (e.g. 1947). The age of the individual in any given year can be calculated by subtracting the year of birth from that given year (e.g. in 2000, an individual born in 1965 would be $2000-1965 = 35$ at the end of the 2000 calendar year).

YOD__I: This is a four digit numeric field identifying the year of death of the individual. For individuals who have not passed away, this field is missing.

FLAG_I (plus the relevant LAD year, for example FLAG_I1982, etc). These are character variables that identify the years in which an individual is present in the LAD files. They take the following values:

'1': the individual has filed in that year;

'2': information for the individual has been imputed for that year;

' ': (blank): the individual is not present in that year.

TTNFLI: Flag to indicate whether or not an individual has a temporary SIN, where:

'Y' (Yes) : Temporary SIN;

'N' (No) : No temporary SIN.

Temporary SINs are issued to temporary workers, non-residents, students with student visas, etc. In these cases, a SIN may change from one year to the next if, for instance, the individual becomes a permanent resident or a Canadian citizen. In the LAD files, LIN__I generated from the original SIN is maintained in order to ensure that information for an individual can be linked across years.

IMMFLI: Flag to indicate whether or not an individual is a Canadian immigrant, who landed between 1980 and the present, where:

'Y' (Yes) = Immigrant;

'N' (No) = Not an immigrant.

LNDYR I: This is a four digit numeric field identifying the landing year in which the immigrant landed (e.g. 1990). For individuals who are not an immigrant, this field is missing.

MOB__I: This variable identifies the month of birth of the taxfiler. It is a numeric variable showing the month of birth (1=January...12=December).

WGT__I: This is an individual noise weighting variable used with all procedures invoked in the SAS programs on the LAD 10% sample. It is a noise variable used to protect confidentiality. This variable is also found in the yearly files.

WGT2_I: This weighting variable is used with all procedures invoked by the SAS programs with the LAD 20% sample. As with the previous variable this is an individual noise variable used to protect confidentiality. This variable is found in the yearly files as well.

6 LAD structure and programming tips

This section provides information on the structure of LAD and also programming information for individuals who want to have a better understanding of the programming structure used to access data from the LAD files. Please note that individuals may undertake their own programming, however, only a small staff within Statistics Canada can carry out these retrievals. Access to the LAD files is restricted to protect the confidentiality of an individual's tax data and any data that are made available will be screened through a set of rules designed to prevent disclosure.

LAD structure

There are two types of LAD files— the yearly LAD data files and the LAD register (for more details on the LAD register, refer to section 5, **LAD register**). LAD variables are identified with a variable name that consists of three parts: 1) the acronym name, 2) the aggregate level, and 3) the year (the four-digit year extension exists in most, but not all cases). Observations in the LAD files are sorted by a variable, named LIN__I (note that there is no year extension for this variable), which enables users to maintain a link across years.

The LAD is based on individual selection. Each year a random sample is taken of the “new” filers, based on the first time an individual files their taxes. Each tax filer gets one chance at entry to the LAD. People who were filing taxes in 1982 had their one chance at that point, while people who filed for the first time in 1983 were sampled at that point, and then those who filed for the first time in 1984 were sampled, etc.

A further important structural aspect unique to the LAD is the weighting process. The LAD weighting is designed to ensure confidentiality and valid estimates of the tax filing population. Data users must apply the population and perturbation weights in any estimates they wish to release.

Since the LAD is a 20% random sample of those with a valid SIN from the T1FF, and the T1FF represents the universe of tax filers in a particular year, users must multiply LAD sample estimates (such as counts) by 5 to produce population estimates of the overall tax filing population.

LAD users must also apply the perturbation weight variable (WGT2_I) to their estimates. The perturbation weight variable was designed to ensure confidentiality of estimates which will be released to the public, particularly for those estimates produced from a smaller number of observations. When applied, variable WGT2_I should have a relatively small effect on estimates which use a large number of LAD observations, and a likely larger effect on estimates using fewer observations – the mean effect of the perturbation weight is approximately one (1).

A technique of applying this LAD weighting consistently is to multiply the perturbation weight (WGT2_I) by 5 and use that in obtaining LAD estimates. In this way, users can obtain a population estimate (multiply by 5 due to a 20% random sample) and ensure confidentiality (perturbation weight).

While the LAD is based on individuals, it is possible in each year to identify those LAD individuals who are in a Census family, and some information about the members of their Census family. A family weight (FAMWGT) is available on the LAD to produce cross-sectional population estimates of the population of tax filing families for LAD variables ending with the letter ‘F’ character aggregate (for example, XTIRCF). Unlike with individual estimates, census family estimates only require applying the family weight variable (FAMWGT) to obtain population estimates – users do not need to apply the perturbation weight (WGT2_I) or multiply by 5. As well, only one record from each family must be used - users must ensure that for each FIN__i there is only one associated LAD record (one LIN__I). Since the LAD is a random sample, it is possible that more than one member from the same family will appear on the LAD. Estimates produced with this weight are comparable to those from the T1 Family File (T1FF).

For longitudinal analysis, the LAD only tracks individuals in the LAD sample over time. Should a researcher wish to try and track census families over time, they may perhaps have some limited success in doing so, but the LAD is not designed to track families. Since the LAD only tracks individuals, it means that if a marriage or relationship dissolves, then the spouse or partner information of the tax filer individual on LAD will not be found in subsequent LAD years following that dissolution, except in the unlikely case that both individuals happen to be selected into the LAD.

As mentioned, the variables on the LAD are available in many cases at one or more different levels of aggregation (see Section 7 for further information). There may be instances where the results users obtain seem confusing when compared across different levels of aggregation. Researchers examining the individual “_I” and parents “_P” levels of aggregation may expect that there should be a similarity of results between these levels. However, this need not be the case. A disconnect may occur when the selected LAD individual tax filer is a child. In that case, all the individual income information for this individual “I” relates to the child. However, the income information at the “P” level represents the information of the parents of that child. In that case, there will not be a congruence necessarily between the “I” level and “P” level incomes.

Researchers in such cases, may wish to use the LAD variable INDFL to examine whether the individual filer is a child or not. Users should remember that there is no restriction on the ages of children. A child is defined as anyone who is single and living with one or both parents. For example, a 50 year-old child may be living with a 70 year-old parent. This family would be classified as a lone-parent family.

LAD programming information

Data access is undertaken with SAS programming language. The next page contains a sample SAS program designed to access LAD data. The library assignments on the first three lines are the locations for the input files (first two lines) and the output files (the third line). The input files are in SAS format and can therefore be accessed with a SET or MERGE statement. This 20% sample based program is aimed at retrieving the number of Social Assistance (SA) recipients in Ontario that did not have any earnings appearing on their T4 slips, according to sex and year (in this case, 2000 to 2002). It is generally recommended that programs use the variables available in the register rather than the yearly files because the register information contains the most recent data. For example, the following program uses SXCO_I, a variable found in the register, rather than SXCO_I&yr, the variable found in the yearly LAD files. The flag_i&yr variables in the register are useful to identify individuals who have filed in a given year. In this program, only individuals who have filed every year from 2000 to 2002 are selected. At the end of the program, four tables are created from the output data file. Note that for confidentiality purposes, the weight variables wgt__i (with the LAD 10% sample) or WGT2_I (with the LAD 20% sample) must be used whenever a SAS procedure such as FREQ or LOGISTIC is invoked.

When programming in SAS, it is important to keep in mind the distinction between missing values and zeros in numeric fields. With SAS, most mathematical operations undertaken with missing values will return missing values. In LAD, in years that an individual is present, numeric variables not relevant to that individual have a value of zero. For example, if a non-family person has filed in 2000, then the value for RRSPI2000 (contributions to a spouse’s RRSP) should be zero. If that individual has not filed in 2000, then the value will be missing. Thus, as a safety precaution, it is suggested that all numeric variables to be used in mathematical expressions be initialized to zero if missing, before using them.

Sample LAD program

* Sample SAS program using the LAD;

```
libname source1 '/LADdata/data1;      * first 10% sample;
libname source2 '/LADdata/data2;      * second 10% sample;
libname Out '/LADuser/xxxx/data';     * user's directory;
```

* This sample program’s objective is to use the 20% LAD to retrieve the number of Social Assistance (SA) recipients in Ontario that did not have any earnings appearing on their T4 slips, according to sex and year (in this case, 2000 to 2002). Data for provinces and earnings are from the yearly LAD files whereas the sex variable is from the 2002LAD register.

* The first step is to create a datafile containing all the information that we need to produce our tables. This datafile will be called SAOnt and will be saved in the ‘out’ directory. The Longitudinal Identifier Number (LIN__I) is used to merge the annual LAD datasets. ;

```

data out.SAOnt;
merge
SOURCE1.LAD2000(where=(PRCO_I2000 = 5) keep=LIN__I PRCO_I2000 SASPYI2000 T4E__I2000)
SOURCE2.LAD2000(where=(PRCO_I2000 = 5) keep=LIN__I PRCO_I2000 SASPYI2000 T4E__I2000)
SOURCE1.LAD2001(where=(PRCO_I2001 = 5) keep=LIN__I PRCO_I2001 SASPYI2001 T4E__I2001)
SOURCE2.LAD2001(where=(PRCO_I2001 = 5) keep=LIN__I PRCO_I2001 SASPYI2001 T4E__I2001)
SOURCE1.LAD2002(where=(PRCO_I2002 = 5) keep=LIN__I PRCO_I2002 SASPYI2002 T4E__I2002)
SOURCE2.LAD2002(where=(PRCO_I2002 = 5) keep=LIN__I PRCO_I2002 SASPYI2002 T4E__I2002)
SOURCE1.REG2002(keep=LIN__I SXCO_I flag_i2000-flag_i2002 WGT2_I)
SOURCE2.REG2002(keep=LIN__I SXCO_I flag_i2000-flag_i2002 WGT2_I);

by LIN__I ;

```

If flag_i2000=1 and flag_i2001=1 and flag_i2002=1; *person must be taxfiler in all 3 years;

* We create a flag variable that identifies the SA recipients for each year. The result is three variables, flag_sa2000, flag_sa2001 and flag_sa2002, taking a value of either 1 or 0.

```

if (T4E__I2000=0 and SASPYI2000>0) then flag_sa2000 = 1;
                        else flag_sa2000 = 0 ;
if (T4E__I2001=0 and SASPYI2001>0) then flag_sa2001 = 1 ;
                        else flag_sa2001 = 0 ;
if (T4E__I2002=0 and SASPYI2002>0) then flag_sa2002 = 1 ;
                        else flag_sa2002 = 0 ;

```

run ;

* The SAS ‘freq’ procedure is used to produce our tables. We would also need to make sure that confidentiality guidelines standards are respected. ;

```

proc freq data = out.SAOnt;

    tables SXCO_I*flag_sa2000*flag_sa2001*flag_sa2002 /missing;
    weight WGT2_I ;

```

run ;

* End of the sample program ;

7 Design of LAD variable acronyms

Most LAD variables have a ten-character acronym. Each acronym consists of three parts, namely the variable name (five characters), the aggregate level (one character), and the calendar year (four characters), e.g. XTIRCI2000.

The variable name is the principal component of the acronym. The characters identify the type of information provided by the variable (see section 9 “LAD Variable Definitions”).

The one-character aggregate level character provides information on individuals of the census family according to the designated level of aggregation. There are four possibilities, namely ‘I’, ‘P’, ‘F’, and ‘K’ representing individual, parents, family and children (kids) respectively. The family types outlined in these aggregate levels refer to the status of the family at the end of the tax year. Following are details about each of these aggregate levels:

I (Individual):

A variable with this aggregate level provides information only for the individual (to be selected into the sample, an individual must have a SIN). In most cases this information is taken from the individual’s own tax form¹, though some individuals who have not filed are imputed from a spouse’s tax form or from information from an earlier year, and therefore have imputed information (since 1993 imputed children can be selected into the sample).

1. Taxfilers selected into the sample can include adults, children and the deceased.

P (Parents/spouse):

This aggregate level indicates that the variable contains data for the parent(s) in the census family for couple families or for single-parent families. For partners in couple families, Parents/spouse represents the partner's individual characteristics. The income is the sum of the income of the two parents / spouses. The partner's income in particular year is the difference between this summed income and the individual income e.g. XTIRCP2000 – XTIRCI2000. In the case of lone-parent families or persons not in census families, Parents/spouse is the parent's or person not in census families' individual information.

Because deceased people are attached to families, there are some cases in which variables at the 'P' aggregate level contain information for more than two individuals. If an individual who is a person not in a census family as of December 31st of the year had a spouse who died during the year, the parent aggregate level may contain information for both the individual and his or her spouse. This can occur if an individual's spouse has recently passed away and the individual has since remarried. In such cases, the 'P' variables can contain information for three people, the individual, the individual's living spouse, and the individual's deceased spouse. There are a few variables with a 'P' aggregate level that provide information on only one person in the census family regardless of the family composition. These variables include age, gross business / commission / farming / fishing / professional income, immigrant/emigrant code, English/French language, landing year and year of death.

F (Family):

This aggregate level indicates that the information in the variable is an aggregate of all members in the individual's census family, including the individual himself/herself. Once again, note that deceased individuals are attached to families; therefore this variable can contain information aggregated over more individuals than just the census family. The exceptions are LIMATIyyyy and LIMXTIyyyy, which are the low income status variables using ISD's after-tax income and total income definitions, respectively. These two variables are dichotomous variables (i.e. 0 or 1). Additional exceptions are gross business income (BGRS_Fyyyy), gross commission income (CMGRSFyyyy), gross farming income (FMGRSFyyyy), gross fishing income (FSGRSFyyyy), and gross professional income (PFGRSFyyyy), which contain the largest gross self-employment income amongst all the people in the census family.

K (Kids):

This aggregate level indicates that the information in this variable pertain to children in the census family. Note that these variables are on a different file. There are only two variables available for all children in a census family. They are age (AGE__Kyyyy) and the family identification number (FIN__lyyyy). The remaining 'K' variables have information only for tax-filing children, and are left blank or replaced by zero for non-filing children.

The four-characters for the calendar year, identifies the year to which the variable is associated. The LAD data are stored in separate files for each calendar year; therefore all variables in a particular year file will have the same four-character calendar year reference. The only exception in the yearly files is the variable LIN__I, the LAD individual identification number, which is available for each observation present in each year file, but does **not** have a calendar year as part of the acronym (note that there is also a variable for spousal LIN (LIN__Pyyyy²) which **does** have the year extension as part of the acronym name). In the register file, the exceptions to the four character year are LIN__I, SXCO__I, YOB__I, YOD__I, LNDYRI, TTNFLI and IMMFLI, which are the individual's LIN, sex, year of birth, year of death, landing year, temporary SIN flag, and immigrant flag, respectively.

8 What's new – LAD 2021

There have been several changes and improvements to the LAD and to the LAD data dictionary since the release of the 2020 LAD.

Important information has been added to sections 6 and 7 (see above) to assist users of the LAD. Many new users of the LAD may encounter difficulties with the structure of the LAD and its data files. The aim of this new information is to provide some suggestions about how researchers might best interpret LAD results, or how best to apply information on the LAD.

2. The variable LIN__Pyyyy is generated from the SIN of the person with whom the filer was matched in that year. It is not necessarily the spousal SIN listed by the individual on the personal part of his or her T1 Tax Form.

As well, there have been changes to a few existing variables with updates or modifications to their descriptions. There are also some new variables which have been added to the LAD, including new variables in the COVID benefits section.

Modified variables

To assist users of the LAD some changes have been made to the definitions of certain variables. Additional information has been added to the description of the following variables to clarify where COVID benefits have already been applied in the aggregate income concept: Child Tax Benefit (CTBI_), Provincial tax credits (PTXC_), GST and FST credits (GHSTC), and Other Income (OI___). As well, many of the variable definitions in the COVID section have been updated. Users are encouraged to consult the relevant variable definitions in Section 9 below.

New variables

Six new variables have been added to the LAD 2021 database. The first is Return Method (RTNMT_) providing LAD users with more information about the method a tax filer used to submit their taxes, covering the period 2003 to the present. Next is Other refundable credits (OTHRFC_) mainly affecting farming tax filers. Also, information on COVID recovery repayments is available in variable CV19RBRP_, amount of COVID recovery benefit repayment. As well, there are three new provincial COVID benefits variables – two from Ontario and one from British Columbia. The table below lists the variable names and descriptions of the new additions to the 2021 LAD. More complete descriptions can be found in section 9.

New variables available on the LAD as of income year 2021

New variables	Years available
Return Method (RTNMT_)	2003 to present
Other refundable credits (OTHRFC_)	2021
Amount of COVID recovery benefit repayment (CV19RBRP_)	2021
Provincial and Territorial COVID emergency and recovery benefits	
BC Recovery Benefit (CV19BCRB_)	2021
Ontario Covid-19 Child Benefit (CV19ONCCB_)	2021
Ontario Support for Learners (CV19ONSL_)	2021

9 LAD variable definitions

Total Income

Totals

Total Income - StatCan Definition (XTIRC)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Total income (TIRC), as found on Line 150 of the T1 tax form, refers to the sum of a tax filer’s income for the Canada Revenue Agency’s purpose. CISWS modifies this variable to create its own definition of total income (XTIRC). It includes the tax filer’s income from taxable as well as non-taxable sources. This definition has changed over the years to reflect changes in the tax form, refundable tax credits, and income calculations. The relationship between the Canada Revenue Agency’s and CISWS’s definition is as follows (see Section 14, Table 4 for a complete list of variables):

$$XTIRC = TIRC - \{adjustment\ for\ dividends\} - \{capital\ gains\} + \{refundable\ tax\ credits\} + \{other\ non-Taxable\ income\}$$

For a complete accounting of the particular variables used to define XTIRC for particular years, and differences between XTIRC and TIRC, please consult Section 11 of this data dictionary.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: XTIRC I, F, P, K

Total Income plus capital gains - StatCan Definition (XTIIC)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable is calculated as the sum of values from income before tax, total (ISD definition) (XTIRC) plus net capital gains (CLKGX).

Derived from: XTIRC and CLKGX

LAD: XTIIC I, F, P

Total Income - CRA definition (TIRC_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable represents total income as defined by the Canada Revenue Agency. The variable is the sum of many income sources including market and non-market income. For a complete accounting of the particular variables used to define TIRC for particular years, and the differences between TIRC and XTIRC, please consult Section 11 of this data dictionary.

Derived from: Line 15000 (2019 to present), Line 150 (1984 to 2018), Line 24 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: TIRC_ I, F, P, K

After Tax Income - StatCan definition (AFTAX)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Income after tax is the total income (XTIRC) excluding provincial and federal taxes and including the Quebec abatement. This variable is available for both taxfilers and imputed individuals. However, imputed individuals have NPTXC = 0, NFTXC = 0 and ABQUE = 0, resulting in AFTAX = XTIRC.

Prior 1984, because the Quebec abatement was not available income after tax is total income excluding provincial and federal taxes.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: AFTAX I, F, P, K

After Tax income plus capital gains - StatCan definition (AFTIC)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable is calculated as the sum of values from Income After Tax (AFTAX) plus net capital gains (CLKGX).

Derived from: AFTAX and CLKGX

LAD: AFTIC I, F, P

Market Income**Totals****Market income (MKINC)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: Market income is defined as total income excluding government transfer payments from government programs. These exclusions include workers' compensation, Child Tax Benefit, employment insurance, CPP/QPP, etc. among others.

Market income plus income from government transfer payments will equal what has been defined as Total income by ISD (XTIRC). For a complete accounting of the particular variables used to define MKINC for particular years, and the differences between MKINC and XTIRC, please consult Section 11 of this data dictionary.

Derived from: This variable is derived at the time of retrieval. Please consult with LAD staff.

LAD: MKINC I, F, P, K

Market income, plus capital gains (MKIIC)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable is calculated as the sum of values from market income (MKINC) plus net capital gains (CLKGX).

Derived from: MKINC and CLKGX

LAD: MKIIC I, F, P

Employment Income

Totals

Employment Income (EI__)

(1982 to present)

Definition: It is the total reported employment income. Employment income includes wages and salaries, commissions from employment, training allowances, tips and gratuities and self-employment income (net income from business, profession, farming, fishing and commissions), Indian exempt employment income, Indian exempt self-employment income.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: EI__ I, F, P, K

Wages, Salaries and Commissions

Employment income from T4 slips (T4E__)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Total employment income from T4 slips includes all paid-employment income, i.e. wages, salaries, and commissions, before deductions. It excludes self-employment income. For other income from paid employment see Other employment income (OEI__).

Derived from: Line 10100 (2019 to present), Line 101 (1984 to 2018), Line 01 (1982 to 1983)

TIRC_: Included from 1982 to present.

XTIRC: Included from 1982 to present.

LAD: T4E__ I, F, P, K

Commission income from T4 slips (CMIT4)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This is the total income received by a taxfiler from employment commissions in the year. Commission income is directly related to the level of sales for a given company or individual. This amount is included in Total Employment Income from T4 Slips (T4E__).

Derived from: Line 10120 (2019 to present), Line 102 (1984 to 2018), Line 02 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: CMIT4 I, F, P

Total working income exempt from Tax Under the Indian Act (EXIND)

(1999 to present)

Definition: Employment income for a Canadian Indian exempted from income tax according to the *Indian Exemption for Employment Income Act*.

A taxfiler wishing to claim this exempt income must complete a form T-90 detailing their exempt working income and other income

The employer must fill out form TD-IN for a Canadian Indian if one of the following conditions are met:

- The employee and the employer reside on a reserve;
- The employee performs at least 90% of the employment duties on the reserve;

- The employee performs more than 50% of the employment duties on the reserve, and the employee or the employer resides on the reserve;
- The employee's employment duties are connected to the employer's non-commercial activities carried on exclusively for the benefit of Indians who, for the most part, reside on reserves; and the employer resides on a reserve; and the employer is:
 - ▶ An Indian band that has a reserve or a tribal council representing one or more Indian bands that have reserves; or
 - ▶ An Indian organization controlled by one or more such bands or tribal councils and is dedicated exclusively to the social, cultural, educational, or economic development of Indians who, for the most part, reside on reserves.

See also variables "Maternity benefits exempt from tax under the Indian Act" SIEMBA, and "Other income exempt from tax under the Indian Act" SIEOIA.

Derived from: TD-IN form and T-90 Line 10000 (1999 to present)

LAD: EXIND I, P, F, K

T4 slips issued to individual, number of (T4CNT)

(2000 to present)

Definition: This represents the number of T4 slips issued to the person. It may not necessarily be the number of businesses that the person worked for as businesses sometimes issue more than one T4 per individual. People not associated with a T4 slip should have a count of 0.

Derived from: T4 slips

LAD: T4CNT I

Self-employment Income

Self-employment, net income (SEI_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This field contains the sum of all net income earned from self-employment. Sources of self-employment income are: business, professional, commission, farming, and fishing. Income from limited or non-active partnerships may have been included in this variable between 1982 and 1987 when it was part of self-employment business income. Now, only the taxfiler's share of active self-employment partnership income is included. Amounts reported by tax filers might be positive, negative or zero.

Please note, the values for the variable SEIEXIND (Total tax-exempt self-employment income under the Indian Act) are included in this variable starting in 2010.

Derived from: Lines 13500-14300 (2019 to present), Lines 135-143 (1984 to 2018), Line 19-23 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: SEI_ I, F, P, K (formerly SFTOT from 1982 to 1995, retroactively changed to SEI_ in 1996)

Total tax-exempt self-employment income under the Indian Act (SEIEXIND_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: If you are an Indian registered, or eligible to be registered, under the Indian Act, and you earned tax-exempt, self-employed income on a reserve in Canada, enter your total tax-exempt self-employed income.

Derived from: : Line 54494 (2019 to present), Line 5494 (2010 to 2018)

LAD: SEIEXIND_ I, F, P

Business income, net (BNET)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Net business income is the taxfiler’s share of income (gain or loss) from an unincorporated business, after costs and expenses are deducted. It is a component of self-employment income. Amounts reported by the taxfiler might be positive, negative or zero.

Until 1994, reporting of self-employment income was on a fiscal year basis and the fiscal year end was the end of the taxation year for reporting this income. Beginning in 1995, most individuals are required to report self-employment income on a calendar year basis. However, eligible individuals may be able to use an alternative method of reporting whereby the fiscal period does not end on December 31. Due to this rule change, individuals reporting self-employment income in 1995 may have reported more than one fiscal year’s income (i.e. more than 12 months).

Derived from: : Line 13500 (2019 to present), Line 135 (1984 to 2018), Line 19 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: BNET_ I, F, P (formerly SNBUS from 1982 to 1995, retroactively changed to BNET_ in 1996)

Professional income, net (PFNET)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Net professional income is the taxfiler’s share of income (gain or loss) from the practice of a profession after costs and expenses are deducted. The business must be unincorporated. Amounts reported by taxfilers might be positive, negative or zero.

Until 1994, reporting of self-employment income was on a fiscal year basis and the fiscal year end was the end of the taxation year for reporting this income. Beginning in 1995, most individuals are required to report self-employment income on a calendar year basis. However, eligible individuals may be able to use an alternative method of reporting whereby the fiscal period does not end on December 31. Due to this rule change, individuals reporting self-employment income in 1995 may have reported more than one fiscal year’s income (i.e. more than 12 months).

Derived from: Line 13700 (2019 to present), Line 137 (1984 to 2018), Line 20 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: PFNET I, F, P (formerly SNPRO from 1982 to 1995, retroactively change to PFNET in 1996)

Commission income, net (CMNET)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Net commission income is the taxfiler’s share of income (gain or loss), obtained by self-employment from an unincorporated business where commission is earned, after costs and expenses are deducted. It is a component of self-employment income. Amounts reported by the taxfilers might be positive, negative or zero.

Until 1994, reporting of self-employment income was on a fiscal year basis and the fiscal year end was the end of the taxation year for reporting this income. Beginning in 1995, most individuals are required to report self-employment income on a calendar year basis. However, eligible individuals may be able to use an alternative method of reporting whereby the fiscal period does not end on December 31. Due to this rule change, individuals reporting self-employment income in 1995 may have reported more than one fiscal year’s income (i.e. more than 12 months).

Derived from: Line 13900 (2019 to present), Line 139 (1984 to 2018), Line 21 (1982 to 1983)

TIRC_: Included from 1982 to present.

XTIRC: Included from 1982 to present.

LAD: CMNET I, F, P (formerly SNCOM from 1982 to 1995, retroactively change to CMNET in 1996)

Farming income, net (FMNET)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Net farming income is the taxfiler’s share of income (gain or loss) from an unincorporated farming operation, after costs and expenses are deducted. It is a component of self-employment income. Amounts reported by taxfilers might be positive, negative or zero.

Until 1994, reporting of self-employment income was on a fiscal year basis and the fiscal year end was the end of the taxation year for reporting this income. Beginning in 1995, most individuals are required to report self-employment income on a calendar year basis. However, eligible individuals may be able to use an alternative method of reporting whereby the fiscal period does not end on December 31. Due to this rule change, individuals reporting self-employment income in 1995 may have reported more than one fiscal year's income (i.e. more than 12 months).

Derived from: Line 14100 (2019 to present), Line 141 (1984 to 2018), Line 22 (1982 to 1983)
TIRC_: Included from 1982 to present.
XTIRC: Included from 1982 to present.

LAD: FMNET I, F, P (formerly SNFAR from 1982 to 1995, retroactively changed to FMNET in 1996)

Fishing income, net (FSNET)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Net fishing income is the taxfiler's share of income (gain or loss) from an unincorporated fishing operation, after costs and expenses are deducted. It is a component of self-employment income. Amounts reported by taxfilers might be positive, negative or zero.

Until 1994, reporting of self-employment income was on a fiscal year basis and the fiscal year end was the end of the taxation year for reporting this income. Beginning in 1995, most individuals are required to report self-employment income on a calendar year basis. However, eligible individuals may be able to use an alternative method of reporting whereby the fiscal period does not end on December 31. Due to this rule change, individuals reporting self-employment income in 1995 may have reported more than one fiscal year's income (i.e. more than 12 months).

Derived from: Line 14300 (2019 to present), Line 143 (1984 to 2018), Line 23 (1982 to 1983)
TIRC_: Included from 1982 to present.
XTIRC: Included from 1982 to present.

LAD: FSNET I, F, P (formerly SNFIS from 1982 to 1995, retroactively changed to FSNET in 1996)

Business income, gross (BGRS_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Gross business income is the entire income of the taxfiler's unincorporated business (e.g. dentist, accountant, physician, etc.), before costs and expenses are deducted. If the enterprise is a partnership, each partner reports the income of the whole operation.

Until 1994, reporting of self-employment income was on a fiscal year basis and the fiscal year end was the end of the taxation year for reporting this income. Beginning in 1995, most individuals are required to report self-employment income on a calendar year basis. However, eligible individuals may be able to use an alternative method of reporting whereby the fiscal period does not end on December 31. Due to this rule change, individuals reporting self-employment income in 1995 may have reported more than one fiscal year's income (i.e. more than 12 months).

Note: When this variable is reported for more than one person in a family, the family's and parent's aggregate levels contain only the amount from one of these persons, precisely the highest value from all. It has been assumed that when more than one person in the family reports this self-employment income, these family persons are supposed to be all working for the same business.

Derived from: Line 13499 (2019 to present), Line 162 (1984 to 2018), Line 84 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: BGRS_ I, F, P (Formerly SGBUS from 1982 to 1995, retroactively changed to BGRS_ in 1996)

Professional income, gross (PFGRS)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Gross professional income is the total income from the practice of an unincorporated profession (e.g. dentists, accountants, doctors, etc.) before costs and expenses are deducted. If the enterprise is a partnership, each partner reports the income of the entire operation.

Until 1994, reporting of self-employment income was on a fiscal year basis and the fiscal year end was the end of the taxation year for reporting this income. Beginning in 1995, most individuals are required to report self-employment income on a calendar year basis. However, eligible individuals may be able to use an alternative method of reporting whereby the fiscal period does not end on December 31. Due to this rule change, individuals reporting self-employment income in 1995 may have reported more than one fiscal year's income (i.e. more than 12 months).

Note: When this variable is reported for more than one person in a family, the family and parents aggregate levels contain only the amount from one of these persons, the highest value. It has been assumed that when more than one person in the family reports this self-employment income, these family persons are all working for the same business.

Derived from: Line 13699 (2019 to present), Line 164 (1984 to 2018), Line 85 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: PFGRS I, F, P (formerly SGPRO from 1982-1995, retroactively changed to PFGRS in 1996)

Commission income, gross (CMGRS)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Gross commission is the entire income of the taxfiler's unincorporated business, where commission is earned, before costs and expenses are deducted. If the enterprise is a partnership, each partner reports the entire gross commission income of the operation.

Until 1994, reporting of self-employment income was on a fiscal year basis and the fiscal year end was the end of the taxation year for reporting this income. Beginning in 1995, most individuals are required to report self-employment income on a calendar year basis. However, eligible individuals may be able to use an alternative method of reporting whereby the fiscal period does not end on December 31. Due to this rule change, individuals reporting self-employment income in 1995 may have reported more than one fiscal year's income (i.e. more than 12 months).

Note: When this variable is reported for more than one person in a family, the family and parents aggregate levels contain only the amount from one of these persons, precisely the highest value. It has been assumed that when more than one person in the family reports this self-employment income, these family persons are supposed to be all working for the same business.

Derived from: Line 13899 (2019 to present), Line 166 (1984 to 2018), Line 86 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: CMGRS I, F, P (formerly SGCOM from 1982 to 1995, retroactively changed in 1996)

Farming income, gross (FMGRS)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Gross farming income is the total income from the taxfiler's unincorporated farming operation, before costs and expenses are deducted. If the enterprise is a partnership, each partner reports income from the entire operation.

Until 1994, reporting of self-employment income was on a fiscal year basis and the fiscal year end was the end of the taxation year for reporting this income. Beginning in 1995, most individuals are required to report self-employment income on a calendar year basis. However, eligible individuals may be able to use an alternative method of reporting whereby the fiscal period does not end on December 31. Due to this rule change, individuals reporting self-employment income in 1995 may have reported more than one fiscal year's income (i.e. more than 12 months).

Note: When this variable is reported for more than one person in a family, the family and parents aggregate levels contain only the amount from one of these persons, to be specific, the highest value. It has been assumed that when more than one person in the family reports this self-employment income, these family persons are all working for the same business.

Derived from: Line 14099 (2019 to present), Line 168 (1984 to 2018), Line 87 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: FMGRS I, F, P (formerly SGFAR from 1982 to 1995, retroactively changed to FMGRS in 1996)

Fishing income gross (FSGRS)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Gross fishing income is the total income from the taxfiler's unincorporated fishing operation, before costs and expenses are deducted. If the enterprise is a partnership, each partner reports income from the entire operation.

Until 1994, reporting of self-employment income was on a fiscal year basis and the fiscal year end was the end of the taxation year for reporting this income. Beginning in 1995, most individuals are required to report self-employment income on a calendar year basis. However, eligible individuals may be able to use an alternative method of reporting whereby the fiscal period does not end on December 31. Due to this rule change, individuals reporting self-employment income in 1995 may have reported more than one fiscal year's income (i.e. more than 12 months).

Note: When this variable is reported for more than one person in a family, the family and parents aggregate levels contain only the amount from one of these persons, precisely the highest value. It has been assumed that when more than one person in the family reports this self-employment income, these family persons are all working for the same business.

Derived from: Line 14299 (2019 to present), Line 170 (1984 to 2018), Line 88 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: FSGRS I, F, P (formerly SGFIS from 1982 to 1995, retroactively changed to FSGRS in 1996)

Self-employment income from T4 slips for a shareholder (SEISHRHDR_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: If you are employed by a corporation but not eligible to participate in the EI program as an employee because you control more than 40 percent of the voting shares of that corporation, enter the amount from box 14 of all your T4 slips received from that corporation unless Box 14 of your T4 slip may include certain amounts that are not insurable earnings, such as:

- non-cash benefits (other than the value of board and lodging);
- contributions made by your employer to your employee group RRSP where access to the funds is restricted;
- certain amounts paid by your employer to you to cover the waiting period or to increase the maternity, parental, or compassionate care benefits; and
- top-up amounts paid by your employer to you in addition to worker's compensation benefits.

Derived from: Line 54493 (2019 to present) Line 5493 (2010 to 2018)

LAD: SEISHRHDR_ I, F, P

Flag - Self-employment income (SEISW)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This field identifies whether the individual has reported self-employment income in any of the gross or net unincorporated self-employment income fields. The unincorporated self-employment income categories are business, commission, farming, fishing, and professional.

This is a character variable with the following codes:

- “0” = no gross or net self-employment income; and
- “1” = gross and/or net self-employment income.

Derived from: Lines 13500, 13700, 13900, 14100, 14300, 13499, 13699, 13899, 14099, 14299 (2019 to present)
Lines 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170 (1984 to 2018),
Lines 19-23 and Lines 84-88 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: SEISW I, P, F, K character

Flag - Self-employment income exemption for Status Indians (SEIEXINDSW_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates whether a filer received the self-employment income exemption for Status Indians or not. The value 0 indicates that the filer did not receive the exemption. A value of 1 indicates that the filer did receive the exemption.

Derived from: LAD processing

LAD: SEIEXINDSW_ I

Other Employment Income

Other employment income (OEI__)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Other employment income is comprised of any taxable receipts from employment other than wages, salaries and commissions. For example, it includes tips, gratuities, or director’s fees that are not reported on a T4 slip, and some other components that have changed through time.

Derived from: Line 10400 (2019 to present), Line 104 (1984 to 2018), Line 03 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: OEI__ I, F, P, K

Investment Income

Dividends

Dividends (XDIV_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Dividends are, for tax purposes, defined as a share of the profits of a Canadian corporation, which are distributed to its shareholders. Dividends should be reported as income on the T1 Tax Form in the year they are received.

The Canada Revenue Agency adjusts dividends upward to create taxable dividends (DIVTX). The Dividends variable on LAD (XDIV_) represents the actual amount of dividends received by the taxfiler before that amount is “grossed-up” by the Canada Revenue Agency. Dividends are calculated using the following equation:

2006 to present:

$$XDIV_ = (DIVTO * \text{gross-down factor1}) + (DIVTE * \text{gross-down factor2})$$

Where:

DIVTX = Total taxable amount of dividends (eligible and other than eligible dividends) from taxable Canadian corporations, line 120.

DIVTO = Taxable amount of dividends other than eligible dividends, line 180.

DIVTE = Taxable amount of eligible dividends, $DIVTE = (DIVTX - DIVTO)$.

Gross-Down Factors = reciprocals of the Canada Revenue Agency’s Gross-Up Factors

- *gross-down factor1 (gross-down factor for other than eligible dividends) =*
 - ▶ *1/1.25 (2006 to 2013)*
 - ▶ *1/1.18 (2014 to 2015)*
 - ▶ *1/1.17 (2016 to 2017)*
 - ▶ *1/1.16 (2018)*
 - ▶ *1/1.15 (2019 to 2021)*
- *gross-down factor2 (gross-down factor for eligible dividends) =*
 - ▶ *1/1.45 (2006 to 2008)*
 - ▶ *1/1.44 (2009 to 2010)*
 - ▶ *1/1.41 (2011)*
 - ▶ *1/1.38 (2012 to 2021)*

1982 to 2005:

$XDIV_ = DIVTX * \text{gross-down factor}$

Where:

$DIVTX =$ Taxable amount of dividends from taxable Canadian corporations, line 120 (1984 to 2005), Line 14 (1982 to 1983).

Gross-Down Factors = reciprocals of the Canada Revenue Agency's Gross-Up Factors

- 1988 to 2005 = 4/5
- 1987 = 3/4
- 1982 to 1986 = 2/3

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: XDIV_ I, F, P

Net eligible dividends (DIVTE)

(2006 to present)

Definition: Taxable amount of eligible dividends, $DIVTE = (DIVTX - DIVTO)$. See also variables $DIVTX$ and $DIVTO$.

Derived from: T1FF Processing

LAD: DIVTE I, F, P

Other than eligible dividends, net (DIVTO)

(2006 to present)

Definition: These are the taxable amount of dividends (other than eligible dividends). If you did not receive an information slip, you must calculate the taxable amount of other than eligible dividends by multiplying the actual amount of dividends (other than eligible) you received (see $XDIV_$ for the amount).

Derived from: Line 12010 (2019 to present), Line 180 T1 (2006 to 2018)

LAD: DIVTO I, F, P

Taxable amount of dividends from Canadian corporations (DIVTX)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Includes dividend income from taxable Canadian corporations (such as stocks or mutual funds) and then grossed down to the actual amounts received; dividends should be reported as income in the year they are received. Dividend income does not include dividends received from foreign investments (which are included in interest income and reported on line 121). See also $XDIV$ and $DIVTO$.

Derived from: Line 12000 (2019 to present), Line 120 (1984 to present), Line 14 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: DIVTX I, F, P

Limited partnership income, net (LTPI_)

(1988 to present)

Definition: Net partnership income is reported for limited or non-active partners only. It is the taxfiler's income, after costs and expenses are deducted, if he or she was a limited partner of a partnership that did not include a rental or farming operation. Amounts reported by the taxfiler might be positive, negative or zero. This variable is included in $TIRC_$ and $XTIRC$ from 1988 to the present. Prior to 1988, limited partnership income ($LTPI_$) was declared in net business income ($SEI_$), net rental income ($RNET_$), or may have been declared in other income ($OI_$), depending on the type of business.

Derived from: Line 12200 (2019 to present), Line 122 (1988 to 2018)

LAD: $LTPI_$ I, F, P

Interest, Rent, and other investment income***Interest on bonds, trusts, and deposits, and other investment income (INVI_)***

(1982 to present)

Definition: Interest and investment income is an income that is earned from interest and other investments during the tax year. This type of income can be received as a result of Canada Savings Bonds, corporate bonds, trusts, bank or other deposits, mortgages, notes, foreign interest, foreign dividend income and other property.

Derived from: Line 12100 (2019 to present), Line 121 (1984 to 2018), Line 15 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: INVI_ I, F, P, K

Rental income, net (RNET_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Net rental income is the taxfiler's net income from rental activities (gain or loss) after costs and expenses are deducted. Amounts reported by taxfilers might be positive, negative or zero. Prior to 1988, limited partnership income (LTPI) may have been included in this variable.

Derived from: Line 12600 (2019 to present), Line 126 (1984 to 2018), Line 16 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: RNET_ I, F, P

Rental income, gross (RGRS_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Gross rental income is the taxfiler's income from rental activities, before costs and expenses are deducted. If the property is owned by more than one person, then each partner enters the entire gross rental income on his or her return. Prior to 1988, limited partnership income (LTPI) may have been included in this variable.

Derived from: Line 12599 (2019 to present), Line 160 (1984 to 2018), Line 83 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: RGRS_ I, F, P

Private Retirement Income***RRSP income (T4RSP)***

(1988 to present)

Definition: Registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) income represents RRSP withdrawals during the tax year. All amounts withdrawn from an RRSP must be included in the taxfiler's income. An annuity, which has passed to a taxfiler after his or her spouse's death, must be included in income. Annually, the first \$1,000 of annuity payments received from an RRSP may be eligible for the pension income tax credit (Line 314). In 1986 and 1987, annuity payments from an RRSP were included in pension and superannuation income. Beginning in 1995, line 129 includes repayments that have not been made to an RRSP under the Home Buyers' Plan (HBP).

The following provides some additional information on the HBP and repayments to this plan. The Home Buyers' Plan enables an individual to withdraw up to \$20,000 from his or her RRSP to buy or build a qualifying home. Under the HBP, the individual is required to repay the withdrawal to his or her RRSP within a period of no more than 15 years. The minimum required repayment on an annual basis is 1/15th of the amount withdrawn from the RRSP. If in any year the individual does not repay the amount required for that year, then the amount is included as RRSP income, line 129.

Derived from: Line 12900 (2019 to present), Line 129 (1988 to 2018)

LAD: T4RSP I, F, P

RRSP income for persons aged 65 and over (RRSPO)

(1988 to present)

Definition: Same definition as RRSP income (T4RSP) except that the variable is calculated for persons with AGE ≥65 only. From 1988 to present this variable was included in XTRIC for persons age 65 and over. Prior to 1988, it was included in Pension and superannuation income or Other Income (see RRSP Income).

Derived from: T1FF processing, Line 12900 (2019 to present), Line 129 (1988 to 2018)

LAD: RRSPO I, F, P

Pension and superannuation income (SOP4A)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Pension and superannuation income refers to pension income excluding Old Age Security pension and the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan benefits. War veterans' allowances, veterans' disability and dependents' pension payments are non-taxable and they are not part of pensions and superannuation. Foreign pensions must be reported and converted into Canadian funds. In 1986 and 1987, annuity payments from an RRSP were included in pension and superannuation income.

Derived from: Line 11500 (2019 to present), Line 115 (1984 to 2018), Line 11 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: SOP4A I, F, P

Capital Gains and Losses**Capital gains or losses, net (CLKGX)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: These are the net capital gains or losses before multiplying by a conversion factor to get the Net taxable capital gains or losses.

Derived from: T1FF processing, on Line 19700 (2019 to present), Line 197 (2001 to 2018), Schedule 3 Line 9 (2000)

LAD: CLKGX I, F, P

Capital gains/losses, net taxable (CLKGL)

(1982 to present)

Definition: A capital gain or loss occurs when there is a disposition or deemed disposition of capital property, only a fraction of net capital gains are taxable.

The following is the percentage of capital gains that is taxable:

- 50%, 2001 to 2021;
- Three different percentages in 2000;
- 75%, 1990 to 1999;
- 37.5%, 1997 for certain property donated to charity;
- 66%, 1988 and 1989;
- 50%, 1982 to 1987.

Both the number of individuals and the amounts reported were unusually high in 1994, in which there was a change in legislation whereby individuals could no longer claim a deduction for gains realized after February 1994 on property other than qualified small business corporation shares or qualified farm property. However, individuals could report all or part of their capital gains that were accrued before February 23, 1994 so that they could benefit from the unused part of their \$100,000 capital gain exemption.

For the year 2000, taxfilers include in their income 75% of capital gains realized before February 28, 66.67% of gains realized from February 28 to October 17 and 50% after this date. The cumulative capital gains deduction limit is \$250,000.

To get the actual net capital gains/losses, divide CLKGL by 0.50 from 1982 to 1987, by 0.66 in 1988 and 1989, by 0.75 from 1990 to 1999. This variable has been calculated for you (CLKGX).

Derived from: : Line 12700 (2019 to present), Line 127 (1984 to 2018), Line 17 (1982 to 1983)
TIRC_: Included from 1982 to present.
XTIRC: Not present.

LAD: CLKGL I, F, P

Net capital gain or loss from bonds, debentures, etc (KGLOF)

(2009 to present)

Definition: This variable measures the net capital gain/loss from the disposition of bonds, debentures, promissory notes, and other similar properties.

Derived from: Line 15300 (2019 to present), Line 153 (2009 to 2018) Schedule 3

LAD: KGLOF I, F, P

Net capital gain or loss from real estate (KGLPF_)

(1994 to present)

Definition: This variable provides the net amount of proceeds from the disposition of any real estate, depreciable property or other properties in the tax year.

Derived from: Line 13800 (2019 to present), Line 138, (1994 to 2018) Schedule 3

LAD: KGLPF_ I, F, P

Net capital gain or loss on farm, fishing foreclosure (KGLFM)

(2009 to present)

Definition: This variable measures the net capital gain/loss from the qualified disposition of other mortgage foreclosures and conditional sales repossessions. This variable falls within the category on Schedule 3 referring to qualified farm property and qualified fishing property.

Derived from: Line 12400 (2019 to present), Line 124 (2009 to 2018)

LAD: KGLFM I, F, P

Net capital gain or loss from other foreclosures (KGLFRMCLOS_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: This variable measures the net capital gain/loss from the disposition of other mortgage foreclosures and conditional sales repossessions.

Derived from: Line 15500 (2019 to present), Line 155 (2010 to 2018)

LAD: KGLFRMCLOS_ I, F, P

Capital gain or loss on qualified small business shares (SBGLSH_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: The net capital gain or loss from the disposition of qualified small business corporation shares. For more information see variable SBDSGRS_.

Derived from: Line 10700 (2019 to present), Line 107 (2010 to 2018)

LAD: SBGLSH_ I, F, P

Capital gains deferral from dispositions of shares (KGSBINVDFR_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: The capital gains deferral is available for the disposition of eligible small business corporation shares made in 2010. The investment can be made by an individual in any particular corporation (or related group).

Derived from: Line 16100 (2019 to present), Line 161 (2010 to 2018)

LAD: KGSBINVDFR_ I, F, P

Business investment loss (KLCBC)

(1988 to present)

Definition: A business investment loss results from the actual or deemed disposition of certain capital properties. It can happen when the tax filer dispose of one of the following to a person the tax filer deals with at arm's length:

- a share of a small business corporation; or
- a debt owed to you by a small business corporation.

The tax filer may also have such a loss if he/she is deemed to have disposed of, for nil proceeds of disposition, a debt or a share of a small business corporation under any of the following circumstances:

- A small business corporation owes the tax filer a debt (other than a debt from the sale of personal-use property) that is considered to be a bad debt at the end of the year.

At the end of the year, the tax filer owns a share (other than a share he/she received as consideration from the sale of personal-use property) of a small business corporation that:

- has gone bankrupt in the year;
- is insolvent, and a winding-up order has been made in the year under the *Winding-up Act*; or
- is insolvent at the end of the year and neither the corporation, nor a corporation it controls, carries on business.

Derived from: Line 21700 (2019 to present) Line 217 (1988 to 2018)

LAD: KLCBC I, F, P

Non-taxable portion of capital gains on capital gifts (GFTP_)

(2009 to present)

Definition: This variable represents the non-taxable calculated amount for the adjusted capital gains on certain capital property.

Derived from: Form T1170

LAD: GFTP_ I, F, P

Capital gain or loss on prior year reserves (KGAPPLRSVC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: Generally, the maximum period over which most reserves can be claimed is 5 years. However, a 10 year reserve period is provided for transfers to your child of family farm property, family fishing property, and small business corporation shares, as well as gifts of non-qualifying securities made to a qualified donee.

Derived from: Line 19200 (2019 to present), Line 192 (2010 to 2018)

LAD: KGAPPLRSVC_ I, F, P

Capital gain reserve from disposition of capital property (KGHRS)

(2009)

Definition: A capital gain from a reserve brought into income qualifies for the capital gains deduction only if the original capital gain was from a property eligible for the deduction.

Derived from: Form T2017

LAD: KGHRS I, F, P

Disposition proceeds on foreclosed farm, fishing property (FRMCLOSGRS_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: You may have held a mortgage on a property but had to repossess the property later because you were not paid all or a part of the amount owed under the mortgage. In this case, you may have to report a capital gain or loss. If the capital gain or loss is from a mortgage foreclosure or conditional sales repossession, report the total disposition on line 123 of Schedule 3.

Qualified farm property is certain property you or your spouse or common-law partner owns. It is also certain property owned by a family-farm partnership in which you or your spouse or common-law partner holds an interest.

Qualified fishing property is certain property you or your spouse or common-law partner owns. It is also certain property owned by a family fishing partnership in which you or your spouse or common-law partner holds an interest.

Derived from: Line 12399 (2019 to present), Line 123 (2010 to 2018) Schedule 3

LAD: FRMCLOSGRS_ I, F, P

Farm, fishing dispositions eligible for capital gains deduction (KGELGBFRMI_)

(2010 to 2017)

Definition: This variable measures the amount of Farming and fishing income eligible for the capital gains deduction from the disposition of eligible capital property (for details, see Form T657).

Derived from: Line 173 Schedule 3

LAD: KGELGBFRMI_ I, F, P

Disposition proceeds from real estate (KGREALT_)

(2013 to present)

Definition: This variable provides the gross proceeds from the disposition of any real estate, depreciable property or other properties in the tax year.

Derived from: Line 13599 (2019 to present), Line 136 (2013 to 2018), Schedule 3

LAD: KGREALT_ I, F, P

Disposition proceeds of qualified small business shares (SBDSPGRS_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: The total proceeds of the disposition of qualified small business corporation shares. A share of a corporation will be considered to be a qualified small business corporation share if all the following conditions are met:

- at the time of sale, it was a share of the capital stock of a small business corporation, and it was owned by you, your spouse or common-law partner, or a partnership of which you were a member;
- throughout that part of the 24 months immediately before the share was disposed of, while the share was owned by you, a partnership of which you were a member, or a person related to you, it was a share of a Canadian-controlled private corporation and more than 50% of the fair market value of the assets of the corporation were:
 - ▶ used mainly in an active business carried on primarily in Canada by the Canadian-controlled private corporation, or by a related corporation;
 - ▶ certain shares or debts of connected corporations; or
 - ▶ a combination of these two types of assets; and
- throughout the 24 months immediately before the share was disposed of, no one owned the share other than you, a partnership of which you were a member or a person related to you.

Derived from: Line 10699 (2019 to present), Line 106 (2010 to 2018) Schedule 3

LAD: SBDSPGRS_ I, F, P

Other market income, including non-government transfers

Total spousal and child support payments received (TALIR)

(1998 to present)

Definition: Total amount of spousal and child support payments received by the taxfiler in the year. Effective May 1, 1997, a new system of taxation has been implemented under which separate treatment is prescribed for payments made on account of child support (“child support payments”) and payments made on account of support of the recipient (usually but not always a former spouse or common-law partner; these payments are referred to for convenience as “spousal payments”). Child support payments are not taxable to the recipient or deductible to the payor, whereas support payments for the benefit of the recipient will continue to be taxable to the recipient and deductible to the payor so long as they meet the criteria. There is a general presumption that payments are child support payments unless otherwise identified, and new system agreements which provide for taxable/deductible (as opposed to child support) payments must be registered with the CRA. A taxfiler enters on line 156 the total of all support payments for themselves and/or for a child that they received (or, if you are the payer, the payments that were repaid to you under a court order) in the tax year. Taxfilers enter on line 128 only the taxable amount. In the case where the payments are made for the benefit of the recipient (usually a former spouse/common-law partner) the former system will still apply.

Prior to May 1, 1997 the following applied to determining the taxable amount of spousal and child support received. The taxable portion of this amount is written in the ALMI field. Support payments received were generally taxable if ALL of the following conditions were met:

- when the payments were received, the tax filer and the person making the payments were living apart because of a breakdown in the relationship;
- the payments were made under a court order or written agreement;
- the payments were made to maintain the tax filer, their children, or both;
- the payments were an allowance to be paid periodically, such as monthly or quarterly;
- the payments were made to the tax filer or to someone else on the tax filer’s behalf.

Derived from: Line 12799 (2019 to present), Line 156 (1998 to 2018)

LAD: TALIR I, F, P

Alimony or support income (ALMI_)

(1986 to present)

Definition: Alimony income is the Taxable income received by the taxfiler from a former spouse, for spousal support (alimony) and/or for child support (maintenance).

From 1986 to 1996: Both alimony and maintenance payments could be taxable income.

Effective May 1, 1997, there were major changes to the taxation of child support.

1. For child support agreements made after April 30th, 1997, child support was no longer a deduction from income by the payer and it was no longer included as an income for the recipient.
2. For child support agreements made prior to May 1, 1997, child support continued to be a deduction from the income for the payer and a source of income for the recipient.
3. For child support agreements made prior to May 1, 1997 but changed after April 30, 1997, child support was no longer a deduction from the income by the payer and it was no longer included as an income for the recipient. (Same rules as outlined in #1).

Under this new legislation, spousal support (alimony) continues to be a deduction for the payer only if the payer – when applicable – has provided child support. The recipient of spousal support must claim it as a source of income. (See also TALIR)

Derived from: Line 12800 (2019 to present), Line 156 (1997 to 2018), Line 128 (1986 to 1996)
TIRC: From 1982 to 1985, this income was included with Other Income (OI___). Starting in 1986, a unique variable (ALMI_) was available.
XTIRC: Same as TIRC.

LAD: ALMI_ I, F, P

Other income exempt from tax under the Indian Act (SIEOIA_)

(2019 to present)

This variable measures the amount of ‘other income’ received by a qualifying tax filer, which is exempt from tax. The relevant income amounts are provided by the tax filer on form T-90 and include a number of income items, such as CPP or QPP benefits, among others. The variable, as calculated here, excludes Maternity benefits exempt from tax under the Indian Act, which are a separate variable, see SIEMBA_. For a complete list of the income items which are included in other exempt income, consult the T-90 form.

Derived from: Line 10026 Form T-90

LAD: SIEOIA_ I, F, P, K

Scholarships fellowships bursaries amount (TSBAPG_)

(2019 to present)

Definition: Taxable scholarship, fellowships, bursaries, and artists’ project grants. A tax filer must report prizes and awards received as a benefit from their employment or in connection with a business. This type of income is not eligible for the \$500 basic scholarship exemption. If a tax filer received a research grant this would be reported as “Other income” - see variable “Other employment income” OEI__.

Certain scholarships, bursaries, and artists’ project grants are not taxable, such as:

- elementary and secondary school scholarships and bursaries;
- post-secondary school scholarships, fellowships, and bursaries received in a tax year are not taxable if the tax filer is considered a full-time qualifying student either for the year of taxation, the year prior to that tax year, or the year following that tax year. For example, the amounts would not be taxable in the tax year 2019 if the tax filer was a full-time qualifying student in 2018, 2019, or 2020.

Derived from : Line 13010 Form T1

LAD: TSBAPG_ I, F, P, K

Other Income (OI___)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Other income is a variable used by the Canada Revenue Agency to capture income that is taxable but is not listed elsewhere in the tax return. In addition, amounts reported as spousal income are placed into other income for non-filing spouses during T1FF processing.

Other income for the Canada Revenue Agency includes the following items:

- Scholarships, fellowships and bursaries, less the \$500 tax exempt amount (1982 to 2018). Furthermore, in 2000 if an amount is received for an enrolment in a program and for which an education amount can be claimed, only the amount more than \$3,000 has to be reported. As of January 1, 2017, the education amount was eliminated and the new term “qualifying student” was introduced to ensure that the scholarship exemption was unaffected. In addition, the exemption was enhanced to include scholarships or bursaries received by students aged 16 and over at the end of the year who are enrolled in a post-secondary educational institution in Canada for a program that is not at the post-secondary level but provides the student with skills for, or improves a student’s skills in, an occupation. As of 2019, taxable scholarships, fellowships, bursaries, and artists’ project grants are to be separated from other income and reported on line 13010 of the T1 form;

- Apprenticeship Incentive Grant, Apprenticeship Incentive Grant for Women, or Apprenticeship Completion Grant from box 130 of their T4A slips (2019 to present)
- Artist's project grants, less the \$500 tax exempt amount, or less artist's; expenses, whichever is of benefit to the tax filer (1991 to 1992);
- Research grants less research expenses (1988 to 1989);
- Project grants received in the tax year (1994 to present);
- Retiring allowances (1982 to present);
- Death benefits from employment service, less any tax free amounts (1982 to present);
- Taxable payments from a registered education savings plan;
- Loans and transfers of property (1988 to present);
- Amounts distributed from a retirement compensation arrangement (1990 to 1994);
- Training allowances (1989 to present);
- Income averaging annuity contract payments not reported on Line 115 (1982 to 1990);
- Certain annuity payments (1992 to present);
- Amounts received under a supplementary unemployment benefit plan (a guaranteed annual wage plan) (1982 to 1989) (included as other employment income in 1990 to 1992);
- Registered education savings plan income (1982 to present);
- Registered retirement savings plan income, excluding annuities reported as pension income on Line 115 (1982 to 1987);
- Alimony or support Income (1982 to 1985);
- Limited partnership income (1982 to 1987);
- Amounts from an amateur athlete trust, shown in box 26, T3 slip (1994 to present); and any other type of Taxable income not reported elsewhere on the return (1982 to present).
- Canada Emergency Response Benefit (2020 to present)
- Canada Emergency Student Benefit (2020 to present)
- Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit (2020 to present)
- Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (2020 to present)
- Canada Recovery Benefit (2020 to present)
- Taxable Provincial/Territorial COVID Financial Assistance payments (2020 to present)
- One-time OAS supplement for older senior (2021).

The years listed indicate periods for which the specific item was listed as a component of other income in the tax guide. The tax guide list, however, is not exhaustive.

Other income for non-filing spouses:

- 2020 to present: non filing spouse could be assigned an amount for the Net Federal Supplement if a link was made possible between their T1FF record and the T5007 slip information. Non-filing spouse could also have. COVID Benefits Received (Government Transfers – COVID).
- 1991 to present: Starting in 1991, non-filing spouses are assigned an income based on the spousal net income for provincial refundable tax credits and the spousal net income for the GST credit reported by their spouse and in the married / spousal amount. If both of these fields are equal to zero, and the non-filing spouse is over 65, then the maximum amount of annual Old Age Security pension (OASP) is imputed to this person. If the two spousal Net Income fields are zero, and the imputed spouse is 65, then an amount of OASP benefits is randomly assigned between 12 different amounts, each representing the OASP benefit that an individual would receive according to his or her month of birth. The benefit is randomly assigned because the birth month is not known;

- If at least one of the two spousal net income fields is greater than zero and the marital exemption is greater than zero, the imputed income is calculated from the married / spousal amount field. However, if the marital exemption field is not greater than zero, and the spousal Net income for GST is greater than zero, then the imputed income will be set to equal the amount claimed in the spousal Net income field for GST. All imputed amounts for OASP and Other Income are based on the information received from the filing spouse and the non-filing spouse's record for age (spouse), age (imputed spouse) and OASP monthly benefits;
- 1986 to 1990: Same as above except the Federal sales tax credit information was used instead of GST credit;
- 1983 to 1985: Same as above except there was no Federal sales tax credit at that time;
- 1982: Other income for non-filing spouses was set to zero.

Note: The Canada Revenue Agency definition of "other income" includes retiring allowances, scholarships, amounts received through a supplementary unemployment benefit plan (Guaranteed Annual Income Plan), payments from income-averaging annuity contracts, as well as all other Taxable income not included elsewhere.

Derived from: Line 13000 (2019 to present), Line 130 (1984 to 2018), Line 18 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: OI____ I, F, P, K

Government Transfers Received

Totals

Transfer payment income (TRPIN)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Transfer payment income is income received from the government to supplement income and to assist those with low or no income. This variable is the combined income from all transfer payments. The following fields are included in this variable:

- From 1982 to present:
 - ▶ Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits (CQPP_), (T);
 - ▶ Old Age Security pension (OASP_), (T);
 - ▶ Provincial refundable tax credits (PTXC_), (N);
 - ▶ Employment insurance benefits (EINS_), (T);
 - ▶ Family benefits (FABEN), (N & T)
 - 1982 to 1986; Provincial Family Allowance for Quebec
 - 1982 to 1992; Federal Family Allowance for all provinces
 - 1994 to present; Provincial Family Allowance for Quebec
 - 1996 to present; Provincial family benefits for British Columbia
 - 1997 to present; Provincial family benefits for Alberta and New Brunswick
 - 1998 to present; Provincial family benefits for Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Northwest Territories.
- From 1986 to present:
 - ▶ GST and FST Credits (GHSTC), (N).
- From 1986 to 1991:
 - ▶ Non-Taxable income (NTXI_) (N). See next entry where components of NTXI_ are available separately.
- From 1992 to present
 - ▶ Components of non-Taxable income (NTXI_) are available:
 - Net federal supplements (NFSL_), (N);
 - Social assistance income (SASPY), (N);
 - Workers' compensation payments (WKCPY), (N).

- From 1993 to 2005:
 - ▶ Child Tax (CTBI_), (N).
- In 2006:
 - ▶ Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB_), (N).
- In 2007:
 - ▶ Working income tax benefit (WITB_), (N).
- From 2015 to 2016:
 - ▶ Children's fitness tax credit (RCFTCC_), (N).

Please note that after the variable name and acronym, it can be established if the income is taxable or non-taxable where taxable = (T) and non-taxable = (N).

Derived from: This variable is derived at the time of retrieval. Please consult with LAD staff.

LAD: TRPIN I, F, P

Child Related

Federal Child Tax Benefit

Child Tax Benefit (CTBI_)

(1993 to present)

Definition: The Child Tax Benefit (or Canada Child Tax Benefit, CCTB) is a program that replaces (beginning from 1993) the previous federal Family Allowance program, the non-refundable child deduction and the refundable Child Tax Credit. It is an income supplement for individuals who have at least one qualified dependent child. Factors involved in determining the Child Tax Benefit (CTBI) include: the number of dependent children, their ages and family income. Provided all eligibility requirements are met, the benefits will continue until the month following the child's 18th birthday.

Note: The COVID benefits related to CTBI (CHDBN_CCB_COVID) are already included in CTBI.

Derived from: Child Tax Benefit (CTB) file

TIRC : Not present.

XTIRC: Included from 1993 to present. The Child Tax Benefit Program replaced the Exemption Claim for Children (not available on the LAD), the Child tax credit and the Family Allowance Program in 1993.

LAD: CTBI_ I, F, P

Family allowance received (FA___)

(1982 to 1992)

Definition: Family Allowance received refers to benefits received from a now defunct universal federal program that provided monthly financial assistance to parents or guardians of dependent children. A parent or guardian who wholly or substantially maintained a dependent child under the age of 18 could apply for Family Allowance and receive the benefit up to and including the month in which the child turned 18. There were restrictions on who was eligible, e.g. residency requirements.

A dependent child was defined as a child with no Taxable income of his or her own until 1988. Beginning in 1988, this stipulation was dropped. This occurred because the Canada Revenue Agency introduced non-refundable tax credits and this changed the method of reporting Taxable income. From 1988 onward, a dependent could have some Taxable income and still receive Family Allowance. Family Allowance received was included as income.

Until 1992, residents of Quebec received Family Allowance (FA___) payments from both the federal and provincial governments. From 1982 to 1986, the sum of the two amounts was reported. From 1987 onward, the provincial payments were non-taxable. This resulted in the provincial payments not being included in the Family Allowance received field, and consequently being excluded from XTIRC. The federal Family Allowance payments to residents of Quebec continued to be reported in this field until 1992.

In 1993, the Child Tax Benefit Program replaced the federal Family Allowance Program. Residents of Quebec continued to receive provincial payments. In 1994, a variable was added to the LAD containing the estimated Family Allowance benefits received by Quebec residents (FAQUE). The benefits are estimated since they are not available from the T1 form. To summarize, Quebec provincial Family Allowance payments are covered by LAD from 1982 to 1986 (in the Family Allowance variable, FA____) and from 1994 to 1996 (in the Quebec Family Allowance variable, FAQUE). Quebec Family Allowance information is not available from 1987 to 1993, and therefore there is some inconsistency in XTIRC.

Beginning in 1989, family allowance was clawed back from higher income families. See Family Allowance repayment, calculated for more information.

See Family benefits, FABEN which contains Family Allowance and family benefits from 1982 to present.

Derived from: Line 118 (1984 to 1992), Line 12 (1982 to 1983)

TIRC_: Included from 1982 to 1992 inclusively. Federal Family Allowance was replaced by the Child Tax Benefit in 1993.

XTIRC: Included from 1982 to 1992 inclusively. Family Allowance was replaced by the Child Tax Benefit in 1993. Provincial family allowance has been included in XTIRC as following: Quebec (from 1982 to 1986 in FA_ and 1994 to present in FABEN), British Columbia (from 1996 in FABEN), New Brunswick (from 1997 in FABEN) and Alberta (from 1997 in FABEN), Nova Scotia (from 1998 in FABEN), Ontario (from 1998 in FABEN), Saskatchewan (from 1998 in FABEN) and Northwest Territories (from 1998 in FABEN).

LAD: FA____ I, F, P

Family benefits (FABEN)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable contains the estimated benefits received from Family Allowance and family benefits from both federal and provincial programs. Outlined below is an historical overview of the evolution of this variable.

1982 to 1992:

Family benefits refer to benefits received from a now defunct Family Allowance federal program that was universally available on a monthly basis to provide financial assistance to parents or guardians of dependent children. A parent or guardian who wholly or substantially maintained a dependent child under 18 could apply for Family Allowance and receive the benefit up to and including the month in which the child turned 18. There were restrictions on who was eligible, e.g. residency requirements. The Family Allowance payments had to be reported as income and were therefore taxable.

A dependent child was defined as a child with no Taxable income of his or her own until 1988. Beginning in 1988, this stipulation was dropped because the Canada Revenue Agency introduced non-refundable tax credits and this changed the method of reporting Taxable income. From 1988 onward, a dependent could have some Taxable income and still receive Family Allowance.

Until 1992, residents of Quebec received Family Allowance (FA_) payments from both the federal and provincial governments. From 1982 to 1986, the sum of the two amounts was reported. From 1987 onward, the provincial payments were non-taxable. As a result, the provincial payments are no longer included in the Family Allowance received field, and consequently excluded from XTIRC. The federal Family Allowance payments to residents of Quebec continued to be reported in this field until 1992.

1993:

In 1993, the Child Tax Benefit (CTBI_) program replaced the federal Family Allowance program. Residents of Quebec continued to receive provincial payments, but this information was unavailable for 1993 and therefore there is some inconsistency in XTIRC.

1994 to present:

Quebec Family Allowance (FAQUE) is included in FABEN. These benefits are estimated since they are not available from the T1 form.

1996 to present:

Family benefits for British Columbia (FABC) is included in FABEN. These benefits consist of the British Columbia Family Bonus. These benefits are estimated since they are not available from the T1 form.

1997 to present:

Family benefits for Alberta and New Brunswick are included in this variable. The Alberta family benefits consist of the Alberta Family Employment Tax Credit. The New Brunswick family benefits consist of the New Brunswick Child Tax Benefit and the Working Income Supplement. These benefits are estimated since they are not available from the T1 form.

1998 to present:

Family benefits for Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Northwest Territories are included in this variable. The Nova Scotia benefits consist of the Nova Scotia Child Tax Benefit. The Ontario benefits consist of the Child Care Supplement for Working Families. The Saskatchewan benefits consist of the Child Tax Benefit. The Northwest Territories Benefits consist of the Child Benefit and the Territorial Worker's Supplement. These benefits are estimated since they are not available from the T1 form.

1999 to present:

Family benefits for Nunavut is included. These benefits consist of the Child Benefit and the Territorial Worker's Supplement. These benefits are estimated since they are not available from the T1 form.

Derived from: T1FF Processing (1994 to present), Line 118 (1984 to 1992), Line 12 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: FABEN I, F, P

Benefit for disabled children (CTBDS)

(2005 to present)

Definition: Benefits for disabled children are paid to families with at least one disabled child aged 18 or more. At the beginning, the CDB was a tax-free benefit for low-income and modest-income families caring for children under the age of 18 who have severe and prolonged mental or physical impairment. The CDB is paid as a monthly supplement to the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) and the Children's Special Allowances (CSA) payments. The CDB comes from the Child Benefits file. It is not a component of XTIRC because it is already included in CTBI. There are instances where the amount of CDB is greater than CTBI due to adjustments made at CRA.

Derived from: Child Tax Benefit file, Canada Revenue Agency

LAD: CTBDS I, F, P

Federal Universal Child Care Benefit

Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB_)

(2006 to present)

Definition: The Universal Child Care Benefit is an amount paid for each child under 6 years of age, and from 2015 to 2016, an amount for each child age 6 to 17 years, for whom a person is responsible. The benefit will continue until the month following the child's 6th birthday.

As of July 2016, the Canada child benefit (CCB) has replaced the Canada child tax benefit (CCTB), the national child benefit supplement (NCBS), and the universal child care benefit (UCCB). The CCB is a tax-free payment. The amounts for the new CCB program can be found in the existing UCCB_ variable.

Derived from: Line 11700 (2019 to present), Line 117 (2006 to 2018)

LAD: UCCB_ I, F, P

Amount of UCCB designated to dependent child (UCCBDPND_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: If you were a single parent on December 31, of the tax year, you can choose one of the following options:

- include all UCCB amounts you received in the tax year in the income of the dependant for whom the amount for an eligible dependant is being claimed. If there is no claim for an eligible dependant, you can choose to include all UCCB amounts in the income of a child for whom the UCCB was received.; or
- report all UCCB amounts you received in the tax year in your own income.

Derived from: Line 11701 (2019 to present), Line 185 (2010 to 2018) Form T1

LAD: UCCBDPND_ I, F, P

Provincial Child Benefits

Family benefits (FABEN)

Please see: [Family benefits \(FABEN\)](#).

Family benefits, British Columbia (FABC_)

(1996 only)

Definition: This variable contains the estimated benefits received by British Columbia residents from the British Columbia Family Bonus. The benefits are estimated since they are not available from the T1 form. From 1997, British Columbia family benefits (FABC_) have been merged into Family Allowance benefits (FABEN) and are no longer available as a separate variable.

The Family benefits variable (FABEN) includes the estimated benefits from Family Allowance and family benefits for both federal and provincial programs from 1982 to present.

Derived from: T1FF Processing
TIRC: Not present.
XTIRC: Included in 1996, See FABEN.

LAD: FABC_ I, F, P

Quebec Family Allowance (FAQUE)

(1994 to 1996)

Definition: This variable contains the estimated benefits received by Quebec residents for Quebec Family Allowance. The benefits are estimated since they are not available from the T1 form. Federal and provincial Family Allowance payments for Quebec residents are covered by the LAD from 1982 to 1986 in Family Allowance (FA__) and, beginning in 1994, in Quebec Family Allowance (FAQUE). Amounts received were not available from 1987 to 1993 resulting in some inconsistency in XTIRC. Quebec Family Allowance (FAQUE) had been merged into Family Allowance benefits (FABEN), and is no longer available as a separate variable.

The Family benefits variable (FABEN) includes the estimated benefits from Family Allowance and family benefits for both federal and provincial programs from 1982 to present.

Derived from: T1FF processing
TIRC: Not present.
XTIRC: Covered from 1982 to 1986 under Family Allowance (FA__). These payments are not included from 1987 to 1993. Covered from 1994 to 1996 under Quebec Family Allowance (FAQUE). Covered from 1982 to 1986 and 1994 to present in Family benefits (FABEN).

LAD: FAQUE I, F, P

Disability Related**CPP/QPP disability benefits included in income (DSBCQ)**

(1992 to present)

Definition: This variable represents CPP/QPP disability benefits income. CPP/QPP disability benefits are included in the CPP/QPP benefits variable (CQPP_).

Individuals may receive a lump sum of CPP or QPP benefits whereby some or all of these benefits may have been for a previous year or years. This amount is to be entered on the tax form. If a part or the entire amount outlined is for a previous year or years and if it is \$300 or more, Canada Revenue Agency will assess if it is beneficial for the individual to claim the amount in the tax year to which the income pertains to and will apply the tax calculation that benefits the individual.

Derived from: Line 11410 (2019 to present), Line 152 (1992 to 2018)

LAD: DSBCQ I, F, P, K

Registered disability savings plan (RDSP_)

(2008 to present)

Definition: This plan is intended for persons with a long-term disability who hold a valid disability certificate. Such disabled persons are eligible for the Registered Disability Savings Plan (RDSP) for 2008 and subsequent years. Maximum lifetime contributions are set at \$200,000.

Derived from: Line 12500 (2019 to present), Line 125 (2008 to 2018) of T1 Tax form

LAD: RDSP_ I, F, P, K

Workers' compensation payments (WKCPY)

(1992 to present)

Definition: The payments that are received for workers' compensation are dependent upon individual situations. It either relates to a percentage of eligible earnings or is based on the degree of physical impairment and potential ensuing wage loss. See: Non-Taxable income (NTXI_) for information prior to 1992. Included in XTRIC from 1992 to present. From 1986 to 1991, it was included in XTIRC through the non-Taxable income (NTXI) field.

Derived from: Line 14400 (2019 to present), Line 144 (1992 to 2018)

LAD: WKCPY I, F, P

Elderly Related**CPP and QPP****CPP/QPP benefits (CQPP_)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: This is the income received from the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) or Quebec Pension Plan (QPP). Both CPP and QPP provide retirement, disability and survivors' pensions, certain children's benefits, and death benefits. The CPP and QPP are parallel pension programs with similar payment and benefits structures. The Canada Pension Plan operates in all provinces and territories in Canada except Quebec. Quebec established a comparable provincial plan, the Quebec Pension Plan.

Derived from: Line 11400 (2019 to present), Line 114 (1984 to 2018), Line 10 (1982 to 1983)

TIRC_: Included from 1982 to present.

XTIRC: Included from 1982 to present.

LAD: CQPP_ I, F, P, K

CPP receipt - number of months (CPPRTIRMTH_)

(2012 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates the number of months that a taxfiler was in receipt of Canada Pension Plan Retirement Benefits, excluding disability benefits, for the particular calendar year.

Derived from: Calculated by CRA

LAD: CPPRTIRMTH_ I, F, P

OAS and GIS**Old Age Security pension (OASP_)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: Old Age Security (OAS) pension is a part of the Old Age Security program, a federal government program that guarantees a degree of financial security to Canadian seniors. This variable does not include the benefits from either the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) or the Spousal Allowance (SPA).

On rare occasions, non-senior families might receive OAS income. This can occur when an older spouse dies and their income is included with the younger spouse's family income for that tax year.

Derived from: Line 11300 (2019 to present), Line 113 (1984 to 2018), Line 09 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: OASP_ I, F, P

Net federal supplements (NFSL_)

(1992 to present)

Definition: Net federal supplements are the combination of Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance for the Survivor, and Spouse's Allowance, which are part of the Old Age Security pension program. These are transfers made to seniors with low or no income.

The Canada Revenue Agency may not require people receiving these supplements to file tax returns since they likely have no Taxable income. However, starting in 1992, net federal supplements, Workers' compensation payments and social assistance payments were to be reported and have been included in total income as defined by the Canada Revenue Agency. People receiving these benefits have an incentive to file tax returns in order to obtain provincial and/or federal tax credits.

Derived from: Line 14600 (2019 to present), Line 146 (1992 to 2018)

LAD: NFSL_ I, F, P

Provincial Seniors Supplements**Provincial Senior's Benefit (SEBEN)**

(1999 to present)

Definition: Provincial supplemental credit for couples in which at least one spouse is 65 years old or over.

Newfoundland Seniors' Benefit is a tax-free annual payment of \$200 introduced in 1999 as a supplement to the HST credit for couples of 65 years old and greater with family Net Income less than \$20,000. If both spouses are 65 years old or greater, the maximum credit is \$400. If only one spouse is 65 years old or greater, then the maximum credit is \$200.

Families with net Income of \$12,000 or less will receive the full credit. Families with net income between \$12,000 and \$20,000 will have their credit reduced by 5% of net family income in excess of \$12,000.

Derived from: Newfoundland Supplemental Credit: Application on Newfoundland tax form (1999 to Present)

LAD: SEBEN I, F, P

Manitoba 55 PLUS program (MAN55)

(2013 to present)

Definition: The 55 PLUS Program, a Manitoba Income Supplement, provides quarterly benefits to lower-income Manitobans who are 55 years of age and over, and whose incomes are within certain levels. Your net income from the previous tax year is used to determine if you are eligible.

Derived from: T1FF Processing

LAD: MAN55_ I, F, P

Ontario guaranteed annual income system (ONGAINS_)

(2012 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates the derived amount that a senior taxfiler in Ontario receives if they are eligible for the Ontario Guaranteed Annual Income System Benefits.

The Ontario Guaranteed Annual Income System Benefits (GAINS) provides a guaranteed monthly income amount for eligible Ontario seniors up to a maximum of \$83 per month. The monthly GAINS payments are on top of federal Old Age Security (OAS) and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) payments.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: ONGAINS_ I, F, P

Employment Insurance**Employment insurance benefits (EINS_)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: Employment insurance (EI) benefits other than payments related to the cost of a course or program destined to facilitate re-entry into the labour force, are included in Taxable income. Employment insurance is income paid to individuals experiencing paid-employment income interruptions. There are also Employment insurance benefits for persons who stop working because of sickness, injury, pregnancy, birth, or adoption of a child. If a taxfiler receives EI benefits and his or her net income before adjustments (Line 234, not available on LAD) is more than the specified limit, the individual must pay back part of these benefits (see Employment insurance repayment (EICRP). Note that prior to 1996 these benefits were referred to as Unemployment insurance benefits.

Derived from: Line 11900 (2019 to present), Line 119 (1984 to 2018), Line 13 (1982 to 1983)

TIRC: Included from 1982 to present.

XTIRC: Included from 1982 to present.

LAD: EINS_ I, F, P, K (formerly UIC__ from 1982 to 1995, retroactively changed to EINS_ in 1996)

Regular employment insurance benefits payable (EIREG)

(2003 to present)

Definition: The amount of regular employment insurance benefits payable to the client, excluding special benefits, work sharing benefits, and employment benefits as reported by HRSDC.

Derived from: HRSDC and T1FF processing

LAD: EIREG I, F, P

Maternity benefits exempt from tax under the Indian Act (SIEMBA_)

(2019 to present)

This variable measures the amount of EI maternity benefits which is exempt from tax. The maternity benefit amounts are provided by the tax filer on form T-90 and include Employment Insurance (EI) maternity and parental benefits and Provincial parental insurance plan (PPIP) benefits. The maternity benefit amounts for this variable are excluded from the variable "Other income exempt from tax under the Indian Act", SIEOIA_.

Derived from : Line 10019 Form T-90

LAD: SIEMBA_ I, F, P

Employment insurance assistance for workforce re-entry (EISUP)

(2003 to present)

Definition: Amount of financial assistance paid to client through various initiatives as reported by HRSDC.

Derived from: HRSDC and T1FF processing

LAD: EISUP I, F, P

Social Assistance

Social assistance income (SASPY)

(1992 to present)

Definition: Social assistance is designed to provide income to meet the cost of basic requirements of either a single person or a family when all other financial resources have been exhausted. Line 145 includes social assistance income provided by a provincial or municipal program. If applicable, the spouse with the higher net income (line 236) must report the social assistance payments. See Non-Taxable income. From 1992 to present this variable was included in XTIRC. From 1986 to 1991, it was included in XTIRC through the non-Taxable income (NTXI_) field.

Derived from: Line 14500 (2019 to present), Line 145 (1992 to 2018)

LAD: SASPY I, F, P

Federal Refundable Tax Credits

GST and FST credits (GHSTC)

(1986 to present)

Definition: This variable represents the federal sales tax (FST) credit and/or goods and services tax (GST) credit that the taxfiler received. In 1990, the goods and services tax credit and federal sales tax credit overlapped. In 1991, the federal sales tax credit was completely replaced by the goods and services tax credit. The GST was enacted in 1990 as part of the tax imposed on virtually all personal expenditures beginning January 1, 1991. The GST credit is intended to offset the cost of tax for lower income individuals and families. The GST Credit replaced the FST credit on the 1991 return. Taxfilers could apply for the GST credit on the 1989 and 1990 returns. However, the eligible taxfiler did not receive the first GST credit payment, which is paid tri-annually, until December 1990.

Please note that in 2006 the Energy Cost Benefit to low-income families with children and to seniors is included in the GHSTC variable. These amounts affect the GHSTC aggregate total for that year:

- \$250 to families entitled to receive the National Child Benefit (NCB) supplement in January 2006;
- \$125 to seniors entitled to receive the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) in January 2006; and
- \$250 to senior couples, where both spouses are entitled to receive the GIS in January 2006.

Note: The COVID benefits related to GHSTC (GSTC_COVID_AMT) are already included in GHSTC.

Derived from: FST Credit: Line 446 (1988 to 1990), Line 451 (1986 to 1987). GST Credit: Application on tax form (1991 to present)

TIRC_: Not present.

XTIRC: Included from 1986 to present. From 1986 to 1990, it was called the Federal sales tax credit and was replaced by the GST Credit in 1990. In the LAD, the same variable (GHSTC) contains the sum of the FST Credit (1986 to 1990) paid to the filer and the GST Credit (1990 to present).

LAD: GHSTC I, F, P, K (formerly FSGTX from 1986 to 1997, retroactively changed to GHSTC in 1998)

Climate action incentive (CAIAMC)

(2018 to 2020)

Definition: The climate action incentive (CAI) is a federal refundable tax credit. Payment consists of a basic amount and a 10% supplement for residents of small and rural communities. This payment may reduce your amount payable or increase your refund when you file your income tax and benefit return. To claim the CAI payment, you must complete Schedule 14 and file your income tax return.

Eligibility

Only one person per family (the tax filer, their spouse or common-law partner) can claim the CAI payment. A tax filer can claim the CAI payment if at the end of the calendar year, they were a resident of either Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, or Ontario, and were 18 years of age or older, or if they were younger than 18, then it was necessary to have a spouse or a common-law partner, or be a parent who lived with their child.

There are additional restrictions regarding who is eligible to claim this payment. It is also possible to claim the payment for an eligible spouse or dependent (see the information in the tax guide). To claim the supplement for residents of small and rural communities, a tax filer must have resided outside of a census metropolitan area (CMA) at the end of the calendar year.

Note: Starting in 2022, The Government of Canada has changed the payment method for the CAI from a refundable credit claimed annually on personal income tax returns to quarterly tax free payments made through the benefit system.

Derived from: Line 45110 (2019 to 2020), Line 449 (2018) of T1 (Schedule 14)

LAD: CAIAMC I, F, P

Children's fitness tax credit (RCFTCC_)

(2015 to 2016)

As of January 1, 2017, this credit has been eliminated.

Definition: The amount of refundable children's fitness tax credit, as calculated by the system.

Derived from: Line 459 T1

LAD: RCFTCC_I, F, P

Eligible educator school supply tax credit (ELEDSTCC)

(2016 to present)

Definition: If you were an eligible educator, you can claim up to \$1,000 for eligible teaching supplies expenses. You are considered an eligible educator if you were employed in Canada at any time during the tax year as:

- a teacher at an elementary or secondary school, or an early childhood educator at a regulated child care facility; and
- you held a teaching certificate, license, permit or diploma, or a certificate or diploma in early childhood education, which was valid and recognized in the province or territory in which you were employed.

The refundable portion is 15% of the total eligible expenses for the eligible educator school supply tax credit. An eligible supplies expense is an amount that you paid in the tax year for teaching supplies for teaching or facilitating students' learning and were directly consumed or used in an elementary or secondary school or in a regulated child care facility in the performance of your employment.

Derived from: Line 46900 Form T1 (Line 469 2016 to 2018)

LAD: ELEDSTCC I, F, P

Provincial Refundable Tax Credits

Provincial refundable tax credits (PTXC_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Provincial refundable tax credits are used to reduce the amount of income tax that a taxfiler owes. If the amount of refundable tax credit is greater than the total income tax owed, the taxfiler will receive the difference in the form of a tax refund.

Note: Quebec tax credits are not available from the T1 and are estimated by the Centre for Income and Socioeconomic well-being Statistics (CISWS). Also, the COVID benefits related to PTXC_ are already included in PTXC_. These benefits were, in 2020, CV19MNSRC_, CV19ONSF_, CV19BCEBW_, CV19PSSBC_, CV19PSSON_ and CV19BCCAT_. In 2021, fewer provincial COVID benefits were issued: CV19BCRB_, CV19ONCCB_, CV19ONSL_ and CV19PSSBC_.

Derived from: Line 47900 (2019 to present), Line 479 (1991 to 2018), Line 464 (1988 to 1990), Line 448 (1984 to 1987), Line 74 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: PTXC_ I, F, P

British Columbia Harmonized sales tax-credit (BCHSTC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: This new credit (BCHSTC) is a non-taxable refundable payment to help low-income individuals and families offset the impact of the sales taxes they pay. The BCHSTC payment is combined with the quarterly payment of the federal GST/HST credit. To get payments under the BCHSTC, you (or your spouse or common-law partner) should apply for the GST/HST credit on page 1 of your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) tax return. The information you give on your return(s) will determine how much BCHSTC you will get starting in July 2011.

Derived from: CRA calculation (see also Pamphlet RC4210, GST/HST Credit)

LAD: BCHSTC_ I, F, P

British Columbia Low income climate action tax credit (BCLICATC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: The BCLICATC is a tax-free payment to help low-income individuals and families with the carbon taxes they pay. The BCLICATC payment is combined with the quarterly payment of the GST/HST credit and the BCHSTC. To get payments under the BCLICATC, you (or your spouse or common-law partner) should apply for the GST/HST credit on page 1 of your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) tax return. The information you give on your return(s) will determine how much BCLICATC you will get.

Derived from: CRA calculation (see also Pamphlet RC4210, GST/HST Credit)

LAD: BCLICATC_ I, F, P

British Columbia mining exploration tax credit (BCMETCC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: You can claim this 20% refundable tax credit if you were resident in British Columbia at the end of the year and you incurred qualified mining exploration expenses in the province.

Qualified mining exploration expenses incurred after February 20, 2007, in prescribed Mountain Pine Beetle affected areas are eligible for an enhanced tax credit of 10%, in addition to the 20% tax credit.

The expenses must have been incurred for determining the existence, location, extent, or quality of a mineral resource in British Columbia.

Derived from: Line 60510 (2019 to present), Line 6051 (2010 to 2018) Form BC479

LAD: BCMETCC_ I, F, P

British Columbia senior's home renovation tax credit (BCSENHRTC_)

(2012 to present)

Definition: A tax credit of 15% of eligible expenses for renovations performed to the principal residence or property of a senior citizen residing in British Columbia in the specific tax year. A tax filer may be eligible for this credit if:

- they were a resident of British Columbia;
- were a senior (65 years of age or older) or a non-senior living with a family member who is a senior;
- and they, or someone on their behalf, paid or incurred eligible expenses to their principal residence or the land on which their principal residence is situated;
- The improvements must be of an enduring nature and be integral to the home or land.

If the tax filer shared a principal residence with one or more family members, one of them may claim the entire amount of eligible expenses, or all members may each claim a portion of the expenses. The tax filer can claim the lesser of \$10,000 and the amount of eligible expenses that they, or someone on their behalf, paid or incurred related to the principal residence.

Derived from: Line 60480 (2019 to present), Line (box/field) 6048 (2012 to 2018)

LAD: BCSENHRTC_ I, F, P

British Columbia shipbuilding industry tax credit (BCSSRITC_)

(2012 to present)

Definition: A tax filer can claim this refundable tax credit in respect of salaries and wages paid if they met all of the following conditions:

- they were a resident of British Columbia at the end of the calendar year;
- their principal business, for the part of the year after September 30, was the construction, repair or conversion of ships in British Columbia; and
- they employed a person who, in that calendar year, met certain requirements in an eligible program administered through the British Columbia Industry Training Authority.

If they were a member of a partnership other than a specified member, such as a limited partner, they can claim their proportionate share of the partnership's training tax credit.

Derived from: Line 60570 (2019 to present), Line 10 (2012 à 2018) Form BC479

LAD: BCSSRITC_ I, F, P

Manitoba advance tuition fee income tax rebate (MBATFTCC_)

(2010 to 2017)

Definition: You may claim this advance if you were a resident of Manitoba at the end of the year and you have eligible tuition fees relating to a school term that ended after November 30. The amount of the advance you can claim on line 48 is 5% of your eligible tuition fees or \$250, whichever is less. The lifetime maximum claim for this advance is \$5,000.

Eligible tuition fees are tuition fees for which you can claim the federal tuition amount on line 320 of the federal Schedule 11. Tuition fees are eligible for this advance even if you transferred an amount to your spouse or common-law partner, your parent or grandparent, or your spouse's or common-law partner's parent or grandparent. You cannot claim the advance tuition fee income tax rebate if you claimed the tuition fee income tax rebate on line 65 of Form MB428.

Derived from: Line 63 Form MB479

LAD: MBATFTCC_ I, F, P

Manitoba community development tax credit (CEDTCRMB_)

(2014 to present)

Definition: You can claim the Manitoba community enterprise development tax credit (refundable) for eligible investments you made in community enterprise development projects from June 12 to December 31 (maximum \$27,000 in 2016).

Derived from: Line 61484 (2019 to present), Line 82 (2014 to 2018) MB479 XVAR

LAD: CEDTCRMB_ I, F, P

Manitoba fertility treatment tax credit (MBFRTTCC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: You may claim this tax credit if you were a resident of Manitoba at the end of the year and you or your spouse or common-law partner incurred the eligible medical expenses for fertility treatment after September 30 and paid the same year.

Eligible medical expenses for fertility treatment are expenses that you can claim as medical expenses on line 330 of your federal Schedule 1. These expenses must be paid for infertility treatment services to a fertility clinic in Manitoba. Medications prescribed in relation to this treatment are also eligible. If you have a spouse or common-law partner, only one of you may claim this credit. The amount of the credit you can claim on line 50 is 40% of expenses or \$8,000, whichever is less.

Derived from: Line 61268 (2019 to present), Line 65 (2010 to 2018) Form MB479

LAD: MBFRTTCC_ I, F, P

NB seniors home renovation refundable tax credit (PSHRTCC_)

(2014 to present)

Definition: The amount Of Senior's Home Renovation Tax Credit for a province, as calculated by the system.

Derived from: Line 60360 (2019 to present) NB (S12), Line 6036 NB 479 (2014 to 2018)

LAD: PSHRTCC_ I, F, P

Harmonized sales tax credit (HST_)

(1997 to present)

Definition: To receive this credit, including any related provincial credit, you have to apply for it. Your credit is based on the number of children you have and your net income added to the net income of your spouse or common-law partner (if you have one), minus any amount you or your spouse or common-law partner reported on lines 117 and 125. If you or your spouse or common-law partner deducted an amount on line 213, and/or the amount for a repayment of registered disability savings plan income included on line 232, CRA will add these amounts to you or your spouse's or common-law partner's net income. This information is also used to calculate any payments from certain related provincial programs. Net income is the amount on line 236 of a person's return, or the amount that it would be if the person filed a return.

Derived from: CRA calculation (see also Pamphlet RC4210, GST/HST Credit)

LAD: HST_ I, F, P

Northwest Territories, Cost of living tax credit (NTCL_)

(2011 to present)

Definition: A tax filer may request the basic tax credit and a supplementary cost of living credit if he or she resided in the Northwest Territories at the end of the year and met certain conditions. If the credit amount exceeds tax payable, the filer will be entitled to a refund.

Derived from: Line 62510 (2019 to present), Line 6251 (2011 to 2018), provincial tax credit forms NT479

LAD: NTCL_ I, F, P

Nova Scotia affordable living tax credit (NSALTC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: The Nova Scotia Affordable Living Tax Credit (NSALTC) is a non-taxable quarterly payment to make life more affordable for low- and modest-income individuals and families. To get this payment, you (or your spouse or common-law partner) should apply for the GST/HST credit on page 1 of your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) tax return. This benefit will be combined with the federal GST/HST credit. The information you give on your return(s) will determine your NSALTC amount starting in July.

Derived from: CRA calculation (see also Pamphlet RC4210, GST/HST Credit)

LAD: NSALTC_ I, F, P

Nova Scotia poverty reduction tax credit (NSPRTC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: Starting in July 2010 there is a credit to assist low-income residents of Nova Scotia in receipt of social assistance called the Poverty Reduction Credit. The maximum credit is \$200.00. You can claim this tax reduction if you were a resident of Nova Scotia on December 31, and the following conditions applied to you:

- your family net income is \$12,000 or less.
- you are in receipt of Social Assistance.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: NSPRTC_ I, F, P

Nova Scotia volunteer firefighters tax credit (NSPTXC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: You can claim this credit if you meet all of the following conditions:

- you were a resident of Nova Scotia on December 31;
- you were a volunteer firefighter or a ground search and rescue volunteer for a minimum of six months during the period of January 1 to December 31;
- you did not receive salary, wages, or compensation, other than reasonable reimbursement or allowance for expenses; and
- for a volunteer firefighter, you were listed as a volunteer firefighter on the report filed by the fire chief of the volunteer fire department.

If you qualify for this credit, enter \$500 on line 84 of Form NS428.

Derived from: Line 62400 (2019 to present) Line 84/ 6228 (2010 to 2018) Form NS428

LAD: NSPTXC_ I, F, P

Nova Scotia volunteer firefighters tax credit (CRA figure) (NSFIREC_)

(2011 to present)

Definition: A tax filer can claim this credit if he or she meets all of the following conditions:

- was a resident of Nova Scotia on December 31;
- was a volunteer firefighter or a ground search and rescue volunteer for a minimum of six months during the period of January 1 to December 31;
- did not receive salary, wages, or compensation, other than reasonable reimbursement or allowance for expenses; and
- for a volunteer firefighter was listed as a volunteer firefighter on the report filed by the fire chief of the volunteer fire department.

If the tax filer qualifies for this credit, enter \$500 on line 84 of Form NS428.

Derived from: Line 62400 (2019 to present) Line 6228 (2010 to 2018) Form NS428

LAD: NSFIREC_ I, F, P

Nunavut, Cost of living tax credit (NUCL_)

(2008 to present)

Definition: A taxfiler may request the basic tax credit and a supplementary cost of living credit if he or she resided in Nunavut at the end of the year and met certain conditions. If the credit amount exceeds tax payable, the filer will be entitled to a refund.

Derived from: Line 63990 (2019 to present), Line 6390 (2008 à 2018), provincial tax credit forms NU479

LAD: NUCL_ I, F, P

Ontario Co-operative education tax credit (ONCOP)

(2008 to present)

Definition: If the tax filer hired co-op students enrolled in an Ontario university or college, he/she may be able to claim a tax credit from 10% to 15% of eligible expenditures (as defined below).

Eligible expenditures are salaries, wages, and other remuneration you paid to a student in a qualifying work placement, or payments made to an eligible educational institution or a placement agency for a qualifying work placement. The student must work at a permanent establishment of the employer in Ontario.

Derived from: Line 63300 (2019 to present), Line 6320 (2008 to 2018), provincial tax credit forms ON479

LAD: ONCOP I, F, P

Ontario Energy and Property Tax Credit, Energy Component (ONEPTCC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: The Ontario Energy and Property Tax Credit (OEPTC) is designed to help low- to middle-income Ontario residents with their energy costs and property taxes. The energy component is the lesser of \$200 and the sum of your occupancy cost, excluding \$25 for living in a student residence, plus home energy costs paid for your principal residence on a reserve, and 20% of the amount paid for accommodation in a public long term care home.

To determine the amount of your OEPTC, you must calculate your adjusted family net income using Form ON-BEN.

If you lived with a spouse or common-law partner on December 31, only one of you can claim the OEPTC for that year. If only one spouse or common-law partner is 65 years of age or older on December 31, that spouse or common-law partner has to claim this credit for both of you.

The OEPTC has two components: an energy component and a property tax component. You should apply for the OEPTC if you are eligible for either component.

Energy Component

You may be eligible for the energy component if, on December 31:

- you were a resident of Ontario;
- you were 18 years of age or older; or you had a spouse or common-law partner; or you were a parent and lived with your child; and
- at least one of the following conditions applies to you:
 - ▶ rent or property tax for your principal residence was paid by or for you;
 - ▶ you lived on a reserve in Ontario and home energy costs were paid by or for you for your principal residence on the reserve; or
 - ▶ you lived in a public long term care home in Ontario and an amount for accommodation was paid by or for you.

Derived from: Line 6111 Form ON479

LAD: ONEPTCC_ I, F, P

Ontario Sales Tax Credit (ONSTC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: The Ontario Sales Tax Credit (OSTC) is designed to help low- to middle-income individuals, 19 years of age and older, and families, including single parents, with the sales tax they pay. The OSTC is paid on a quarterly basis. To get this credit, you (or your spouse or common-law partner) should apply for the GST/HST credit on page 1 of your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) tax return(s).

The information you provide on your return(s) will determine how much OSTC you will get starting in August. Report to the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) any changes to your status (e.g., birth, marriage, separation, etc.) that happen after filing your return.

Derived from: CRA calculation (see also Pamphlet RC4210, GST/HST Credit)

LAD: ONSTC_ I, F, P

Ontario Sales Tax Transition Benefit (ONOSTTB_)

(2010 to 2012)

Definition: The Ontario Sales Tax Transition Benefit (OSTTB) was designed to help eligible Ontario individuals, 18 years of age and older, and families adjust to the new sales tax system. This benefit consists of three payments. The first two payments were paid in June and December 2010. The final payment was made in June 2011. The maximum amount for the final payment was \$100 for single individuals and \$335 for single parents and couples. Each maximum payment is reduced by 5% of the adjusted family net income that is more than \$80,000 for single individuals and \$160,000 for single parents and couples.

Derived from: CRA calculation (see also Pamphlet RC4210, GST/HST Credit)

LAD: ONOSTTB_ I, F, P

Ontario apprenticeship training tax credit (ONATC)

(2008 to present)

Definition: If the taxfiler hired an eligible apprentice in a qualifying skilled trade to work at his/her permanent establishment located in Ontario, he/ she may be able to claim a tax credit from 25% to 30% of eligible expenditures (as defined below).

Eligible expenditures are salaries and wages you paid to an apprentice who is in the first 36 months of an apprenticeship training program in a qualifying skilled trade.

Derived from: Line 63280 (2019 to present), Line 6322 (2008 to 2018), provincial tax credit forms ON479

LAD: ONATC I, F, P

Ontario healthy home renovation tax credit (ONHHRTC_)

(2012 to 2017)

Definition: A tax credit of 15% of eligible expenses for renovations performed to the principal residence or property of a senior citizen residing in Ontario in the specific tax year. A tax filer may be eligible for this credit if:

- they were a resident of Ontario;
- were a senior (65 years of age or older) or a non-senior living with a family member who is a senior; and
- they, or someone on their behalf, paid or incurred eligible expenses to their principal residence or the land on which their principal residence is situated.

The improvements must be of an enduring nature and be integral to the home or land.

If the tax filer shared a principal residence with one or more family members, one of them may claim the entire amount of eligible expenses, or all members may each claim a portion of the expenses. The tax filer can claim the lesser of \$10,000 and the amount of eligible expenses that they, or someone on their behalf, paid or incurred related to the principal residence.

Derived from: Line 4 (Ontario Credits), Form ON479

LAD: ONHHRTC_ I, F, P

Ontario senior homeowners' property tax grant (ONGRANTS_)

(2013 to present)

Definition: Seniors could be eligible to receive a property tax grant if they were 64 years of age or older as of December 31st, and owned and occupied a principal residence in Ontario, for which they or someone on their behalf, paid property taxes. Seniors must apply for the grant, and the size of the grant is based on the information provided on the previous year's return.

Derived from: T1FF Processing

LAD: ONGRANTS_ I, F, P

Prince Edward Island volunteer firefighter tax credit (PEIFIRE_)

(2012 to present)

Definition: The amount of volunteer firefighter tax credit for Prince Edward Island, as calculated by the system, up to a maximum of \$500.

Derived from: Line 63510 (2019 to present), Line 83 (2012 to 2018), Form PE428

LAD: PEIFIRE_ I, F, P

Province assistance benefits (PSROC)

(1990 to present)

Definition: Ontario student residence occupancy cost or Manitoba School tax credit for homeowners.

Ontario

Ontario student residence cost refers to the amount eligible to be claimed in determining the Ontario property tax credit.

Manitoba

The filer is required to claim any resident homeowner tax assistance (RTHA) that they received on their property tax statement or by application. If the filer owned the principal residence for a part of the given tax year, he/she may prorate any RTHA they received to cover the period of ownership. If the filer received RTHA for more than one residence, they are required to total the prorated amounts of all RTHA they received.

Derived from: Line 61140 (2019 à présent) Manitoba MB479/ON-BEN, Manitoba – Line 6124 (form MB479 Manitoba Credits)
 Ontario – Line 6114 (form ON479 Ontario Credits)
 Line 558 of T1C (Man.) (Resident home owner tax assistance)
 Line 558 of T1C (Ont.) (College residence) (1990 to 2018)

LAD: PSROC I, F, P

Saskatchewan Low Income Tax Credit (SLITC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: In 2008, Saskatchewan replaced the provincial Sales Tax Credit with the Low-Income Tax Credit. The credit is fully refundable. The adult component of the credit is \$216 and the child component is \$84 per child. For families earning less than \$28,335, tax credits can reach \$600 per year.

Derived from: Calculated by CRA (see also Pamphlet RC4210, GST/HST Credit)

LAD: SLITC_ I, F, P

Yukon Children Fitness tax credit (PRCFTCC_)

(2015 to present)

Definition: The amount of refundable Children's Fitness Tax Credit for a province, as calculated by the system.

Derived from: Line 63800 (2019 to present), Line 459 (2015 to 2018) T1

LAD: PRCFTCC_ I, F, P

Yukon, First Nations tax credit claimed (YKFN_)

(2008 to present)

Definition: The Canadian and Yukon governments have signed administrative agreements on personal income tax with several autonomous Yukon First Nations. Under these agreements, the Canadian and Yukon governments will share personal income tax jurisdiction with the autonomous Yukon First Nations. Yukon First Nations tax corresponds to a refundable federal abatement and a Yukon First Nations tax credit.

Derived from: Line 63860 (2019 to present), Line 6386 (2008 to 2018), provincial tax credit forms YT479

LAD: YKFN_ I, F, P

Yukon Children Fitness, fees plus supplement (TPRCFETCC_)

(2015 to present)

Definition: Calculated. The total amount of children's fitness fees, plus supplement for the refundable children's fitness tax credit, as declared by the individual.

Derived from: Calculated by CRA. Line 6392 YK 479

LAD: TPRCFETCC_ I, F, P

Other government transfers**Working Income Tax Benefit (WITB_)**

(2007 to present)

Definition: Starting in 2019, the Canada Workers Benefit (CWB) replaces and strengthens the working income tax benefit (WITB). The CWB is an enhanced, more accessible, refundable tax credit. This variable now gathers CWB information from 2019 onward. Prior to that, it measures WITB benefits. The Working Income Tax Benefit is a federal refundable tax credit, which is available starting in 2007 and consists of a basic amount and a disability supplement for low-income individuals and families who are already in the workforce and to encourage other Canadians to enter the workforce.

Some provinces/territories have exercised the option to reconfigure the WITB calculation based on specific social and economic realities. So, the calculation is the same for most of the provinces and territories but the basic working income tax benefit factors are special for Quebec, British Columbia and the Nunavut.

The CWB (and WITB too) is calculated on Schedule 6 of the federal income tax return and then entered on line 45300 on page 4 of the return.

Derived from: Line 45300 (2019 to present), Line 453 (2007 to 2018) of T1 tax form

LAD: WITB_ I, F, P, K

Canada training credit (CTRCC_)

(2020 to present)

Definition: A tax filer can claim the CTC for eligible tuition and other fees paid to an eligible educational institution in Canada for courses they took in the tax year, or fees paid to certain bodies, in respect of an occupational, trade or professional examination taken in the tax year, if all of the following apply: they were resident in Canada for all of the tax year; they were at least 26 years old and less than 66 years old at the end of the year; and they had a Canada training credit limit (CTCL) for the tax year on their latest notice of assessment or reassessment for the previous tax year. The tax filer can claim up to whichever of the following is less: half of the fees claimed on line 32000 of your federal Schedule 11; or, their CTCL for that tax year. Tax filers must complete Schedule 11 to calculate their credit. The CTC that they claim will reduce their CTCL for future years.

Derived from : Line 45350 Schedule 11

LAD: CTRCC_ I, F, P

Canadian journalism labour tax credit (CJLTCC_)

(2020 to present)

Definition: If you are a member of a partnership that is a qualifying journalism organization in the tax year, you can claim the CJLTC allocated to you by the partnership. The amount that you can claim is shown in box 236 of your T5013 slip.

Derived from : Line 47555 Form T1

LAD: CJLTCC_ I, F, P

COVID Benefits Received (Government Transfers – COVID)

Totals

Total of all COVID emergency and recovery benefits (CV19BENS_)

(2020 to 2021)

Definition: This variable is the sum of the Federal and Provincial COVID emergency and recovery benefits reported in the T1FF. The separate variable descriptions are available in this section and include programs that may have been available for a limited amount of time, for example CERB and CESB.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19BENS_ I, F, P

Federal COVID emergency and recovery benefits

Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CV19CERB_)

(2020 to 2021)

Definition: The Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) provided financial support to employed and self-employed Canadians who were directly affected by COVID-19. If an individual was eligible, they could have received \$2,000 for a 4-week period (the same as \$500 a week) for up to 7 periods (28 weeks) between March 15, 2020 through September 26, 2020. Effective September 27, 2020, individuals who were still unable to work were transitioned to a simplified Employment Insurance (EI) program or the Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB). Despite the end of the program in 2020, a few individuals still had CERB payments issued in 2021.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19CERB_ I, F, P

Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CV19CESB_)

(2020 to 2021)

Definition: The Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB) provided financial support to post-secondary students, and recent post-secondary and high school graduates who were unable to find work due to COVID-19. Applicants received \$1,250 for a 4-week period for a maximum of 16 weeks, between May 10 and August 29, 2020. Applicants could also get an extra \$750 (total benefit amount of \$2,000) for each 4-week period if they had a disability or dependants.

Students were not eligible for the CESB if they were receiving the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) or Employment Insurance benefits for the same four-week period as their current application. Despite the end of the program in 2020, a few individuals still had CESB payments issued in 2021.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19CESB_ I, F, P

Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit (CV19CRCB_)

(2020 to 2021)

Definition: The Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit (CRCB) gave income support to employed and self-employed individuals who were unable to work because they had to care for their child under 12 years old or a family member who needed supervised care. This applied if their school, regular program or facility was closed or unavailable to them due to COVID-19, or because they were sick, self-isolating, or at risk of serious health complications due to COVID-19. The CRCB was administered by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). If the individual was eligible for the CRCB, their household could have received \$500 (\$450 after taxes withheld) for each 1-week period, for up to a total of 44 weeks. The CRCB was available between September 27, 2020 and May 7, 2022.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19CRCB_ I, F, P

Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (CV19CRSB_)

(2020 to 2021)

Definition: The Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (CRSB) gave income support to employed and self-employed individuals who were unable to work because they were sick or needed to self-isolate due to COVID-19, or had an underlying health condition that had put them at greater risk of getting COVID-19. The CRSB was administered by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). If the individual was eligible for the CRSB, they could have received \$500 (\$450 after taxes withheld) for each 1-week period, for up to a total of 6 weeks. The CRSB was available between September 27, 2020 and May 7, 2022. The CRSB is a taxable benefit.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19CRSB_ I, F, P

COVID payment for disabled individuals/parents of disabled children (CV19DISB_)

(2020)

Definition: This non-taxable, non-reportable, one-time payment provided up to \$600 in recognition of the extraordinary expenses incurred by persons with disabilities during the COVID-19 pandemic. For children with disabilities, parents received the \$600 one-time payment for each disabled child. Tax filers automatically received these one-time payments if they were eligible.

This payment complements other emergency supports, such as the one-time special payment through the Goods and Services Tax Credit and the one-time payment to seniors.

A person is eligible if they meet one of the following criteria:

- has an existing valid Disability Tax Credit (DTC) certificate from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) in 2020
- is eligible and applied for the DTC by December 31, 2020
- is a beneficiary as at July 1, 2020 of:
 - ▶ Canada Pension Plan Disability (CPPD)
 - ▶ Quebec Pension Plan Disability Pension (QPPD)
 - ▶ Veterans Affairs Canada (VAC) disability supports provided to veterans (War Service and Canadian Armed Forces) and former Royal Canadian Mounted Police, including:
 - Disability Pension
 - Disability Award
 - Pain and Suffering Compensation
 - Critical Injury Benefit
 - Rehabilitation Services and Vocational Assistance Program
 - Income Replacement Benefit
 - Canadian Forces Income Support

If a person received the one-time seniors payment they may also be eligible for the one-time payment to persons with disabilities. They would have received a cumulative amount of up to \$600, broken into 2 payments:

- if they received the \$300 one-time seniors payment for the Old Age Security (OAS) pension, they would have received an additional \$300 in one-time disability benefits
- if they received the \$500 one-time seniors payment for both the OAS pension and the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) or the Allowance, they would have received an additional \$100 in one-time disability benefits

A person in receipt of the Canada Pension Plan Disability benefit for the month of July 2020 would have received this one-time payment.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19DISB_ I, F, P

Net Canada Recovery Benefit - CRB less repayments (CV19CRBN_)

(2020 to 2021)

Definition: The Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB) gave income support to employed and self-employed individuals who were directly affected by COVID-19 and were not entitled to Employment Insurance (EI) benefits. Depending on when the individual applied for the CRB, they may have received either \$1,000 or \$600 for a 2-week period up to 21 periods (42 weeks). The CRB was a taxable benefit available between September 27, 2020, and October 23, 2021. If the individual received the CRB and their net income is more than \$38,000 (excluding CRB amounts), they may have to reimburse some or all of the benefit. They will have to reimburse \$0.50 of the CRB for every dollar of net income they earned above \$38,000 on their income tax return. They will not have to reimburse more than they received that year. The CRB is a taxable benefit.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19CRBN_ I, F, P

COVID payment for Canada Child Benefit recipients (CV19CCB_)

(2020)

Definition: Eligible individuals received a one-time tax-free payment up to \$300 more per child with their CCB payment in May 2020.

This was a one-time increase to the CCB payment in May 2020 for the July 2019 to June 2020 benefit year. An individual received the CCB payment increase if:

- they had an eligible child in your care in May 2020
- they and their spouse/common-law partner (if applicable) filed their 2018 tax return(s)
- they were entitled to the one-time payment based on your family net income.

If they were previously not entitled to the CCB, but filed their 2018 tax return, they may also have received up to \$300 per child. Parents who have shared custody each got half of the one-time payment increase.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19CCB_ I, F, P

COVID payment for GIS/Allowance recipients (CV19GIS_)

(2020)

Definition: Canadian seniors eligible for the Guaranteed Income Supplement or the Allowance received a one-time, tax-free payment without needing to apply. For seniors who also received the OAS pension, the payment was \$300 while other seniors received a payment of \$500.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19GIS_ I, F, P

COVID payment for GST credit recipients (CV19GST_)

(2020)

Definition: One-time additional GST/HST credit payment in April 2020. Individuals who were entitled to the GST/HST credit for the period from July 2019 to June 2020 automatically received the one-time additional GST/HST credit payment in April 2020.

The amount an individual received was calculated based on their family net income information from their 2018 tax return. The maximum amounts for the 2019-2020 benefit year increased as follows:

- Base credit amount, along with the spouse/equivalent to spouse was increased from \$290 to \$580
- Per child amount was increased from \$153 to \$306
- Single supplement was increased from \$153 to \$306
- Amount for the first eligible child of a single parent was increased from \$290 to \$580

There were no changes to the reduction amount or the calculation of the additional credit. The current shared custody rules applied (i.e., shared custody parents each got half of the amount they would otherwise receive in respect of a shared custody child).

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19GST_ I, F, P

COVID payment for OAS recipients (CV19OAS_)

(2020 to 2021)

Definition: Canadian seniors eligible for the Old Age Security (OAS) pension, the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS), or Allowances received a one-time, tax-free payment without needing to apply.

In 2020, seniors eligible for the OAS pension in June 2020 received a payment of \$300.

In 2021, older seniors (75 years old and over) eligible for the OAS pension in June 2021 received a payment of \$500.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19OAS_ I, F, P

Amount of COVID recovery benefit repayment (CV19RBRP_)

(2021)

Definition: If a person repaid federal COVID-19 benefits (Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB), Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB), Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit (CRCB), or Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (CRSB)) in 2022 that they received in 2020 or 2021, they can:

- Claim the deduction on line 23210 of their 2022 return
- Claim the deduction on their return for the year that they received the benefits (line 23200 of their 2020 return or line 23210 of their 2021 return)
- Split the deduction between their 2022 return and the return for the year that they received the benefits

Derived from: Line 23210 T1 Form

LAD: CV19RBRP_ I, F, P

Provincial and Territorial COVID emergency and recovery benefits

Provincial/Territorial COVID Financial Assistance payments (CV19B200_)

(2020 to 2021)

Definition: The provinces and territories offered a number of financial support programs and initiatives to assist with the effects of the COVID pandemic. For these taxable benefits, individuals received a T4A slip and were asked to report these amounts on line 13000 of the T1 Form. These are programs for which the provinces and territories received funding support from the federal government. A few examples of such programs in 2020 are the Income Support Fund in Prince Edward Island, the Workers Emergency Income Benefit in New Brunswick, the Temporary Aid for Workers Program in Quebec and the Job Restart Program in Manitoba. The programs offered by the provinces and territories varied between years.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19B200_ I, F, P

B.C. Emergency benefit for workers (CV19BCEBW_)

(2020)

Definition: The B.C. emergency benefit for workers provided a one-time, tax-free \$1,000 payment to B.C. residents whose ability to work was affected due to COVID-19. The application period closed on December 2, 2020.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19BCEBW_ I, F, P

Manitoba Seniors Economic Recovery Credit (CV19MNSRC_)

(2020)

Definition: The Seniors Economic Recovery Credit provided a \$200 one-time, refundable tax credit to Manitoba seniors facing additional costs due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To be eligible a person had to be a resident of Manitoba in 2020, file an income tax return as a Manitoba resident, and be aged 65 or older in 2020.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19MNSRC_ I, F, P

Ontario Support for Families (CV19ONSF_)

(2020)

Definition: This funding program was offered to help parents, guardians, and caregivers in Ontario with the costs of work books, educational apps, educational subscription services, movies and other tools to support learning at home. Between April 6 and August 31, 2020 parents, guardians, and caregivers could apply for direct one-time funding to offset the cost of buying materials to support their children's learning while they practiced self-isolation and physical distancing. Eligible parents, guardians, and caregivers could receive a one-time payment, per child, of: \$200 for children aged 0 to 12; \$250 for children or youth aged 0 to 21 with special needs.

The Ontario Support for family benefit (CV19ONSF_) was the first phase of a 3-phase plan and was available from April 6th to August 31st, 2020. Individuals could apply for the second phase (support for learners, CV19ONSL_) between the end of November 2020 and February 8th, 2021. Payments for this second phase were issued only in 2021. The third phase, the Ontario COVID-19 child benefit (CV19ONCCB_) was open for application from May 3rd to May 17th, 2021.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19ONSF_ I, F, P

COVID payment for Climate Action tax credit recipients, B.C. (CV19BCCAT_)

(2020)

Definition: The enhanced Climate Action tax credit was part of British Columbia's COVID-19 Action Plan. Starting in July 2020, eligible families and individuals in British Columbia automatically received an enhanced climate action tax credit. With the payment of July 2020, eligible individuals received up to \$218, children received up to \$64 in a one-time increase. This represented a \$174.50 boost for individuals, a \$51.25 increase for children applied to the regular payment of July 2020. This variable includes only the portion of the British Columbia climate action tax credit related to the COVID benefit. The regular amounts are included in BCLICATC_.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19BCCAT_ I, F, P

BC Seniors Supplement COVID enhancement (CV19PSSBC_)

(2020 to 2021)

Definition: Seniors in British Columbia in receipt of the Senior's Supplement automatically received a temporary \$300 supplement for April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December 2020. Note: The Senior's Supplement is a provincial top-up paid to low-income residents of British Columbia who are 60 years of age and older and who were receiving federal Old Age Security (OAS)/Guaranteed Income Support (GIS) payments or federal Allowance (formerly Spouse's Allowance).

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19PSSBC_ I, F, P

Ontario GAINS COVID enhancement (CV19PSSON_)

(2020)

Definition: Ontario provided additional support for low-income seniors increasing the Guaranteed Annual Income System (GAINS) payment. GAINS doubled the maximum non-taxable payment (from \$83 to \$166 per person per month) for six months starting in April 2020. This variable contains only the amount received for the portion related to COVID benefits increase. The regular GAINS amount is included in the Provincial Refundable Tax Credits. The GAINS program provides a monthly, non-taxable benefit to low-income Ontario seniors. These payments are provided on top of the federal government's Old Age Security pension and federal Guaranteed Income Supplement payments to ensure seniors have a minimum income level. The additional payments are automatic for current GAINS recipients — no additional applications are required.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19PSSON_ I, F, P

BC Recovery Benefit (CV19BCRB_)

(2020)

Definition: The BC Recovery Benefit provided a one-time, tax-free payment of up to \$1,000 for eligible families and single parents and up to \$500 for eligible individuals. It was calculated based on net income from your 2019 tax return.

Families and single parents with a net income of up to \$125,000 were eligible for \$1,000. Eligible families and single parents with a net income of up to \$175,000 were eligible for a reduced benefit amount. Individuals with a net income of up to \$62,500 were eligible for \$500. Eligible individuals with a net income of up to \$87,500 were eligible for a reduced benefit amount.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19BCRB_ I, F, P

Ontario Covid-19 Child Benefit (CV19ONCCB_)

(2021)

Definition: The Ontario COVID-19 Child Benefit provided financial support to families with learners to help with additional costs during the COVID-19 pandemic. The program provided:

- \$400 for each child or youth up to Grade 12, or
- \$500 for each child or youth up to age 21 with special needs (Note: Due to data limitations it was not possible to include amounts for youth aged 0 to 21 with special needs in this variable)

The Ontario Support for family benefit (CV19ONSF_) was the first phase of a 3-phase plan and was available from April 6th to August 31st, 2020. Individuals could apply for the second phase (support for learners, CV19ONSL_) between the end of November 2020 and February 8th, 2021. Payments for this second phase were issued only in 2021. The third phase, the Ontario COVID-19 child benefit (CV19ONCCB_) was open for application from May 3rd to May 17th, 2021.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19ONCCB_ I, F, P

Ontario Support for Learners (CV19ONSL_)

(2021)

Definition: The Ontario COVID-19 Child Benefit provided financial support to families with learners to help with additional costs during the COVID-19 pandemic. The program provided \$400 for each child or youth up to Grade 12 or \$500 for each child or youth up to age 21 with special needs. Due to data limitation, it was not possible to include amounts for youth aged 0 to 21 with special needs.

The Ontario Support for family benefit (CV19ONSF_) was the first phase of a 3-phase plan and was available from April 6th to August 31st, 2020. Individuals could apply for the second phase (support for learners, CV19ONSL_) between the end of November 2020 and February 8th, 2021. Payments for this second phase were issued only in 2021. The third phase, the Ontario COVID-19 child benefit (CV19ONCCB_) was open for application from May 3rd to May 17th, 2021.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: CV19ONSL_ I, F, P

Income Taxes**Totals****Total income tax deducted at source (TIDT4)**

(1992 to present)

Definition: The total of all the amounts shown in the “Income tax deducted” box from all of your Canadian information slips. If you were not a resident of Quebec on December 31, but you had Quebec provincial income tax withheld from your income, also include those amounts on line 437 and attach your provincial information slips to your paper return.

If you were a resident of Quebec on December 31, do not include any of your Quebec provincial income tax deducted. If you and your spouse or common-law partner elected to split pension income, follow the instructions at Step 5 on Form T1032, Joint Election to Split Pension Income, to calculate the amount to enter on line 437 of your and your spouse’s or common-law partner’s returns. If you paid tax by instalments, claim it on line 476. If you paid foreign taxes, do not claim these amounts on this line. However, you may be able to claim a foreign tax credit. For more information, see Form T2209, Federal Foreign Tax Credits.

Derived from: Line 43700 (2019 to present), Line 437 (1992 to 2018) Form T1

LAD: TIDT4 I, F, P

Final balance payable/refundable (FINBL)

(2002 to present)

Definition: This variable measures the final amount payable by the taxfiler, or the total amount refundable to the taxfiler as calculated.

Derived from: Line 48400 and Line 49500 (2019 to present), Line 484 and Line 485 (2002 to 2018)

LAD: FINBL I, F, P

Federal Income Taxes and Credits**Deductions from Total Income****Totals****Total Income - CRA definition (TIRC_)**

Please see: [Total Income - CRA definition \(TIRC_\)](#).

Total deductions for calculation of net income (TIDNC)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Total deductions is used to calculate net income through the calculation: net income = total income - total deductions. It is the sum of all deductions reported on the tax return (lines 207 to 224, 229, and 231 to 232). Only deductions used to calculate net income are included in this total (any deductions from net income are not included in this total).

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: TIDNC I, F, P

Net income (NETIC)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Net income is the taxfiler's total income (Canada Revenue Agency definition, TIRC_) less deductions and social benefits repayments (RSBCL).

Social benefits repayments (RSBCL) consists of:

- Employment insurance repayment (1982 to present);
- Net federal supplements repayment (1993 to present);
- Old Age Security pension repayment calculated (1989 to present);
- Family Allowance repayment (1989 to 1992).

Total deductions from total income (not available on LAD) consists of:

- Registered pension plan contributions (T4RP, 1986 to present);
- RRSP contributions (RRSPC, 1982 to present);
- Union, professional and other dues (DUES, 1982 to present);
- Child care expense deduction (CCEXD, 1982 to present);
- Attendant care expenses (ACEXP, 1989 to 1991, not available on LAD);
- Allowable business investment losses (KLCBCL, not available on LAD);
- Moving expenses deduction (MVEXP, 1986 to present);
- Alimony or separation allowance payments (ALMDM, 1986 to present);
- Carrying charges and interest expenses (CYCGINV, not available on LAD);
- Exploration and development expenses (CEDEXP, not available on LAD);
- Other employment expenses (not available on LAD);
- Deduction for PPIP premiums on self-employment income (Not available on LAD);
- Other deductions (not available on LAD).

Prior to 1988, many of the non-refundable tax credits were deductions from total income.

Total deductions from total income before 1988 consisted of:

- CPP/QPP contributions through employment (CQPCT4E, 1982 to present);
- CPP/QPP contributions through self-employment (CQPCSEI 1982 to present);
- Employment insurance premiums (T4EIC, 1982 to present);
- Registered pension plan contributions (T4RP, 1986 to present);
- RRSP premiums (RRSPCL, not available on LAD);
- Registered home ownership savings plan contributions (RHOSP, 1982 to 1984, not available on LAD);
- Union, professional and other dues (DUES, 1982 to present);
- Tuition fees for self (TUTDN, 1982 to present);
- Child care expense deductions (CCEXD, 1982 to present);
- Allowable business investment losses (KLCBCL, not available on LAD);
- Moving expenses (MVEXP, 1986 to 1991);
- Alimony or support income (ALMI, 1986 to present);
- Carrying charges and interest expenses (CYGINV, not available on LAD from 1986 to 1991);
- Indexed security investment plan – allowable capital losses (1984 to 1985);
- Other deductions (ODN, not available on LAD).

Derived from: Line 23600 (2019 to present), Line 236 (1988 to 2018), Line 224 (1984 to 1987), Line 41 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: NETIC I, F, P, K

Individual Deduction Items

Alimony Deduction (claimed) (ALMDC)

(1997 to present)

Definition: The amount of alimony deduction claimed in the year as calculated by the system. These are deductible support payments for a spouse or common-law partner or for a child, which were made in the current tax year. In general, only payment made pursuant to an order, decree, judgement or a written separation agreement, are deductible.

Derived from: Line 22000 (2019 to present), Line 220 (1997 to 2018)

LAD: ALMDC I, F, P

Alimony or Support Deductions (paid) (ALMDN)

(1986 to present)

Definition: An alimony deduction is the money paid by the taxfiler to a former spouse for spousal support (alimony) and/or for child support (maintenance).

From 1986 to 1996: Both alimony and maintenance payments could be deducted from the income.

Effective May 1, 1997, there were major changes to the taxation of child support and not all child support can be deducted from income. The following highlights the changes:

1. For child support agreements made after April 30th, 1997, child support was no longer a deduction from the income by the payer and it is no longer included as an income for the recipient.
2. For child support agreements made prior to May 1, 1997, child support continued to be a deduction from income for the payer and a source of income for the recipient.

For child support agreements made prior to May 1, 1997 but changed after April 30, 1997, child support is no longer a deduction from income by the payer and it is no longer included as an income for the recipient. (Same rules as outlined in #1).

Under this new legislation, spousal support (alimony) continues to be a deduction for the payer only if the payer – when applicable – has provided child support. The recipient of spousal support must claim it as a source of income. (See also TALIP)

Derived from: Line 23000 (2019 to present), Line 230 (1997 to 2018), Line 220 (1986 to 1996)

LAD: ALMDN I, F, P (formerly ALMDM from 1986 to 1995, retroactively changed to ALMDN in 1996)

Total spousal and child support payments paid (TALIP)

(1998 to present)

Definition: Total amount of spousal and child support payments paid by the taxfiler in the year. Effective January 1, 1997, the terms “alimony” and “maintenance” have been replaced by the term “support amount”. The deductible portion of these payments is written on line 220 (ALMDN). The taxfiler enters on line 230 the total of all deductible and non-deductible support payments for a spouse or common-law partner, or for a child, that they made (or, if you are the payee, that you repaid under a court order) in 2005. Only the deductible amount is claimed on line 220. Most child support payments paid according to a written agreement or court order dated after April 1997, are not deductible. To be allowed a deduction for any support payments made in a year, you must be living apart from the qualified recipient throughout the remainder of the year. A payment which is deductible by you will be included in the income of the recipient. Generally, to be allowed your claim, you should register your written agreement or court order (including any amendments) with CRA.

Derived from: Line 21999 (2019 to present), Line 230 (1998 to 2018)

LAD: TALIP I, F, P

New Attendant care expenses description (ACEXP)

(1989 to present)

Definition: Previously called Attendant Care Expenses referred to a claim made by a tax filer who had a severe and prolonged (12 months) mental or physical disability for the amount of attendant care necessary to enable the tax filer to earn income. There was a maximum allowable claim of \$5,000 (or \$10,000 in the year of death) from 1991 to 1996. Beginning in 1997, the maximum has been set to \$10,000 for medical care credit (attendant) and in the year of death, the maximum is \$20,000. Under the equivalent to married claim, unused portions of this exemption can often be transferred to the spouse, parent, or grandparent of the tax filer.

Now called Disability Supports Deduction (also includes disability supports expenses such as sign language interpretation services). The definition was broadened and the expense limits increased (e.g. the 2/3 of earned income limit has been removed in 2004).

Derived from: Line 21500 (2019 to present), Line 215 (1989 to 2018) T1

LAD: ACEXP I, F, P

Carrying charges and interest expenses (CYCGI)

(1986 to present)

Definition: A taxfiler can claim the following carrying charges and interest they paid to earn income from investments:

- fees to manage or take care of your investments (other than administration fees you paid for your registered retirement savings plan or registered retirement income fund), including safety deposit box charges;
- fees for certain investment advice or for recording investment income;
- fees to have someone complete your return, but only if you have income from a business or property, accounting is a usual part of the operations of your business or property, and you did not use the amounts claimed to reduce the business or property income you reported;

- most interest you pay on money you borrow for investment purposes, but generally only as long as you use it to try to earn investment income, including interest and dividends. However, if the only earnings your investment can produce are capital gains, you cannot claim the interest you paid; and
- legal fees you paid relating to support payments that your current or former spouse or common-law partner, or the natural parent of your child, will have to pay to you. Legal fees you paid to try to make child support payments non-taxable must be deducted on line 232.

Derived from: Line 22100 (2019 to present), Line 221 (1986 to 2018) T1

LAD: CYCGI I, F, P

Clergy residence deduction (CLRGY)

(1999 to present)

Definition: Clergy residence deduction is the amount of deduction for a Clergy residence as claimed by the client. The following “basic conditions” must be met:

- The person is a member of the clergy or of a religious order, or a regular minister of a religious denomination; and
- The person is:
 - ▶ in charge of a diocese, parish or congregation,
 - ▶ ministering to a diocese, parish or congregation, or
 - ▶ engaged exclusively in full-time administrative service by appointment of a religious order or denomination.

Derived from: Line 23100 (2019 to present), Line 231 (1986 to 2018) T1

LAD: CLRGY I, F, P

Provincial Parental Insurance premium on self-employment income (PPIP)

(2006 to present)

Definition: If the tax filer was a resident on December 31, he or she has to pay PPIP premiums if any of the following conditions apply:

- the net self-employment income on lines 135 to 143 of the return is \$2,000 or more; or
- the total of employment income (including employment income from outside Canada) and the net self-employment income is \$2,000 or more.

Derived from: Line 22300 (2019 to present), Line 223 (2006 to 2018) T1

LAD: PPIP I, F, P

Elected split pension amount (ESPA_)

(2007 to present)

Definition: This variable contains the elected split-pension amount a pensioner and his spouse or (common-law partner) agree to split up to 50% of his/her eligible pension income. If the spouse/partner is 65 years of age at the end of the taxation year, all his/her pension income is eligible, and up to 50% can be transferred. If the spouse/partner is not 65 at the end of the year, only his/her income eligible for \$2000 pension income credit (“qualified pension income”), is eligible income for purposes of the income splitting election.

Derived from: Line 11600 (2019 to present), Line 116 (2007 to 2018) of T1 tax form

TIRC_: Included in 2007.

XTIRC: Not present.

LAD: ESPA_ I, F, P

Elected split pension amount deduction (ESPAD)

(2007 to present)

Definition: This variable contains the deduction for the elected split-pension amount a pensioner and his spouse or (common-law partner) agree to split up to 50% of his/her eligible pension income. If the spouse/partner is 65 years of age at the end of the taxation year, all his/her pension income is eligible, and up to 50% can be transferred. If the spouse/partner is not 65 at the end of the year, only his/her income eligible for \$2000 pension income credit ("qualified pension income"), is eligible income for purposes of the income splitting election.

Derived from: Line 21000 (2019 to present), Line 210 (2007 to 2018) of T1 tax form

LAD: ESPAD I, F, P

Employment insurance benefits repaid deduction (EIRDN)

(2003 to present)

Definition: Deduction for the amount of Employment insurance benefits that have been repaid.

Derived from: Line 23500 (2019 to present), Line 235 (2003 to 2018) T1

LAD: EIRDN I, F, P

Employment insurance repayment (EICRP)

(1982 to present)

Definition: If the taxfiler received employment insurance (EI) benefits during the tax year and his or her net income before adjustments (Line 234, not available on LAD) is more than a certain amount, the taxfiler must pay part of these benefits.

\$ maximum per year

47,190 in 1989
 49,920 in 1990
 53,040 in 1991
 55,380 in 1992
 58,110 in 1993
 60,840 in 1994
 63,570 in 1995
 48,750 from 1996 to 2005
 48,750 (minus UCCB_ and RDSP_, if any) in 2006
 50,000 (minus UCCB) in 2007
 51,375 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2008
 52,875 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2009
 54,000 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2010
 55,250 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2011
 57,375 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2012
 59,250 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2013
 60,750 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2014
 61,875 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2015
 63,500 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2016
 64,125 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2017
 64,625 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2018
 66,375 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2019
 67,750 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2020
 70,375 (minus UCCB and RDSP) in 2021

Since 1999 any employment insurance benefits paid under maternity or parental leave situations do not have to be paid back.

Note that prior to 1996 these repayments were unemployment insurance repayments.

Derived from: T1FF processing using part of Line 23500 (2019 to present), Line 235 (1984 to 2018) and Line 58 (1982 to 1983). Line 23500 is the Social benefits repayment field and consists of the benefits to be repaid on:

- Old Age Security pension repayment, calculated (1989 to present);
- Employment insurance repayment (1989 to present);
- Family Allowance repayment, calculated (1989 to 1992);
- Net federal supplements (1992 to present).

The variable Social benefits repayment (RSBCL) combines the 4 variables outlined above into one total.

LAD: EICRP I, F, P (formerly UICRP from 1982 to 1995, retroactively changed to EICRP in 1996)

Expenses, other allowable (ALEXP)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The taxfiler may deduct certain expenses that he or she paid in order to earn paid-employment income, under the employment contract, if the taxfiler had to pay the expenses and if he or she did not receive a non-taxable allowance for these expenses. These employment expenses include artist’s employment expenses, repayment of salary or wages, legal fees and employee profit-sharing plans.

Derived from: Line 22900 (2019 to present), Line: 229 (1988 to 2018), Line 109 (1984 to 1987), Line 06 (1982 to 1983)
TIRC_: Formerly a component of the Canada Revenue Agency’s definition of total income (as a negative amount) from 1982 to 1987. Beginning in 1988, this was no longer a component of income and is now reported on Line 229 as a deduction.
XTIRC: Not present.

LAD: ALEXP I, F, P

Exploration and developments, expenses (CEDEX)

(1988 to present)

Definition: The dollars spent on Canadian exploration and development which may be deducted by a tax filer who invests in a petroleum, natural gas, or mining venture in the tax year. In order to claim this deduction the tax filer cannot be an active participant in the venture. If they did actively participate in the venture, the tax filer must make their claim on line 135.

Derived from: Line 22400 (2019 to present), Line 224 (1988 to 2018) T1

LAD: CEDEX I, F, P

Family Allowance repayment, calculated (RFACL)

(1991 to 1992)

Definition: Family Allowance repayment calculated refers to the calculated amount of Family Allowance benefits repaid to the government. A new rule was introduced in the 1989 taxation year and applied to taxfilers who received Family Allowance benefits. If a taxfiler had a net income of more than the limit (\$50,000 in 1989, \$50,850 in 1990, \$51,765 in 1991 and \$53,215 in 1992), then the taxfiler was required to repay to the government part of the benefits received. Family Allowance repayment calculated is one element of the social benefits repayment field on the T1 General (Line 235).

Derived from: Part of Line 235 (1989 to 1992, also see Line 118). Line 235 is the Social benefits repayment field and consists of the benefits to be repaid on:

- Old Age Security pension repayment calculated (1989 to present);
- Employment insurance repayment (1989 to present);
- Family Allowance repayment calculated (1989 to 1992);
- Net federal supplements repayment (1993 to present).

LAD: RFACL I, F, P

Home Buyer's Plan repayment (HBPRP)

(1996 to present)

Definition: This amount represents the repayment made to the RRSP under the Home Buyer's Plan. It is the amount actually repaid in a given year which may differ from the amount due.

Over a period of no more than 15 years, the participant must repay to his or her RRSPs the amounts withdrawn under the HBP. A participant's repayment period starts the second year following the year of his or her withdrawals. If the person repays more than the required amount for the year, their HBP amount due for later years will be reduced accordingly. If the person does not repay the amount due for a given year, the outstanding amount (Shortfall amount variable HBPSH on LAD) must be declared as income for that year.

For more information about the HBP program, please see Home Buyer's Plan withdrawal (HBPWD) variable description.

Derived from: Line 24600 (2019 to present), Line 246 (1996 to 2018) Schedule 7, T1

LAD: HBPRP I, F, P

Home Buyer's Plan shortfall amount (HBPSH)

(1998 to present)

Definition: The Home Buyer's Plan shortfall amount (HBPSH) is the difference between the repayment amount due for a given year and the repayment amount the HBP participant actually pays (HBPRP).

Over a period of no more than 15 years, the participant must repay to his or her RRSPs the amounts withdrawn under the HBP. A participant's repayment period starts 60 days after the end of the second year following the year of his or her first withdrawals. If the person repays more than the required amount for the year, their HBP amount due for later years will be reduced accordingly. If the person does not repay the amount due for a given year, the outstanding amount is the shortfall amount. The shortfall amount must be included in the person's income for that year.

For more information about the HBP program, please see Home Buyer's Plan withdrawal (HBPWD) variable description.

Derived from: Other HBP variables, HBPWD and HBPRP

LAD: HBPSH I, F, P

Home Buyer's Plan withdrawal (HBPWD)

(2002 to present)

Definition: This is the total amount of withdrawals made under the most recent participation to Home Buyer's Plan. These withdrawals could have been made in any given year from 1992 onward, and do not necessarily reflect a withdrawal in the current tax year. Therefore this variable should not be used to determine current year withdrawal amounts.

The Home Buyer's Plan (HBP) is a program that allows a person to withdraw up to \$20,000 from their registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs) to buy or build a qualifying home. However, the program sets out certain conditions for participation. If an individual meets all the applicable HBP conditions, the withdrawals will not have to be included in his or her income, and the RRSP issuer will not withhold tax on these amounts. If a person buys a qualifying home with their spouse or common-law partner, or with other individuals, each person involved can withdraw up to \$25,000 (\$20,000 prior to 2009).

Prior to 1999, an individual could use the Home Buyer's Plan only once in a lifetime. This restriction is eliminated for 1999 and subsequent years such that, once an individual has repaid all the funds withdrawn for a prior home purchase, he or she may use the Plan again commencing with the year following the final repayment, as long as all of the original conditions for HBP participation are, once again, satisfied.

For more information about the HBP program, please see Home Buyer's Plan repayment (HBPRP) variable description.

Derived from: Line 24700 (2019 to present), Line 247 (2002 to 2018), Schedule 7, T1

LAD: HBPWD I, F, P

Moving expenses deduction (MVEXP)

(1986 to present)

Definition: Moving expenses are a deduction available for taxfilers who have moved for employment or scholastic reasons (within Canada) during the tax year. Prior to 1986, this deduction was included in the ‘other deduction’ field, which is unavailable on the LAD.

Derived from: Line 21900 (2019 to present), Line 219 (1988 to 2018), Line 222 (1986 to 1987)

LAD: MVEXP I, F, P

Old Age repayment, calculated (OASPR)

(1989 to present)

Definition: Old Age Security (OAS) pension repayment is a claw-back used to recover OAS pension income and net federal supplements (NFSL_) when the taxfiler’s net income before adjustments (Line 234) is greater than the allowed limit. (NFSL_ repayment has been included in OAS pension repayment calculated from 1992 to present.)

If a taxfiler has a net income above a certain limit (\$50,000 in 1989, \$50,850 in 1990, \$51,765 in 1991, \$53,215 from 1992 to 1999, \$53,960 in 2000, \$55,309 in 2001, \$56,968 in 2002, \$57,879 in 2003, \$59,790 in 2004, \$60,806 in 2005, \$62,144 for 2006, 63,511 in 2007, \$57,375 in 2012, \$70,954 in 2013, \$71,592 in 2014, \$72,809 in 2015, \$73,756 in 2016, \$74,788 in 2017, \$75,910 in 2018, \$77,580 in 2019), then the taxfiler is required to repay the government all or part of the benefits received.

Derived from: Part of Line 23500 (2019 to present), part of Line 235 (1989 to 2018)
Line 235 is the Social benefits repayment field and consists of the benefits to be repaid on:

- Old Age Security pension repayment calculated (1989 to present);
- Employment insurance repayment (1989 to present);
- Family Allowance repayment calculated (1989 to 1992);
- Net federal supplements repayment (1992 to present).

LAD: OASPR I, F, P

Pension adjustment (TPAJA)

(1991 to present)

Definition: The variable represents the taxfiler’s pension adjustments. The pension adjustment (TPAJA) is the sum of credits for the year, if any, from deferred profit sharing plans and/or benefit provisions of registered pension plans sponsored by the taxfiler’s employer.

The TPAJA is used in calculating the taxfiler’s RRSP contribution limit for the following year. The contribution limit is based on a certain percentage of the previous year’s earned income up to an annual maximum less a pension adjustment. The maximum amount of RRSP deduction for each year since 1982 is as follows:

Year	\$ Limit without RPP	\$ Limit with RPP
1982 to 1985	\$5,500	\$3,500
1986 to 1990	\$7,500	\$3,500
1991	\$11,500	\$11,500
1992 to 1993	\$12,500	\$12,500
1994	\$13,500	\$13,500
1995	\$14,500	\$14,500
1996 to 2002	\$13,500	\$13,500
2003	\$14,500	\$14,500
2004	\$15,500	\$15,500
2005	\$16,500	\$16,500
2006	\$18,000	\$18,000
2007	\$19,000	\$19,000
2008	\$20,000	\$20,000
2009	\$21,000	\$21,000
2010	\$22,000	\$22,000
2011	\$22,450	\$22,450

Year	\$ Limit without RPP	\$ Limit with RPP
2012	\$22,970	\$22,970
2013	\$23,820	\$23,280
2014	\$24,270	\$24,270
2015	\$24,930	\$24,930
2016	\$25,370	\$25,370
2017	\$26,010	\$26,010
2018	\$26,230	\$26,230
2019	\$26,500	\$26,500
2020	\$27,230	\$27,230
2021	\$27,830	\$27,830

Therefore, Pension adjustment reduces the amount that can otherwise be contributed to registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs).

Derived from: Line 20600 (2019 to present), Line 206 (1991 to 2018)

LAD: TPAJA I, F, P

Registered pension plan contribution (T4RP_)

(1986 to present)

Definition: A registered pension plan (RPP) contribution may be deducted from the taxfiler’s total income. An RPP is an employee’s pension plan, approved by the Canada Revenue Agency, under which funds are set aside by an employer and employee to provide periodic payments to employees upon their retirement. Only the amount the taxfiler contributes to a RPP may be deducted from income.

Beginning in 1996, an individual must start to receive a pension from his or her RPP by the end of year that he or she turns 69 years of age. However, if the individual was 69 or 70 at the end of 1996, he or she may wait until the end of 1997. If, before March 6, 1996, the individual’s RPP had specified a specific starting date for the pension benefits, that date will remain in effect.

Derived from: Line 20700 (2019 to present), Line 207 (1986 to 2018)

LAD: T4RP_ I, F, P

RRSP contributions (RRSPC)

(1982 to present)

Definition: RRSP contributions represent the amount contributed to a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP). The contribution limit is based on a certain percentage of the previous year’s earned income up to an annual maximum less a pension adjustment. The maximum amount of RRSP deduction for each year since 1982 is as follows:

RRSP contributions

Year	\$ Limit without RPP	\$Limit With RPP
1982 to 1985	5,500	3,500
1986 to 1990	7,500	3,500
1991	11,500	11,500
1992 to 1993	12,500	12,500
1994	13,500	13,500
1995	14,500	14,500
1996 to 2002	13,500	13,500
2003	14,500	14,500
2004	15,500	15,500
2005	16,500	16,500
2006	18,000	18,000
2007	19,000	19,000
2008	20,000	20,000
2009	21,000	21,000
2010	22,000	22,000
2011	22,450	22,450
2012	22,970	22,970

RRSP contributions

Year	\$ Limit without RPP	\$Limit With RPP
2013	23,820	23,820
2014	24,270	24,270
2015	24,930	24,930
2016	25,370	25,370
2017	26,010	26,010
2018	26,230	26,230
2019	26,500	26,500
2020	27,230	27,230
2021	27,830	27,830

The amount outlined in this field may be the taxfiler’s contributions to his or her RRSP, his or her spouse’s RRSP or both. The amount the taxfiler contributed to his or her spouse’s RRSP from 1987 to 1992 is outlined in the RRSP spousal contributions (RRSPS) variable.

Beginning in 1996, an individual may not contribute to an RRSP after the end of the year that he or she turns 69 years of age. However, if the individual was 69 or 70 at the end of 1996, he or she may still contribute until the end of 1997. Note that RRSP Income could offset the amount and it doesn’t include any repayment made under the Home Buyers’ Plan (HBP) or the Lifelong Learning Plan (LLP).

Derived from: Line 20800 (2019 to present), Line 208 (1984 to 2018), Line 33 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: RRSPC I, F, P

RRSP deduction limit, current year (RRSPD)

(1991 to present)

Definition: The deduction limit for the current year is reported on the ‘Notice of Assessment’ or ‘Notice of Reassessment’ of the previous tax year. Any part of the RRSP deduction limit accumulated after 1990 that is not used in a given year can be carried forward indefinitely. This year’s RRSP contribution should not be greater than the RRSP deduction limit, current year unless the person has an amount listed in Transfers to a RRSP.

Derived from: Line 11 (2019 to present), Line 10 (2001 to 2018), Line 8 (1991 to 2000) Schedule 7)

LAD: RRSPD I, F, P

RRSP deduction limit amount, next year (RRSPL)

(1993 to present)

Definition: The deduction limit for next year is reported on the ‘Notice of Assessment’ or ‘Notice of Reassessment’ issued for this year’s tax return. Any part of the RRSP deduction limit accumulated after 1990 that is not used can be carried forward indefinitely. Please consult the definition of RRSP contribution for an explanation of the limits.

Derived from: bottom of page 2 of the Notice of Assessment or Notice of Reassessment

LAD: RRSPL I, F, P

RRSP spousal contributions (RRSPS)

(1987 to 1997)

Definition: If the taxfiler is married (or living common-law beginning with the 1992 tax year) and has RRSP room, he or she is permitted to contribute to his or her spouse’s RRSP up to a maximum of the taxfiler’s unused room. The amount contributed to the spouse’s RRSP is added, when applicable, to the amount the taxfiler contributes to his or her RRSP and is recorded on line 208. Information for this variable is only available from 1987 to 1992. Prior to 1987 and subsequent to 1992, taxfilers were still permitted to contribute to their spouse’s RRSP, but the amount contributed cannot be established from the information forwarded to Statistics Canada. The reduction of information for this variable coincided with the advent of electronic filing of tax forms. The amount an individual contributes to a spousal RRSP is included in the RRSP contributions (RRSPC) variable.

Derived from: Line 208 (1987 to 1992)

LAD: RRSPS I, F, P

RRSP, earned income for (calculated) (RRSPE)

(1992 to present)

Definition: The Canada Revenue Agency calculates earned income which is used in calculating the taxfiler's RRSP contribution limit. The current year's deduction limit is based on the previous year's earned income. For example, taxfilers' RRSP deduction limits on their 1991 personal income tax returns are based on their earned income figures from their 1990 personal income tax returns.

Earned income for RRSP consists of the incomes/losses reported by tax filers from the following sources:

- Salary, wages, and, commissions (income tax line 101), less other employment expenses (income tax line 229);
- Other employment income including tips and gratuities, etc.(line 104);
- Net income/loss from a business carried on alone or as an active partner (line 135);
- Royalties for a work or invention of which the taxfiler was the author or inventor (line 139);
- net rental income/loss from real property(line 126);
- Alimony or separation allowances received/paid (line 128);
- Net research grants (line 146);
- Employee profit-sharing plan allocations (line 130);
- Disability benefits received in the year (line 152).

Derived from: Notice of assessment or Notice of Reassessment, one of the amounts used to determine the RRSP contribution limit

LAD: RRSPE I, F, P

RRSP, transfers to a (RSPPI)

(1994 to present)

Definition: If the taxfiler has received during the year an amount from one of these sources of income: other pensions and superannuation (line 115), registered retirement savings plan income (line 129) or 'other income' (line 130) has been reported on the tax return. The taxfiler could have contributed any of these amounts to his or her RRSP plan before March 1st of the following year; this contribution can be deducted from income and called a 'transfer'.

This is a component of RRSP contributions.

Derived from: Line 24640 (2019 to present), Line 14 (2013 to 2018), Line 11 (2001 to 2012), Line 9 (2000) on schedule 7

LAD: RSPPI I, F, P

Saskatchewan Pension Plan contributions (PCLSK)

(1987 to 2011)

Definition: The Saskatchewan Pension Plan is a pension plan which is intended to extend pension coverage over and above OAS/ CPP to those who might not otherwise belong to private pension plans, such as homemakers, part-time employees, farmers, and the self-employed.

Qualifying individuals can contribute to this plan, and the government will make some matching contributions depending on the income level of the contributor. The individual's contributions are deductible to a maximum of \$600 per year. The deduction is technically limited to the least of the individual's actual contribution to the plan, \$600 per year, and his or her amount deductible for RRSP purposes minus actual RRSP contributions to his or her own and/or a spousal RRSP plan. It is intended that this rule will continue as RRSP contribution limits change.

Derived from: Line 209 on page 2 of the T1 General form of the Saskatchewan return (1999 to present).

LAD: PCLSK I, F, P

Social benefits repayment (RSBCL)

(1989 to present)

Definition: Social benefits repayment is the combined amount of:

- Employment insurance benefits (1989 to present);
- Old Age Security pension benefits (1989 to present);
- Net federal supplements (1992 to present);
- Family Allowance repayment (1989 to 1992).

“clawed back” or repaid because the taxfiler’s net income before adjustments (line 234 - not available on LAD) is greater than the allowed limit(s).

Derived from: Line 23500 (2019 to present), Line 235 (1989 to 2018)

LAD: RSBCL I, F, P

Tax deducted for OAS required claw back (OASTD)

(2003 to present)

Definition: Tax deducted at source for Old Age Security required clawback as calculated by the system. Old Age Security (OAS) payments are subject to a special recovery to the extent the recipient’s net income exceeds this amount. The system taxes back OAS benefits at a 15% rate if the income exceeds the specified income amount. The system of clawing back OAS payments extends to the application of withholding tax, so that where net income for a base period exceeds the current year clawback threshold, OAS payments will be subject to withholding on the potential clawback. For OAS payments made in January-June of the current year, withholding is based on net income in second prior year returns. For OAS payments in July-December of the current year, withholding is based on net income in prior year returns. Amounts withheld from OAS payments should be claimed on the T1 return.

Derived from: Line 23500 and 44000 (2019 to present), Lines 235 and 440 (2003 to 2018) T1

LAD: OASTD I, F, P

Union, professional and other dues (DUES_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: With this deduction, the taxfiler may claim the following:

- Annual membership dues paid to a trade union or an association of public servants;
- Professional membership dues (to a maximum amount) to maintain a professional status recognized by law;
- Dues paid to a parity or advisory committee, ordered under provincial law;
- Professional or malpractice liability insurance premiums, if needed to maintain a professional status recognized by law.

Annual memberships do not include initiation fees, special assessments, or charges for anything other than the organization’s ordinary operating costs. The taxfiler cannot claim charges for pension plans as membership dues even if the receipts show them as dues.

Derived from: Line 21200 (2019 to present), Line 212 (1984 to 2018), Line 35 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: DUES_ I, F, P

Other Deductions (ODN__)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Use this line to claim allowable amounts not deducted anywhere else on this return. For clarification of your request, specify the deduction you are claiming in the space to the left of line 232.

Note: A child who was born in 1993 or later can claim a deduction for certain income he or she reports.

Derived from: Line 23200 (2019 to present), Line 232 (1982 to 2018) Form T1

LAD: ODN__ I, F, P

Child Related Deduction Items

Child care expense deduction (CCEXD)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Child care expenses can be claimed if the taxfiler paid for child care services for an eligible child which enabled him/her (or a supporting individual) to either earn income, take an occupational training course for which a training allowance under the *National Training Act* was received, or carry on research or similar work for which a grant was received. Since 2000, a taxfiler can deduct expenses of up to \$10,000 for an eligible child (some disability criteria apply).

Derived from: : Line 21400 (2019 to present), Line 214 (1984 to 2018), Line 37 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: CCEXD I, F, P

Child care expenses amount - enrolled in education (CCELD)

(1993 to present)

Definition: This measures the amount of child care expenses incurred as per limitation D from the Child Care Expenses, form T778 (Line 6798). Typically, the person with the lower net income (including zero income) must claim the child care expenses. However, the child care expenses can be claimed by the person with the higher net income, or in part by both the person with the higher net income and the person with the lower net income if, at any time during the tax year the tax filer was:

- the only person supporting the child, and you were enrolled in an educational program, or;
- the person with the higher net income, and the tax filer and another person were enrolled in an educational program.

Derived from: Line 67980 (2019 to present), Line 6798 (1993 to 2018) Form T778

LAD: CCELD I, F, P

Universal Child Care Benefit Repayment (UCCBR)

(2007 to present)

Definition: Universal Child Care Benefit Repayment is the universal child care benefits paid in excess of the amount to which the individual was entitled.

Derived from: Line 21300 (2019 to present), Line 213 (2007 to 2018) of T1 tax form

LAD: UCCBR I, F, P

Spouse's universal child care benefit repayment (SUCBR)

(2007 to present)

Definition: For 2007, if for any reason the universal child care benefits paid to your spouse or common-law spouse have been in excess of the amount to which your spouse or common-law spouse were entitled, the CRA can demand repayment.

Derived from: Line 21300 (2019 to present), Line 213 (2007 to 2018)

LAD: SUCBR I, F, P

Deductions from Net Income

Totals

Net income (NETIC)

Please see: [Net income \(NETIC\)](#).

Taxable Income (TXI__)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Taxable income is total income (Canada Revenue Agency’s definition, TIRC) minus deductions reported on the tax return. The definition changed in 1988 when some deductions and exemptions changed classification and became non-refundable tax credits.

Derived from: Line 26000 (2019 to present), Line 260 (1984 to 2018), Line 62 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: TXI__ I, F, P, K

Deduction Items

Non-taxable income (NTXI_)

(1986 to present)

Definition: The Non-Taxable income field refers to the income considered for the refundable tax credits, but not included in the calculation of Taxable income.

The income which is treated in this way includes:

- Workers’ compensation payments (WKCPY);
- Net federal supplements (NFSL_);
- Social assistance income (SASPY).

These amounts are included in the calculation for means-tested tax credits such as the goods and services tax credit. Also, these amounts are included in a taxfiler’s income to determine whether someone else can claim to be dependent of him/her. The Canada Revenue Agency did not separate these items on the T1 General tax form until 1992. Before 1992, they were reported as a sum on the T1 schedule (NTXI_), which was used to apply for the child tax credit and the federal sales tax credit.

For continuity, the Non-Taxable income field (NTXI_) still exists and is the sum of the above three transfer payments (WKCPY, NFSL_, SASPY) which are, since 1992, reported separately on the T1 form and are available on the LAD.

Derived from: Line 14700 (2019 to present), Line 147 (1992 to 2018), Line 549 Schedule 7 (1988 to 1991), Line 549 Schedule 10 (1986 to 1987)

LAD: NTXI_ I, F, P, K

Net federal supplements (NFSL_)

Please see: [Net federal supplements \(NFSL_\)](#).

Social assistance income (SASPY)

Please see: [Social assistance income \(SASPY\)](#).

Workers’ compensation payments (WKCPY)

Please see: [Workers’ compensation payments \(WKCPY\)](#).

Canadian Forces personnel and police deduction (CFPDN)

(2004 to present)

Definition: A new deduction that applies for 2004 and subsequent years for certain members of the Canadian Forces and Canadian police services if deployed outside Canada on a high-risk or current moderate-risk operational mission (amounts taken from Box 43 of T4 slips).

Derived from: Line 24400 (2019 to present), Line 244 (2004 to 2018)

LAD: CFPDN I, F, P

Capital gains exemption, calculated (GGEX_)

(1986 to present)

Definition: A capital gains exemption refers to the amount of capital gains that a taxfiler is able to deduct from Taxable income. A capital gain (loss) arises whenever there is a disposition or deemed disposition of capital property (i.e. when a taxfiler sells eligible capital property for more (less) than its initial cost. The Capital Gains Exemption is an optional deduction from Taxable income.

Both the number of individuals and the amounts reported were unusually high in 1994, in which there was a change in legislation whereby individuals could no longer claim a deduction for gains realized after February 1994 on property other than qualified small business corporation shares or qualified farm property. However, individuals could report all or part of their capital gains that were accrued before February 23, 1994 so that they could benefit from the unused part of their \$100,000 capital gain exemption.

Derived from: Line 25400 (2019 to present), Line 254 (1986 to 2018)

LAD: GGEX_ I, F, P

Net capital losses of other years (KLPYC)

(1983 to present)

Definition: Within certain limits, you can deduct your net capital losses of previous years that you have not already claimed. Your available losses are shown on your notice of assessment or notice of reassessment. You probably will have to adjust any losses you incurred after 1987 and before 2001.

Derived from: Line 25300 (2019 to present), Line 253 (1983 to 2018) Form T1

LAD: KLPYC I, F, P

Non-capital losses of other years (NKLPY)

(1984 to present)

Definition: In 2015, enter the amount of the unapplied non-capital losses you reported on your 2004 to 2014 returns that you want to apply. For non-capital losses incurred in tax years ending after March 22, 2004, and before 2006, the loss carry-forward period is 10 years. For non-capital losses incurred in tax years after 2005, the loss carry-forward period is 20 years.

Also, enter any unapplied farming and fishing losses you reported on your 2001 to 2014 returns that you want to apply in 2015. Your available losses are shown on your notice of assessment or notice of reassessment for 2014. There are restrictions on the amount of certain farm losses that you can deduct each year.

Derived from: Line 25200 (2019 to present), Line 252 (1984 to 2018) Form T1

LAD: NKLPY I, F, P

Limited partnership losses of other years (LTPLP)

(1991 to present)

Definition: If the taxfiler had limited partnership losses in previous years which they have not already deducted, they may be able to claim part of these losses this year. The taxfiler can carry forward limited partnership losses indefinitely. If the taxfiler claims these losses, they must attach to their paper return a statement showing a breakdown of their total losses, the year of each loss, and the amounts deducted in previous years.

Derived from: Line 25100 (2019 to present), Line 251 (1991 to 2018) T1

LAD: LTPLP I, F, P

Northern resident's deduction calculated (NRDN_)

(1987 to present)

Definition: There are two special deductions for residents of northern areas; these are:

- a. employees only may claim deductions for certain travel benefits provided by an employer; and
- b. all individuals, whether or not employees, resident in the specified areas may claim certain deductions in respect of their housing costs.

These special deductions are available only to individuals who resided in a “prescribed area” or a “prescribed zone” throughout a six-month period commencing or ending in the taxation year for which a return is being filed.

There are two sets of geographical areas which entitle residents to these special deductions. Residents of the “northern zone” are entitled to the full deduction described below. Residents of an “intermediate zone” are entitled to half the deduction otherwise calculated. The northern zone includes all of Labrador, Nunavut, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and certain areas of each province except Nova Scotia, Newfoundland (except for Labrador), New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. There are similarly intermediate zones in each province except the four Atlantic provinces (except Sable Island in Nova Scotia, which is an intermediate zone).

Derived from: Line 25500 (2019 to present), Line 255 (1987 to 2018)

LAD: NRDN_ I, F, P

Home Relocation Loan deduction, employee (HRLDN)

(1986 to 2017)

Definition: This deduction may be claimed by a taxfiler who received a low interest home relocation loan from his or her employer to move to another residence in order to maintain or to begin a new job. The degree of accuracy of this field is not known because it is seldom used.

Derived from: Line 248 (1986 to 2017)

LAD: HRLDN I, F, P

Stock option benefit deduction (STKDN)

(1984 to present)

Definition: Employee Stock Deduction is a deduction from net income claimed when a taxfiler has received taxable benefits or income from an employee stock option plan. For the 1996 tax year, the taxfiler is allowed an offsetting deduction for 25% of the benefit indicated on the line Stock Option and Shares Deductions on the tax return.

Derived from: Line 24900 (2019 to present), Line 249 (1984 to 2018)

LAD: STKDN I, F, P

Other Deductions from net income (ODNNI)

(1988 to present)

Definition: Additional deductions from net income used to arrive at taxable income. The taxfiler must specify in the space to the left of line 256 the deduction being claimed. Example of the types of deductions include deductions for income exempt under a tax treaty, or a deduction of income and pension for those who have taken a vow of perpetual poverty, deductions for adult basic education tuition assistance, or deductions for employees of prescribed international organizations.

Derived from: Line 25600 (2019 to present), Line 256 (1988 to 2018)

LAD: ODNNI I, F, P

Personal Tax Credits

Totals

Non-refundable tax credit, calculated (NNRCC)

(1988 to present)

Definition: This field refers to the amount of credit claimed by a taxfiler. It is a percentage of the total non-refundable tax credits, plus a percentage of charitable donations.

Non-refundable tax credits cannot be carried over to other years, with the exception of charitable donations, and they cannot be transferred to the spouse, with the exception of the age amount, pension income credit, disability deduction, and tuition fees and education amount. Medical expenses and, since 1995, charitable donations, can be claimed by either spouse.

Prior to the 1988 tax reform, taxfilers used personal exemptions and deductions to reduce their Taxable income. Since 1988, many of these deductions and exemptions are added together to derive the non-refundable credit, which is used to reduce federal income tax payable. They are called non-refundable because, if these credits exceed the federal income tax payable, the difference is not refundable.

The following credits and exemptions are added together to result in the non-refundable credit:

- Age amount (AXMP_);
- Amounts for infirm dependants 18 years of age or older (ADPER, not in LAD);
- Basic personal amount;
- Canada or Quebec Pension Plan contributions through employment (CQPCT4E);
- Canada or Quebec Pension Plan contributions through self-employment (CQPCSEI);
- Charitable donations (TOTDN);
- Disability amount for self (DISDN);
- Disability amount transferred from dependents other than spouse (DISDO);
- Education amount for self (EDUDN);
- Equivalent-to-spouse amount;
- Medical expenses (MDEXC);
- Pension income amount (PENDC);
- Tuition amount for self (TUTDN);
- Tuition fees and education amount transferred from children (EDUDF);
- Employment insurance premiums (T4EIC);
- Provincial Parental Insurance Plan premiums paid (PPIP_);
- PPIP premiums payable on employment income (PPIPE);
- PPIP premiums payable on self-employment income (PPIPSE);
- Canada Employment Amount (CEA__);
- Public transit passes amount (PTPA_).

Derived from: Line 35000 (2019 to present), Line 350 (1988 to 2018)

LAD: NNRCC I, F, P, K

Non-refundable tax credits (TOTNO)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Non-refundable tax credits are the sum of the following variables:

- Age amount (AXMP_);
- Amounts for infirm dependants 18 years of age or older (ADPER, not in LAD);
- Basic personal amount (BPXMP);
- Canada or Quebec Pension Plan contributions through employment (CQPCT4E);
- Canada or Quebec Pension Plan contributions through self-employment (CQPCSEI);
- Disability amount for self (DISDN);
- Disability amount transferred from dependents other than spouse (DISDO);
- Education amount for self (EDUDN);
- Equivalent-to-spouse amount;
- Spousal amount (MXMP_);
- Medical expenses (MDEXC);
- Pension income amount (PENDC);
- Tuition amount for self (TUTDN);
- Tuition fees and education amount transferred from children (EDUDF);
- Amount for an eligible dependant (not in LAD);
- Employment insurance premiums (T4EIC);
- Provincial Parental Insurance Plan premiums paid (PPIP_);
- PPIP premiums payable on employment income (PPIPE);
- PPIP premiums payable on self-employment income (PPIPSE);
- Canada Employment Amount (CEA_);
- Public transit passes amount (PTPA_);
- Adoption expenses (ADEXP).
- Digital news subscription expenses (DNSTCC_).

As described for the variable Non-refundable tax credit, calculated, a portion of these credits is used to reduce federal income tax payable. They are called non-refundable because, if these credits exceed the federal income tax payable, the difference is not refundable.

Prior to 1988, many of the credits listed above were deductions from total income, as exemptions. To create a relatively consistent variable over time, LAD processing created a TOTNO variable from 1982 to 1987, which included the items listed above whenever available on the tax form.

Derived from: Line 33500 (2019 to present), Line 335 (1988 to 2018)

LAD: TOTNO I, F, P

Basic, Age, and Married

Age exemption amount (AXMP_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: An individual who is 65 years or older at the end of the tax year is entitled to claim a personal age exemption.

Derived from: Line 30100 (2019 to present), Line 301 Schedule 1 (1988 to 2018) “Claim for personal exemptions” section (1982 to 1987)

LAD: AXMP_ I, F, P

Basic Personal Amount (BPXMP)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The basic personal amount eligible for tax credit is available for individual taxpayers who throughout the tax year either carried on business in Canada or were resident in Canada.

Derived from: Line 30000 (2019 to present), Line 300 Schedule 1 (1988 to 2018) “Claim for personal exemptions” section (1982 to 1987)

LAD: BPXMP I, F, P

Spouse or Common-law partner amount (MXMP_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The spouse or common-law partner amount is a non-refundable tax credit available to the taxfiler if at any time in the year, he or she supported his or her spouse or common-law partner. The spousal amount is limited by the net income of the spouse or common-law partner in the tax year. However, if the spouse or common-law partner’s net income exceeds the limit determined by the Canada Revenue Agency, the spousal amount cannot be claimed (net income maximum amount = full spouse amount plus net income base amount). Otherwise, as the spouse’s net income increases, the amount available for a non-refundable tax credit decreases.

Derived from: Line 30300 (2019 to present), Line 303 Schedule 1 (1988 to 2018) Line 230 (1982 to 1987)

LAD: MXMP_ I, F, P

Caregiver Tax credit**Canada Caregiver Credit Amount for Spouse or Common-Law Partner, or Eligible Dependant Age 18 and Older (CCCAMC_)**

(2017 to present)

Definition: A non-refundable tax credit amount a tax filer may be eligible to claim if they cared for a spouse or common-law partner, or an eligible dependant 18 years of age or older. The caregiver credit amount is capped to a maximum amount each tax year. To be eligible a tax filer must first claim the spouse or common-law partner amount (MXMP_), or the amount for an eligible dependant (EQMAR), and the net income of the dependant must be within a prescribed income range. See also “Additional personal exemptions (APXMP)” and “Caregiver Amount (CAREG)”.

Derived from: Line 30425 (2019 to present), Line 304 (2017 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: CCCAMC_ I, F, P

Canada Caregiver Credit Amount for Other Dependant Age 18 and Older (CCCODC_)

(2017 to present)

Definition: A non-refundable tax credit amount a tax filer may be eligible to claim for other dependants 18 years of age or older, who are not their spouse or common-law partner or an eligible dependant for whom an amount can be claimed. The caregiver credit amount is capped to a maximum amount each tax year but it can be split with another claimant. An amount can be claimed for each of their or their spouse’s or common-law partner’s dependent children or grandchildren only if that person was dependent on them because of an impairment in physical or mental functions and was 18 years of age or older. A claim can also be made for an amount for more than one person if each one meets all the following conditions. The person must have been:

- the tax filer’s or their spouse’s or common-law partner’s parent, grandparent, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, niece, or nephew;
- 18 years of age or older;
- dependent on the tax filer because of an impairment in physical or mental functions; and
- a resident of Canada at any time in the year. It is not possible to claim this amount for a person who was only visiting.

To be eligible a tax filer must first claim the spouse or common-law partner amount (MXMP_), or the amount for an eligible dependant (EQMAR), and the net income of the dependant must be below a prescribed income amount. See also “Additional personal exemptions (APXMP)” and “Caregiver Amount (CAREG)”.

Derived from: Line 30450 (2019 to present), Line 307 (2017 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: CCCODC_ I, F, P

Caregiver Amount (CAREG)

(1998 to 2016)

Definition: The amount of the caregiver tax credit claimed by the taxfiler on the return. Beginning in 1998, a taxfiler who, either alone or with another person maintained a dwelling where the taxfiler and a dependant lived, the taxfiler can claim a caregiver amount for this dependant. Each dependant for whom the taxfiler claims this amount must have been one of the following individuals:

- Your or your spouse or common-law’s child or grandchild;
- Your or your spouse or common-law’s brother, sister, niece, nephew, aunt, uncle, parent or grandparent, who was resident in Canada. You cannot claim this amount for a person who was only visiting you.

In addition, each dependent must meet ALL of the following conditions:

- been 18 or over at the time they lived with you;
- had a net income (line 236 of the dependant’s tax return) of less than the specified amount for the tax year (for example, \$17,745 in 2007); and
- been dependent on the taxfiler due to mental or physical infirmity, or if they are your parent or grandparent (including in-laws) and age 65 or older.

As of 2017 this exemption was replaced by the Canada Caregiver Credit Amount for Other Dependant Age 18 and Older (CCCODC_).

Derived from: Line 315 Schedule 1

LAD: CAREG I, F, P

Child care expenses claimed for disabled dependants 18 and over (CCG18)

(1996 to 2016)

Definition: The amount of child care expenses claimed that were incurred in a tax year in respect of disabled dependents 18 years of age and older. As of 2017 this exemption was replaced by the Canada Caregiver Credit Amount for Spouse or Common-Law Partner, or Eligible Dependant Age 18 and Older (CCCAMC_).

Derived from: Line 315 Schedule 1

LAD: CCG18 I, F, P

Digital news subscription expenses (DNSTCC_)

(2020 to present)

Definition: A tax filer can claim up to \$500 for amounts they paid in the tax year for qualifying subscription expenses. They must have paid the amounts to a qualified Canadian journalism organization (QCJO) that does not hold a licence to broadcast, for a digital news subscription to content that is primarily original news. Only the individual(s) who entered into the agreement for the subscription can claim the expenses. If two people can claim the same qualifying subscription expenses, you can split the claim for that digital news subscription expenses. However, the total amount of the claim and the other person’s claim cannot exceed the maximum amount allowed for this credit.

Note: A digital news subscription may also provide you access to non-digital content or content that comes from a partner organization of the QCJO, that are not themselves a QCJO. Only the cost of a comparable stand-alone digital subscription, to the content of the QCJO will be eligible. If there is no comparable stand-alone digital subscription, then only half of the amount paid is eligible.

Derived from : Line 31350 Form T1

LAD: DNSTCC_ I,F,P

Family caregiver - Net income of eligible dependant (CAREGDEPNETIC)

(2012 to present)

Definition: When calculating the tax credit amount for an eligible dependant, a taxfiler must include the amount of net income of an eligible dependant for whom they are claiming the credit (see variable CAREGDEP).

CAREGDEPNETIC represents the net income of the eligible dependant, as claimed by the client. For further information please consult variable CAREGDEP.

Derived from: Line 51106 (2019 to present), Line 5106 (2012 to 2018) Schedule 5

LAD: CAREGDEPNETIC I, F, P

Dependants**Equivalent to spouse amount (EQMAR)**

(1993 to present)

Definition: The Equivalent-to-spouse variable is an amount the taxfiler can claim in whole or in part if at any time during the year, he/she was single, divorced, separated or widowed, and supported a dependant.

Derived from: Line 30400 (2019 to present), Line 305 (1993 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: EQMAR I, F, P

Additional personal exemptions (APXMP)

(1982 to 2016)

Definition: Additional personal exemptions refer to the additional personal amounts field on the T1 General. Additional personal amounts is a non-refundable tax credit comprised of the “equivalent-to spouse” amount. Also included is an amount for infirm dependants age 18 or older (since 1997). As of 2017 this exemption was replaced by the Canada Caregiver Credit Amount for Spouse or Common-Law Partner, or Eligible Dependiant Age 18 and Older (CCCAMC_).

Derived from: Line 305 Schedule 1 (1988 to 1992)
Line 305 and 306 Schedule 1 (1993 to 2003)
Line 306 Schedule 1 (2004 to 2016)

LAD: APXMP I, F, P

Children amount deduction (CHAD_)

(2007 to present)

Definition: A taxfiler can claim a federal non-refundable tax credit for each child under age 18 at the end of the taxation year. The amount is independent of any income the child may have; that is, it is not reduced by any amount if the child has income of his or her own:

- The full amount can be claimed in the year of the child’s birth, death, or adoption.
- If the child resides with both parents throughout the year, either the filer or spouse or common-law partner can claim this amount.
- If the child does not reside with both parents throughout the year, the parent or the spouse or common-law partner who claims the amount for an eligible dependant for that child, can claim this amount.

Derived from: Line 30500 (2019 to present), Line 367 (2007 to 2018) of Schedule 1

LAD: CHAD_ I, F, P

Number of children claimed on family caregiver amount (CHCARGIV_)

(2012 to present)

Definition: This variable provides the number of children for whom the taxfiler claimed the family caregiver amount. The Family caregiver amount is an additional tax credit amount. If the taxfiler has a dependant with an impairment in physical or mental functions, they are eligible for an additional amount in the calculation of certain non-refundable tax credits. In 2012 the maximum amount was \$2,000.

Derived from: Line 30499 (2019 to present), Line 352 (2012 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: CHCARGIV_ I, F, P

Children's Art Amount (CARTTC_)

(2011 to 2016)

Definition: A taxfiler can claim to a maximum of \$500 per child the fees paid in the year relating to the cost of registration or membership for their or their spouse's or common-law partner's child in a prescribed program (see the next section) of artistic, cultural, recreational, or developmental activity. The child must have been under 16 years of age (or under 18 years of age if eligible for the disability amount) at the beginning of the year in which an eligible arts expense was paid.

If the child qualifies for the disability amount and is under 18 years of age at the beginning of the year, an additional amount of \$500 can be claimed as long as a minimum of \$100 is paid for registration or membership fees for a prescribed program.

As of January 1, 2017, this amount has been eliminated.

Derived from: Line 370 Schedule 1

LAD: CARTTC_ I, F, P

Child Tax Credit (CTC_)

(1982 to 1992)

Definition: The child tax credit provided assistance in meeting the costs of raising children for low to middle-income families. It was available to taxfilers with eligible children. Between 1982 and 1987, an eligible child had to be less than 18 years old the entire tax year in order to be qualified. From 1988 to 1992, an eligible child was any child who was under 18 and for whom the taxfiler could claim Family Allowance (FA___). If the child became 18 during the tax year, the child was eligible for all months including the month of his or her 18th birthday as long as he or she was still eligible for Family Allowance (FA___).

Since 1986, a child tax credit prepayment was made to low income families. To determine the amount of child tax credit still owing the taxfiler, the prepayment amount was subtracted from the total child tax credit amount. If the prepayment amount was larger than the full credit, the taxfiler had to repay the difference.

Since 1988, a supplement for children under seven years old was also available to taxfilers. This supplement was reduced by 25% of the child care expenses claimed for these children. The remaining amount was added to the child tax credit.

Derived from: Line 444 (1988 to 1992), Line 450 (1984 to 1987), Line 78 (1982 to 1983)

TIRC_: Not present.

XTIRC: Included from 1982 to 1992. Child tax credit was replaced by the Child Tax Benefit Program (CTBI_) in 1993.

LAD: CTC__ I, F, P

Family caregiver - Net income of eligible dependant (CAREGDEPNETIC)

Please see: [Family caregiver - Net income of eligible dependant \(CAREGDEPNETIC\)](#).

Disability***Disability amount for self (DISDN)***

(1983 to present)

Definition: A taxfiler may claim a pre-set disability amount if he or she was severely physically or mentally impaired in the tax year, and the impairment noticeably restricted the taxfiler's activities of daily living.

Derived from: Line 31600 (2019 to present), Line 316 (1988 to 2018), Line 245 (1986 to 1987),
Line 246 (1984 to 1985), Line 53 (1983)

LAD: DISDN I, F, P

Disability amount for a dependant other than spouse (DISDO)

(1986 to present)

Definition: The taxfiler may claim the unused portion of the disability amount for a dependent who resides in Canada, if he or she claimed either an "Amount for dependent children" (Line 231, 1986 to 1987; Line 304, 1988 to present), or the "Equivalent amount for spouse" (Line 230, 1986 to 1987; Line 305, 1988 to present), for that dependent. Starting with the 2000 tax year, the claim also applies if the dependant was the spouse's sister, brother, aunt, niece or nephew.

Derived from: Line 31800 (2019 to present), Line 318 (1988 to 2018), Line 246 (1986 to 1987)

LAD: DISDO I, F, P

Education and Student Interest***Tuition and education amounts (total) claimed as a credit (TUEC_)***

(1997 to present)

Definition: This represents the total amount of tuition and education amounts claimed as a credit by a taxfiler, as calculated by the system. A taxfiler can claim tuition, education, and textbook amounts provided they complete Schedule 11 to report their eligibility.

Starting in 2017 the education and textbook amounts (EDUPT, EDUDC, and EDUDN) are no longer available. However, unused education and textbook amounts from previous years can be carried forward and applied in determining the education amount. Any amounts carried forward will be reflected in this variable from 2017 onward.

Derived from: Line 32300 (2019 to present), Line 323 (1997 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: TUEC_ I, F, P

Credit for interest paid on a student loan (LOANC)

(1999 to present)

Definition: The amount of the credit for interest paid on a student loan beginning in 1998 as calculated by CRA. There is a five-year optional carried forward that is available, to the extent that the taxfiler cannot (because the tax amount is insufficient for the use of the credit) or chooses not to claim interest paid in the current year. The taxfiler can claim the carried forward amount in any of the five subsequent years. The taxfiler cannot carry forward amounts paid in 1997 or earlier. This rule is valid, beginning in 1998 only.

To be eligible for the credit, interest must have been paid and not merely due or payable. It is only the student to whom the loan was made that can claim the credit. However, the interest does not necessarily need to have been paid by the student; the student can claim the credit if the interest was paid by the student or anyone related to her/him. Also to be eligible for the credit, the interest must be on a loan made under the Canada Student Loans Act.

The amount of interest paid is entered at line 319 and converted to a 17% credit at line 338.

Note that this variable is not in the LAD in 1998 even if it exists in the 1998 tax form.

Derived from: Line 31900 (2019 to present), Line 319 (1999 to 2018)

LAD: LOANC I, F, P, K

Tuition fees for self (TUTDN)

(1982 to present)

Definition: A tuition fee is a non-refundable tax credit. If the taxfiler was a student during the tax year, he or she may claim tuition fees (not books or expenses) paid to an educational institution of post-secondary level in Canada.

Beginning in 1996, if an individual's fees are paid (or the individual is entitled to be reimbursed for them) under a federal program to assist athletes, the individual cannot claim these fees unless the payment or reimbursement has been included in his or her income.

Beginning in 1997, we only keep the qualified total amount of the student in the LAD. However, any unused part of the tuition amount may be carried forward and claimed in a future year. Any amounts carried forward cannot be transferred to a spouse, parent or grandparent at a later date.

Beginning in 2017, eligible tuition fees must be at least \$100 or more. As well, courses that are taken at a post-secondary institution but are not at a post-secondary level (for example, training in a second language, or in basic literacy and numeracy) will qualify for the tuition amount as long as the student is 16 years or older at the end of the year, and they are enrolled in the educational institution to obtain skills for, or improve the student's skills in, an occupation.

Derived from: Line 32000 (2019 to present), Line 320 of Schedule 11 (1997 to 2018),
Line 320 (1988 to 1996), Line 213 (1984 to 1987), Line 36 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: TUTDN I, F, P, K

Education deduction for part-time student (EDUPT)

(1999 to 2016)

Definition: The amount of education deduction the taxfiler is allowed to claim while a part time student as calculated by CRA. The taxfiler must enter on this line the number of months he or she was a part time student as stated on the T2202 form. The maximum number of months a taxfiler can claim is 12. From 1998 to 2000, the education amount the taxfiler could claim monthly was \$60. Therefore the maximum amount for this line is \$720 (12 months x \$60).

From 2001 to 2005, these amounts are respectively \$120 and \$1,440. For 2006 to present, these amounts are respectively \$140 (\$120+ \$20 for textbook amount) and \$1680. This deduction started being available in 1998, but this variable was only included in the LAD since 1999.

NOTE: As of 2017, this deduction was ended, however, unused education and textbook amounts from previous years can be carried forward and applied in determining the education amount.

Derived from: Line 321 from Schedule 11 (1999 to 2016)

LAD: EDUPT I, F, P, K

Education deduction (full-time) - calculated (EDUDC)

(1995 to 2016)

Definition: The education deduction full-time represents the calculated amount that a tax filer may claim for each whole or part month during the tax year in which they were enrolled as a full-time student in a qualifying program. The CRA system calculates this figure (see also EDUDN).

NOTE: As of 2017, this deduction was ended, however, unused education and textbook amounts from previous years can be carried forward and applied in determining the education amount.

Derived from: Line 322, Schedule 11

LAD: EDUDC I, F, P

Educational deduction for full-time student (EDUDN)

(1983 to 2016)

Definition: A full-time student at a designated educational institution and enrolled in a qualifying educational program is entitled to claim an educational deduction. This deduction reduces Taxable income. Since 1988, the educational deduction has been a non-refundable tax credit. Prior to that time, it was a deduction from income.

The following are the educational deductions that a student may claim for each whole or part month that he or she was enrolled in a qualifying educational program:

Years	\$ per month	Notes
1983 to 1987	50	
1988 to 1991	60	
1992 to 1995	80	
1996	100	
1997	150	
1998 to 2000	200	
2001 to 2005	400	
2006 to 2016	465	(\$ 400+\$ 65 for textbook amount)

From 1998 to 2000, the education amount the taxfiler could claim monthly was \$200. Therefore the maximum amount for this line is \$2,400 (12 months x \$200). From 2001 to 2005, these amounts are respectively \$400 and \$4,800. For 2006 to 2015, these amounts are respectively \$465 (\$400+ \$65 for textbook amount) and \$5,580.

From 1983 to 1987, education amounts transferred from a dependent were claimed on the same line. Only the amount not required to reduce the student's Taxable income to zero may be transferred. From 1988 onward, education amounts transferred from a dependent are claimed on a separate line but not included in the LAD until 1998. Starting in 1999 only the amount transferred by spouse is included.

From 1997, we only keep the qualified total amount of the student in the LAD. However, any unused portion of the educational deduction may be carried forward and claimed in a future year. Any amounts carried forward cannot be transferred to a spouse, parent or grandparent at a later date and are not included in the LAD.

Starting in 1998, there is also an educational deduction available to part-time students (\$60.00 per month, line 323). This amount is not included in the LAD for 1998 but is included starting in 1999. (see also EDUDC)

NOTE: As of 2017, this deduction was ended, however, unused education and textbook amounts from previous years can be carried forward and applied in determining the education amount.

Derived from: Line 322 from Schedule 11 (1997 to 2016, Line 322 (1988 to 1996), Line 247 (1984 to 1987), Line 54 (1983)

LAD: EDUDN I, F, P, K

Family Caregiver Tax Credit**Family caregiver tax credit for a dependant (claimed) (CAREGDEP)**

(2012 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates the amount of the family caregiver tax credit for a dependant, as claimed by the client. If the taxfiler has an eligible dependant, the Family caregiver amount (FCA) allows them to claim an additional amount if the dependant has an impairment in a physical or mental function.

Note: The maximum amount for infirm dependants age 18 or older (line 306) includes the additional amount for the FCA.

The dependant with the impairment must be:

- an individual 18 years of age or older and dependent on you because of an impairment in physical or mental functions; or

- a child under 18 years of age, with an impairment in physical or mental functions. The impairment must be prolonged and indefinite and the child must be dependent on you for assistance in attending to personal needs and care when compared to children of the same age.

You must have a signed statement from a medical doctor showing when the impairment began and what the duration of the impairment is expected to be. For children under 18 years of age, the statement should also show that the child, because of an impairment in physical or mental functions, is dependent on others for an indefinite duration. This dependence means they need much more assistance for their personal needs and care compared to children of the same age. You can claim the FCA for more than one eligible dependant.

Derived from: Line 51100 (2019 to present), Line 5110 (2012 to 2018) Schedule 5

LAD: CAREGDEP_ I, F, P

Family caregiver tax credit for spouse, common-law partner (CAREGSP)

(2012 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates the amount of the family caregiver tax credit for a spouse or common-law partner, as claimed by the client.

If the taxfiler has an eligible spouse or common-law partner, the Family caregiver amount (FCA) allows them to claim an additional amount if the spouse or common-law partner has an impairment in a physical or mental function.

The spouse or common-law partner with the impairment must be:

- an individual 18 years of age or older and dependent on you because of an impairment in physical or mental functions.

The taxfiler must have a signed statement from a medical doctor showing when the impairment began and what the duration of the impairment is expected to be.

Derived from: Line 51090 (2019 to present), Line 5109 (2012 to 2018) Schedule 5

LAD: CAREGSP_ I, F, P

Federal Fitness Tax Credit

Children Fitness amount (CFA__)

(2007 to 2013)

Definition: This variable is a tax credit for up to \$500 of eligible fitness expenses for each of the taxfiler's children who are under 16 at the beginning of the taxation year. Replaced by variable TRCFETCC_ in 2014.

Derived from: Line 365 of Schedule 1

LAD: CFA__ I, F, P

Children Fitness amount, claimed (NRPROVCLFIT_)

(2012 to 2014)

Definition: This variable is the amount claimed by the client for this tax credit. Please also see the variable CFA__ for a definition. Replaced by variables TPRCFETCC_ and PCFETCC_.

Derived from: Line 365 Schedule 1

LAD: NRPROVCLFIT_ I, F, P

Gifts and Charitable Donations

Donations and gifts tax credit, federal non-refundable (CDGFT)

(1983 to present)

Definition: This variable is the total federal non-refundable tax credit for donations and gifts.

Derived from: Line 34900 (2019 to present), Line 349 (1983 to 2018) and Schedule 9

LAD: CDGFT I, F, P

Donations (TOTDN)

(1983 to present)

Definition: Donations is the sum of the taxfiler's charitable donations (1983 to present), government gifts (1983 to present), cultural donations (1984 to present) and ecological gifts (1995 to present).

Charitable donations consist of any donations to registered charities and athletic associations. For tax purposes, charitable organizations must be devoted to a valid activity and no part of their income can be made available for personal benefit of any proprietor, member or shareholder. In addition, the organization must have registered with the Department of National Revenue.

These organizations include:

- Canadian registered charities;
- Registered Canadian amateur athletic associations;
- Prescribed universities outside Canada;
- Canadian non-profit organizations that only provide low-cost housing for seniors;
- Registered national arts service organizations;
- The United Nations (or its Specialized Agencies);
- Charities outside Canada to which the Government of Canada has made a donation in 1996 or 1997.

Government gifts: consist of any gift to Canada, a province, or a cultural organization.

Cultural donations: The *Cultural Property Export and Import Act* contains provisions to encourage the retention of national treasures (Canadian cultural property) within Canada. Under these provisions, taxpayers are encouraged to dispose of such property to designated institutions or public authorities in Canada. Gifts of cultural property to a designated public authority or institution in Canada and certified by the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board will entitle the taxfiler a tax credit as a donation. The amount eligible for credit is not limited to a percentage of the taxfiler's net income for the year. Any portion not claimed in a year may be carried forward to the next five years.

Ecological gifts: A taxfiler can claim the amount for a gift of land that was certified by the Minister to be important to the preservation of Canada's environmental Heritage. Donations made after February 27, 1995, may be claimed. These donations must be made to a Canadian Municipality or a registered charity designated by the Ministry of Environment .

Derived from: Line 34000 (2019 to present), Line 344 1997 to present) of Schedule 9 , Line 344 (1986 to 1996), Line 243 & 244 (1986 to 1985), Line 243 & 245 (1984 to 1985), Line 49 (1983)

LAD: TOTDN I, F, P

Charitable Donations Calculated (CDONC)

(1983 to present)

Definition: A credit, since 1988, which is given to taxfilers for their charitable donations to registered charities and athletic associations. Charitable Donations Calculated is the sum of Allowable Charitable Donations and Government Gifts. In order to obtain a credit for donations, the charitable organization must have been devoted to a valid activity and no part of its income can have been available for the personal benefit of any proprietor, member or shareholder. In addition, the organization must be registered with the Department of National Revenue. Government Gifts consist of any gift to Canada, a province, or a cultural organisation.

Derived from: Line 34000 (2019 to present), Line 340 (1983 to 2018) Schedule 9

LAD: CDONC I, F, P

Gifts - cultural and ecological (OSGIF)

(1984 to present)

Definition: Unlike other donations, your total eligible amount claimed for these types of gifts is not limited to a percentage of net income. You can choose the part you want to claim in 2010 and carry forward any unused part for up to five years. A number of changes took place in 2017 affecting what was eligible for the Ecological Gifts Program. Researchers are urged to consult CRA information on this program, and to consult Pamphlet P113, Gifts and Income Tax.

Derived from: Line 34200 (2019 to present), Line 342 (1984 to 2018) Schedule 9

LAD: OSGIF I, F, P

Donations made to government bodies (GVTBDONS_)

(2014 to present)

Definition: The amount of donations made to municipal and public bodies performing a function of government in Canada, as declared by the taxpayer.

Derived from: Line 32900 (2019 to present), Line 329 (2014 to 2018) Schedule 9

LAD: GVTBDONS_ I, F, P

Home

Home Buyers Amount (HBA__)

(2009 to present)

Definition: The taxfiler can claim an amount of \$5,000 for the purchase of a qualifying home made after January 27, 2009 if both of the following apply:

- The taxfiler bought a qualifying home and,
- Neither the taxfiler nor his/her spouse or common-law partner have owned and lived in another home either in the year of purchase or any of the four preceding years (first-time home buyer).

Derived from Line 31270 (2019 to present), Line 369 (2009 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: HBA__ I, F, P

Home Renovation Expenses (HRE__)

(2009 only)

Definition: The taxfiler can claim an amount for eligible expenses incurred for work performed or goods acquired after January 27, 2009 and before February 1, 2010 related to an eligible dwelling. The amount can only be claimed on the 2009 tax return and applies to the total eligible expenses of more than \$1,000 but not more than \$10,000.

Derived from: Line 368 Schedule 1

LAD: HRE__ I, F, P

Medical Expenses

Medical expenses, calculated (MDEXC)

(1984 to present)

Definition: A taxfiler can claim calculated medical expenses as a deduction, as long as the filer has not and will not be reimbursed for the expense. However, a taxfiler may claim expenses if the reimbursement is included in his or her income, such as a benefit shown on a T4 slip, and if the taxfiler did not deduct the reimbursement anywhere else on the tax return.

Derived from: Line 33200 (2019 to present), Line 332 (1988 to 2018), Line 242 (1984 to 1987)

LAD: MDEXC I, F, P

Medical expenses adjustment (MEDAJ)

(1997 to present)

Definition: This represents the total of all allowable amounts for each dependant. The part of eligible medical expenses a tax filer or their spouse or common-law partner paid for the following persons who depended on the tax filer for support:

- tax filer or their spouse's or common-law partner's children born in 18 years or older, or grandchildren; and
- tax filer or their spouse's or common-law partner's parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, nieces, or nephews who were residents of Canada at any time in the year.

Starting in 2017, individuals who require medical intervention to conceive a child are eligible to claim the same expenses as individuals with medical infertility. As well, in 2017, these individuals were able to make adjustments to claim such medical expenses on any income tax return for the 10 previous calendar years.

Derived from: Line 33199 (2019 to present), Line 331 (1997 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: MEDAJ I, F, P

Gross medical expenses (GRSMD)

(1984 to present)

Definition: The Gross Medical Expenses field is a non-refundable tax credit designed to reduce taxable income. Total expenses had to be more than a designated maximum amount set per each tax year of net income (line 236 T1), or 3% whichever was less. It is used to calculate the tax credit. Certain expenses incurred by the taxfiler because of health reasons may be claimed as "allowable medical expenses." The taxfiler may claim medical expenses for him/herself, his/her spouse and his/her dependants as well as an aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, or grandchildren who lived with the taxfiler in the year and were also a dependant for support. Starting in 2017, individuals who require medical intervention to conceive a child are eligible to claim the same expenses as individuals with medical infertility. As well, in 2017, these individuals were able to make adjustments to claim such medical expenses on any income tax return for the 10 previous calendar years.

Derived from: Line 33099 (2019 to present), Line 330 Schedule 1 (1988 to 2018)
Line 241 (1984 to 87)
Line 48 (1982 to 83)

LAD: GRSMD I, F, P

Payroll Tax Credit**CPP/QPP contributions through employment (CQPCT4E)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: This is the amount that an individual contributes to their Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and the Quebec Pension Plan (QPP). The CPP and QPP are compulsory contributions to social insurance plans that protect workers and their families against loss of income due to retirement, disability or death. Most paid employees and self-employed individuals between the ages of 18 and 70 years are required to make contributions based on their earnings. For a taxfiler who receives an income for a paid employment, the employer contributes half of the CPP/QPP and the taxfiler contributes the other half. If the taxfiler has both wages and self-employment earnings, the amount of CPP contributions made through self-employment earnings will depend on the amount already contributed as an employee to the CPP or QPP. This variable is derived using T4E data and tax province.

Derived from: LAD Processing

LAD: CQPCT4E I, F, P

CPP/QPP contributions total (CQPCTOT)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This is the total amount of contributions that an individual contributes to their Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and the Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) through both employment and self-employment. The CPP and QPP are compulsory contributions to social insurance plans that protect workers and their families against loss of income due to retirement, disability or death. Most paid employees and self-employed individuals between the ages of 18 and 70 years are required to make contributions based on their earnings.

This variable is derived by summing the values for CQPCT4E and CQPCSEI.

Derived from: LAD Processing

LAD: CQPCTOT I, F, P

Employment insurance premium on self-employed earnings (EIPSEIC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: Under new Employment Insurance (EI) measures that have been in effect since January 2010, self-employed individuals can choose to pay EI premiums to be eligible to receive EI special benefits.

Derived from: Line 31217/42120 (2019 to present), Line 317/430 (2010 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: EIPSEIC_ I, F, P

Employment insurance premiums from T4 slips (T4EIC)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This refers to the employment insurance (EI) premiums paid by employees based on their weekly insurable earnings. These compulsory contributions ensure income protection for workers experiencing temporary paid-employment income interruptions.

Note that prior to 1996 these premiums were referred to as Unemployment insurance premiums.

Derived from: Line 31200 (2019 to present), Line 312 (1988 to 2018), Line 204 (1984 to 1987), Line 29 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: T4EIC I, F, P

Provincial Parental Insurance Plan, Premium paid (PPIP_)

(2006 to present)

Definition: If the tax filer was a resident on December 31, he or she has to pay PPIP premiums. This plan is set up to pay benefits to all eligible workers – salaries and/or self-employed - taking maternity leave, paternity leave, parental leave or adoption leave. It replaces the maternity, parental or adoption benefits previously provided to Quebec parents under the federal employment insurance plan.

Derived from: Line 31205 (2019 to present), Line 375 (2006 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: PPIP_ I, F, P

Provincial Parental Insurance Plan Premiums Payable on Self-Employment Income (PPIPS)

(2006 to present)

Definition: If the tax filer was a resident on December 31, he or she has to pay PPIP premiums on self-employment income (see line 16 of Schedule 10).

Derived from: Line 31215 (2019 to present), Line 378 (2006 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: PPIPS I, F, P

Provincial parental insurance plan premiums payable on employment (PPIPE)

(2006 to present)

Definition: If the tax filer was a resident on December 31, he or she has to pay PPIP premiums (amount from line 16 of Schedule 10) if any of the following conditions apply:

- the employment income (including employment income from outside Canada) is \$2,000 or more; and one of the T4 slips has a province of employment other than Quebec in box 10;
- There is a maximum a tax filer can claim for the year.

Derived from: Line 31210 (2019 to present), Line 376 (2006 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: PPIPE I, F, P

PPIP included in employment insurance premiums (XT4EIC)

(2012 to present)

Definition: If a taxfiler was a resident of Quebec on December 31, and if they contributed to a provincial parental insurance plan (PPIP) in the year, they should include the total of the amounts shown in box 55 (employee's PPIP premiums) of all their T4 slips on this line. Do not enter more than \$839.97.

Derived from: Line 31200 (2019 to present), Line 312 (2012 to 2018) T1

LAD: XT4EIC I, F, P

Pension**Pension income deduction (PENDC)**

(1984 to present)

Definition: Pension income deduction is a calculated non-refundable credit that the taxfiler may be able to claim for certain types of pension income. A taxfiler is allowed a tax credit of up to \$1000 of pension income. To compute the credit, a taxfiler must first determine the amount of his or her eligible pension income. The lesser of this amount and \$1000 is then entered on the tax return creditable amounts. The amounts eligible for the pension income deduction differ depending on the age of the taxfiler at the end of the tax year. Between 1982 and 1988, this field represented a deduction from income. In the 1988 tax reform, this deduction was converted to a non-refundable tax credit.

Derived from: Line 31400 (2019 to present), Line 314 (1988 to 2018), Line 240 (1984 to 1987)

LAD: PENDC I, F, P

Public Transit Tax Credit**Public transit passes amount (PTPA_)**

(2006 to 2017)

Definition: A tax filer can claim the cost of monthly public transit passes or passes of longer duration, such as an annual pass. Public transit includes transit by local bus, streetcar, subway, commuter train or bus, and local ferry. Only the tax filer or his or her spouse or common-law partner may claim the cost of transit passes (to the extent that these amounts have not already been claimed) for:

- the tax filer;
- the tax filer's spouse or common-law partner; and
- the tax filer or his or her spouse or common-law partner's dependent children that are under 19 years of age.

Expenses up to June 20, 2017 were eligible for this credit. However, as of July 1, 2017, this amount has been eliminated.

Derived from: Line 364 Schedule 1

LAD: PTPA_ I, F, P

Transferred Deductions/Credits***Children deduction transferred to spouse or partner (CHADT)***

(2007 to present)

Definition: A taxfiler has the right to transfer a part or the entire federal non-refundable tax credit amount to which they have a claim either to their spouse or common-law partner. Conversely, they can also ask to receive this amount from their spouse or common-law partner. The amount is independent of any income the child may have; that is, it is not reduced by any amount if the child has income of his or her own.

Derived from: Line 35300 (2019 to present), Line 361 (2007 to 2018) of Schedule 2

LAD: CHADTI, F, P

Disability deduction transferred (DISDT)

(1995 to present)

Definition: Calculated amount of disability deduction transferred from the client's spouse or common-law partner. A tax filer may be able to claim all or part of the disability amount for which their spouse or common-law partner qualifies. Any portion of the disability amount unused by the person with a disability may be transferred to the spouse of the person with a disability.

Derived from: Line 35700 (2019 to present), Line 357 Schedule 2 (1997 to 2018)

LAD: DISDT I, F, P

Deductions transferred from spouse (DNTSP)

(1983, 1985 to present)

Definition: Calculated amount for claim for deductions transferred from spouse or common-law partner. A tax filer may be able to claim all or part of amounts for which their spouse or common-law partner qualifies. Schedule 2 would have to be completed. For example:

- age amount (line 301);
- pension income amount (line 314);
- disability income amount (line 316); and
- tuition and education amounts (line 323).

Derived from: Line 32600 (2019 to present), Line 326 (1985 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: DNTSP I, F, P

Education amount & tuition fees transferred from a child (EDUDT)

(1995 to present)

Definition: A student who does not need to use all of his or her tuition and education amounts for the tax year to reduce his or her federal income tax to zero may be able to transfer the unused part to a parent, grandparent or spouse. The maximum amount that each student can transfer is \$5,000 even if there is still a surplus part. That part can be carried forward for the student's use in another year but may no longer be transferred.

Derived from: Line 32400 (2019 to present), Line 324 (1995 to 2018)

LAD: EDUDT I, F, P

Education deduction transferred from a dependant (EDUTF)

(1988 to present)

Definition: Education deduction transferred refers to the Tuition fees and education tax credits transferred from a dependent student to a parent, grandparent, or to that student's spouse. Any portion of the education and tuition credits which the student does not need to claim to reduce his/her federal income tax payable to zero can be transferred.

If a student is married and his/her spouse has claimed the married exemption amount or the amounts transferred from a spouse, then a parent, grandparent, or an otherwise qualified supporting person cannot claim transferred tuition or education credits from the student. The education and tuition amounts can only be transferred to the spouse. The unused portion of the education and tuition credits can only be transferred to one person. It is not divisible between supporting individuals.

Derived from: Line 32400 (2019 to present), Line 324 (1988 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: EDUTF I, F, P

Tuition and education transferred by spouse (EDUSP)

(1999 to present)

Definition: The tuition and education amounts transferred by the taxfiler's spouse onto the taxfiler's income tax return. The spouse can transfer to the taxfiler any part of certain amounts that the spouse qualifies for but does not need to reduce his or her federal income tax to zero.

The maximum tuition and education amount is \$850 of credit or \$5,000 of fees and amounts. The spouse must designate the amount to the taxfiler on the back of the forms T2202 or T2202A.

Derived from: Line 36000 (2019 to present), Line 360 from Schedule 2 (1999 to 2018).

LAD: EDUSP I, F, P, K

Other Non-Refundable Tax Credits

Adoption Expenses (ADEXP)

(2005 to present)

Definition: The amount of Adoption expense, as calculated by the system. Under proposed legislation, you will be allowed to claim a non-refundable credit for certain adoption expenses. The maximum eligible expenses related to the adoption of any child under the age of 18 years are:

\$10,445 in 2007
 \$10,643 in 2008
 \$10,909 in 2009
 \$10,975 in 2010
 \$11,128 in 2011
 \$11,440 in 2012
 \$11,669 in 2013
 \$15,000 in 2014
 \$15,255 in 2015
 \$15,453 in 2016
 \$15,670 in 2017
 \$15,905 in 2018
 \$16,255 in 2019
 \$16,563 in 2020
 \$16,729 in 2021

In earlier years the maximum was \$10,000.

These expenses may be split between two adoptive parents, but the combined total expenses cannot exceed the maximum limit for each child. In T1FF, it has been decided to allow a maximum of 3 children being adopted in the same year for a maximum of \$30,000.

Derived from: Line 31300 (2019 to present), Line 313 (2005 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: ADEXP I, F, P

Canada employment amount (CEA__)

(2006 to present)

Definition: The Canada employment amount is a non-refundable tax credit available for the first \$1,000 of employment income earned. The credit is based on the lesser of base amount of \$1,000, indexed for inflation each year after 2007; and total employment income reported on lines 101 and 104 of the tax return. The amount provides recognition for work-related expenses such as home computers, uniforms and supplies in the public and private sector. Self-employed individuals are not eligible to claim this amount.

Derived from: Line 31260 (2019 to present), Line 363 (2006 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: CEA__ I, F, P

Volunteer Firefighter tax credit (Federal credit) (NRFIREC_)

(2011 to present)

Definition: A filer can claim an amount of \$3,000 for this non-refundable tax credit.

The following conditions must be met:

- Filer a volunteer firefighter during the year;
- Filer completed at least 200 hours of eligible volunteer firefighting services with one or more fire departments in the year.

If a filer provided services to the same fire department, other than as a volunteer, for the same or similar duties, he or she cannot include any hours related to that department in determining if the 200 hours threshold is met.

Derived from: Line 31220 (2019 to present), Line 362 (2011 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: NRFIREC_ I, F, P

Provincial children's arts tax credit, claimed (NRPROVCLDAT_)

(2012 to 2016)

Definition: A taxfiler can claim a maximum of \$500 per child for fees paid in the calendar year relating to the cost of registration or membership for their or their spouse's or common-law partner's child in a prescribed program of artistic, cultural, recreational, or developmental activity. The child must have been under 16 years of age (or under 18 years of age if eligible for the disability amount) at the beginning of the year in which an eligible arts expense was paid.

The tax filer can claim this amount as long as another person has not already claimed the same fees and the total claimed is not more than the maximum amount that would be allowed if only one of them were claiming the amount.

Children with disabilities – If the child qualifies for the disability amount and is under 18 years of age at the beginning of the year, an additional amount of \$500 can be claimed as long as a minimum of \$100 is paid for registration or membership fees for a prescribed program.

Notes: Eligible expenses do not include amounts that can be claimed as the federal children's fitness amount or as a deduction by any individual, such as the child care expenses deduction (line 214). As well, eligible expenses do not include amounts that have been claimed as a tax credit by any individual.

Programs that are part of a school curriculum are not eligible.

Derived from: Line 370 Schedule 1

LAD: NRPROVCLDAT_ I, F, P

Calculation of Tax Payable

Totals

Tax, net federal calculated (NFTXC)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Calculated net federal tax is the amount of income tax that the taxfiler is required to pay the Federal Government of Canada. Not included in this variable is the amount of Quebec abatement (a rebate on federal tax) that individuals are given.

Derived from: Line 42000 (2019 to present), Line 420 (1984 to 2018), between Line 66(a) and Line 70 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: NFTXC I, F, P

Special Additional Taxes

Elected split pension - Federal Tax amount calculated (FTXSPLC)

(2012 to present)

Definition: A child under 18 years of age may have to pay tax on split income for dividends on shares of a corporation. Any capital gain from the disposition of those shares to a person who does not deal at arm's length with the child will be deemed to be a dividend. This deemed dividend is subject to the tax on split income and is considered to be an "other than eligible dividend" for the purposes of the dividend tax credit.

Derived from: Line 40424 (2019 to present), Line 424 (2012 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: FTXSPLC I, F, P

Working income tax benefit advance payments (WITBA)

(2008 to present)

The new Canada Workers Benefit (CWB) has replaced the WITB program. However, this variable includes advance payments for the CWB program for the years from 2019 onward. If a taxfiler received Working Income Tax Benefit (WITB) advance payments in the tax year, he or she must enter the amount from box 10 of his or her RC210 slip for that tax year. However, if the taxfiler is entitled to working income tax benefits in the tax year, he or she must complete Schedule 6.

Derived from: Line 41500 (2019 to present), Line 415 (2008 to 2018) of schedule 1

LAD: WITBA I, F, P

Family Tax Cut

Family tax cut (FTCC_)

(2015)

Definition: The amount of Family Tax Cut, as calculated by the system.

Derived from: Line 423 Schedule 1

LAD: FTCC_ I, F, P

Family tax cut, spouse adjusted caregiver amount (FTCAFCSRC_)

(2015)

Definition: This variable shows the spouse or common-law partner amount (Line 303) adjusted for the family caregiver amount from the spouse' return, to be used for the calculation of the Family Tax Cut, as calculated by the CRA system.

Derived from: Line 498 Schedule 1-A

LAD: FTCAFCSRC_ I, F, P

Family tax cut, spouse non-refundable tax credits (FTCSNRTCC_)

(2015)

Definition: The spouse amount of the non-refundable tax credits for the calculation of the family tax cut, as calculated by the system.

Derived from: Line 496 Schedule 1-A

LAD: FTCSNRTCC_ I, F, P

Family tax cut, spouse taxable income (FTCSTAXIC_)

(2015)

Definition: The spouse amount of taxable income for the calculation of the family tax cut, as calculated by the system.

Derived from: Line 497 Schedule 1-A

LAD: FTCSTAXIC_ I, F, P

Family tax cut, spouse transferred amount (FTCSTRFC_)

(2015)

Definition: The amount transferred from the spouse or common-law partner (Line 326) from the spouse return to be used for the calculation of the family tax cut, as calculated by the system.

Derived from: Line 499 Schedule 1-A

LAD: FTCSTRFC_ I, F, P

Other Non-refundable Tax Credits

Federal dividend tax credit (FEDDI)

(2001 to present)

Definition: If you reported dividends on line 120 of your return, enter on line 425 of Schedule 1 the total of the dividend tax credits from taxable Canadian corporations shown on your information slips. Foreign dividends do not qualify for this credit.

From 2001 to 2005

If you received dividends, the federal dividend tax credit is 13.3333% of your taxable amount of dividends reported on line 120.

From 2006 to present

If you received eligible dividends, the federal dividend tax credit is:

Year	Federal dividend tax credit
2006 to 2009	18.9655%
2010	17.9739%
2011 to 2021	15.0198%

of your taxable amount of eligible dividends reported on line 120.

If you received dividends (other than eligible), the federal dividend tax credit is (before 2014: 13.3333%; 2014-2015: 11.0169%; 2016-2017: 10.5217%; 2018: 10.0313%; 2019: 10.5217%; 9.0301%) of your taxable amount of dividends reported on line 180.

Derived from: Line 40425 (2019 to present), Line 425 (2001 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: FEDDI I, F, P

Foreign business income taxes paid (FGNBITPD_)

(2012 to present)

Definition: This variable measures the total amount of foreign business taxes paid on foreign business income, as claimed for the year. This variable also includes any unused foreign tax credits for that country for the ten years before, and the three years after this year.

Derived from: Line 43400 (2019 to present), Line 434 (2012 to 2018) Form T2209

LAD: FGNBITPD_ I, F, P

Net Foreign business income received (FGNBITC_)

(2012 to present)

Definition: This variable measures the total net amount of foreign business income received, as claimed by the client. The variable represents the net amount by which the business income a taxfiler earned in a foreign country is greater than the business losses the taxfiler incurred in that country.

Derived from: Line 43900 (2019 to present), Line 439 (2012 to 2018) Form T2209

LAD: FGNBITC_ I, F, P

Foreign taxes paid on foreign income, total amount (FGNTXPD)

(2002 to present)

Definition: Total of non-business income or profits tax a tax filer paid to a foreign country or to a political subdivision of that country for the year, minus any part of this tax that is deductible under subsection 20(11) or deducted under subsection 20(12) of the Canadian Income Tax Act.

Consult Form T2209 for more information.

Derived from: Line 43100 (2019 to present), Line 431 (2002 to 2018) Form T2209

LAD: FGNTXPD I, F, P

Net foreign non-business income received (FGNI)

(1997 to present)

Definition: Net amount a tax filer calculates when the non-business income they earned in a foreign country is more than the non-business losses they incurred in that country.

Consult Form T2209 for more information.

Derived from: Line 43300 (2019 to present), Line 433 (1997 to 2018) Form T2209

LAD: FGNI I, F, P

Political contribution tax credit, federal (FPLTC)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The federal political contribution credit is a credit available for political contributions made to a registered federal political party or for a candidate for election to the House of Commons (whether or not they belong to a registered political party), provided that they are officially nominated.

Derived from: Line 41000 (2019 to present), Line 410 Schedule 1 (1984 to 2018),
Line 64 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: FPLTC I, F, P

Political contributions, gross federal (FPLCG)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Gross federal political contributions refer to the total amount of a taxfiler's political contributions made to a registered federal political party, or to an officially nominated candidate for election to the House of Commons (whether or not they belong to a registered political party). A portion of this contribution is deductible from total Taxable income.

Derived from: Line 40900 (2019 to present), Line 409 (1984 to 2018), Line 64 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: FPLCG I, F, P

Investment tax credit (INVTC)

(1991 to present)

Definition: You can claim an investment tax credit if any of the following apply.

You:

- bought certain new buildings, machinery, or equipment and they were used in certain areas of Canada in qualifying activities such as farming, fishing, logging, manufacturing, or processing;
- have unclaimed credits from the purchase of qualified property after 2001;
- have an amount shown in box 41 of your T3 slips;
- have an amount shown in box 107 or 128 of your T5013 or T5013A slips;
- have an amount shown in box 128 of your T101 slips;
- have a partnership statement that allocates to you an amount that qualifies for this credit;
- have an investment in a mining operation that allocates certain exploration expenditures to you; or
- employ an eligible apprentice in your business.

For investment tax credits earned in a year after 2005, the carry-forward period is 20 years. For more information, see Form T2038(IND), Investment Tax Credit (Individuals).

Previously if you carried on a business and created one or more new child care spaces for children of your employees and other children, you could be eligible for this credit. However, as of March 22, 2017 you can no longer claim an investment tax credit for the creation of child care spaces. The investment tax credit will still be available for eligible expenses incurred before 2020 under a written agreement entered into before March 22, 2017.

Derived from: Line 41200 (2019 to present), Line 412 (1991 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: INVTC I, F, P

Labour-sponsored funds tax credit (LKTXC)

(1988 to present)

Definition: A taxfiler may claim this credit if they were the first registered holder to acquire or irrevocably subscribe to and pay an approved share of the capital stock of a prescribed labour-sponsored venture capital corporation (LSVCC). This credit is equivalent to 15% of the net cost the taxfiler paid for the shares to a maximum of \$750. The net cost is calculated as the amount the taxfiler paid for the shares minus any government assistance (other than federal or provincial tax credits) on the shares.

Derived from: Line 41400 (2019 to present), Line 414 (1988 to 2018)

LAD: LKTXC I, F, P

Labour sponsored funds tax credit - net cost (LSTCN)

(1996 to present)

Definition: This variable measures the net cost to the tax filer of their contributions to a prescribed labour-sponsored venture capital corporation (LSVCC). Net cost is the amount a tax filer paid for their shares, minus any government assistance (other than federal or provincial tax credits) on the shares.

Derived from: Line 41300 (2019 to present), Line 413 (1996 to 2018) Schedule 1

LAD: LSTCN I, F, P

Minimum tax carryover (MINTX)

(2001 to present)

Definition: If a taxfiler paid minimum tax on any of their 2005 to 2011 returns but they do not have to pay minimum tax for 2012, they may be able to claim credits against their taxes for 2012 for all or part of the minimum tax they paid in those years. To calculate their claim, a taxfiler must complete the applicable parts of Form T691, Alternative Minimum Tax.

Derived from: Line 40427 (2019 to present), Line 427 (2001 to 2018) T1

LAD: MINTX I, F, P

Refund or Balance Owing**Total Payable*****Tax, net federal calculated (NFTXC)***

Please see: [Tax, net federal calculated \(NFTXC\)](#).

Tax, net provincial calculated (NPTXC)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Calculated net provincial tax is the amount of income tax that a filer is required to pay to a provincial government after deducting non-refundable provincial tax credits but before deducting refundable provincial tax credits.

The amount of Quebec tax is not outlined on the federal tax return. Quebec tax has been estimated and is included in this variable.

Derived from: Line 42800 (2019 to present), Line 428 (1991 to 2018), Line 423 (1988 to 1990), Line 427 (1984 to 1987), and Line 67 (1982 to 1983)

LAD: NPTXC I, F, P

CPP/QPP total contributions payable through self-employment (CQPCSEI)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable measures the total amount of CPP/QPP contributions through self-employment.

The Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and the Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) are compulsory contributory social insurance plans that protect workers and their families against loss of income due to retirement, disability or death. Most employed and self-employed individuals between the ages of 18 and 70 years are required to make contributions based on their earnings. When the taxfiler is employed, the employer contributes half the CPP and QPP by matching the employee's contributions. When self-employed, the individual can contribute both halves to either the CPP or QPP. However, if the taxfiler has both wages and self-employment earnings, the amount of CPP contributions made through self-employment earnings will depend on the amount already contributed as an employee to the CPP or QPP.

This variable is derived using self-employment data and tax province.

Derived from: LAD Processing

LAD: CQPCSEI I, F, P

Employment insurance premium on self-employed earnings (EIPSEIC_)

Please see: [Employment insurance premium on self-employed earnings \(EIPSEIC_\)](#).

Social benefits repayment (RSBCL)

Please see: [Social benefits repayment \(RSBCL\)](#).

Employment insurance repayment (EICRP)

Please see: [Employment insurance repayment \(EICRP\)](#).

Family Allowance repayment, calculated (RFACL)

Please see: [Family Allowance repayment, calculated \(RFACL\)](#).

Old Age repayment, calculated (OASPR)

Please see: [Old Age repayment, calculated \(OASPR\)](#).

Tax Deducted At Source

Total income tax deducted at source (TIDT4)

Please see: [Total income tax deducted at source \(TIDT4\)](#).

Other Refundable Tax Credits

Total income tax deducted at source (TIDT4)

Please see: [Total income tax deducted at source \(TIDT4\)](#).

Children fitness, total expenses (TRCFTCC_)

(2014 to 2016)

Definition: The amount of total expenses for the refundable children’s fitness tax credit, as calculated by the system. Replaces variable CFA__.

As of January 1, 2017, this credit has been eliminated.

Derived from: Line 458 T1

LAD: TRCFTCC_ I, F, P

Children’s fitness tax credit (RCFTCC_)

Please see: [Children’s fitness tax credit \(RCFTCC_\)](#).

Employment insurance overpayment for PPIP - net (PPIPO)

(2009 to present)

Definition: The net amount of employment insurance overpayments for the provincial parental insurance plan as calculated by CRA. The excess amount on line 450 is reduced by the provincial parental insurance plan premiums paid on line 376 on Schedule 1.

Derived from: Line 45000 (2019 to present), Line 450 (2009 to 2018) Form T1

LAD: PPIPO I, F, P

GST rebate for employees and self-employed (GSTRS)

(1990 to present)

Definition: This is the amount of GST rebate given to employees and partners (self-employed). A taxfiler that deducted eligible expenses from income may claim a GST rebate if his or her employer (other than listed financial institutions) has a GST number and if he or she files a GST return; or the taxfiler is a member of a registered partnership and reports on the return-form his or her share of income from that partnership. This rebate is reported as income in the year it is received. Therefore, if a taxfiler received a 1993 GST rebate for self-employment, it should be included in their 1994 tax return as income.

Derived from: Line 45700 (2019 to present) Line 457 (1991 to 2018)

LAD: GSTRS I, F, P

Other refundable credits (OTHRFC_)

(2021 to present)

Definition: Other refundable credits refers to Return of fuel charge proceeds to farmers tax credit, and Partnerships tax credits. If a tax filer is a self-employed farmer or an individual who is a member of a partnership operating a farming business with one or more permanent establishments in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta, they may be eligible to have a portion of fuel charge proceeds returned to them. If the tax filer is a member of a partnership, they can claim the tax credit allocated to them by the partnership.

Note: The return of fuel charge credit is considered assistance and must be included in farming income. The partnership credit is taxable to the tax filer and they must include the amount allocated to them by the partnership in their farming income.

Derived from: Line 47556

LAD: OTHRFC_ I, F, P

Provincial refundable tax credits (PTXC_)

Please see: [Provincial refundable tax credits \(PTXC_\)](#).

Quebec abatement (ABQUE)

(1983 to present)

Definition: The Quebec abatement reduces the federal income tax payable by Quebec residents. Residents and persons operating a business in Quebec are allowed an abatement of 16.5% from the federal tax and must file a separate Quebec income tax return.

If the Quebec abatement that an individual is entitled to deduct results in a negative amount of federal tax payable, the individual will be refunded this amount.

While the Quebec abatement has been available prior to 1984, it is not available on the LAD.

Derived from: Line 44000 (2019 to present), Line 440 (1984 to 2018)

LAD: ABQUE I, F, P

Refund of investment tax credit (TDNBI)

(1991 to 1998)

Definition: If a taxfiler is eligible for an investment tax credit (line 412 of Schedule 1) based on expenditures made in 2012, they may be able to claim a refund of their unused investment tax credit. This refund will reduce the amount of credit available to them for other years. They can calculate the refundable part of their investment tax credit on Form T2038(IND), Investment Tax Credit (Individuals).

Derived from: Line 454 T1

LAD: TDNBI I, F, P

Refundable medical expense supplement (MDREF)

(1999 to present)

Definition: A taxfiler may be able to claim a credit if all the following apply:

- they have an amount on line 215 of your return or on line 332 of Schedule 1;
- they were resident in Canada throughout the calendar year;
- they were 18 years of age or older at the end of the calendar year. In addition, the total of the following two amounts has to be equal to or more than a set amount each year;
- their employment income on lines 101 and 104 (other than amounts received from a wage-loss replacement plan) minus the amounts on lines 207, 212, 229, and 231 (but if the result is negative, use "0"); and
- their net self-employment income (not including losses) from lines 135 to 143.

A taxfiler cannot claim this credit if the total of their net income (line 236) and their spouse's or common-law partner's net income (line 236 of his or her return, or the amount that it would be if he or she filed a return), minus any amount reported by them or their spouse or common-law partner on lines 117 and 125, is equal to or more than a set amount each year. In addition, if they or their spouse or common-law partner deducted an amount on line 213, and/or the amount for a repayment of registered disability savings plan income included on line 232, CRA adds these amounts to their or their spouse's or common-law partner's net income when CRA calculates this credit.

A taxfiler can claim this credit for the same medical expenses that they claimed on line 215 of their return and line 332 of Schedule 1.

Derived from: Line 45200 (2019 to present), Line 452 (1999 to 2018) T1

LAD: MDREF I, F, P

Tax paid by instalments (INSTL)

(1995 to present)

Definition: The total instalment payments a person made for their taxes for the tax year.

Derived from: Line 47600 (2019 to present), Line 476 (1995 to 2018) T1

LAD: INSTL I, F, P

Trust tax credit (TDNTR)

(1992 to 1998)

Definition: The variable is a federal credit that is more commonly referred to as the part XII.2 trust tax credit.

The credit, in effect, replaces the income that the beneficiary would have received if his/her trust had not been required to pay Part XII.2 tax.

The amount of the trust's total federal credit that is available to the individual taxfiler is proportionately equal to the share of trust income that was allocated or designated to him/her. This amount is shown in Box 38 of the taxfiler's trust income report (T3 slip) that is produced by the trust's executor/administrator.

Derived from: Line 45600 (2019 to present), Line 456 (1992 to 2018) T1

LAD: TDNTR I, F, P

WITB Total Working Income Amount, Calculated (WITBTAC)

(2013 to present)

Definition: Starting in 2019, the Canada Workers Benefit (CWB) replaces and strengthens the working income tax benefit (WITB). The CWB is an enhanced, more accessible, refundable tax credit. This variable now gathers CWB information from 2019 onward. Prior to that, it measures WITB benefits. This represents the total working income amount of a client, as calculated by the system, for determining eligibility to receive the CWB or Working Income Tax Benefit. This amount includes employment income, self-employment income, and taxable portions of scholarships among other income components. For a detailed description of the included income components, consult Schedule 6. See also variable WITB_.

Derived from: Schedule 6, CRA calculation

LAD: WITBTAC I, F, P

Working Income Tax Benefit (WITB_)

Please see: [Working Income Tax Benefit \(WITB_\)](#).

Working Income Tax Benefit Basic Amount, Calculated (WITBBC)

(2013 to present)

Definition: Starting in 2019, the Canada Workers Benefit (CWB) replaces and strengthens the working income tax benefit (WITB). The CWB is an enhanced, more accessible, refundable tax credit. This variable now gathers CWB information from 2019 onward. Prior to that, it measures WITB benefits. The total amount of the basic Working Income Tax Benefit which was received by the tax filer, as calculated by the system. For a detailed description of the basic amount calculations, consult Schedule 6. See also variable WITB_.

Derived from: Schedule 6, CRA calculation

LAD: WITBBC I, F, P

Working Income Tax Benefit Supplement Amount, Calculated (WITBSC)

(2013 to present)

Definition: Starting in 2019, the Canada Workers Benefit (CWB) replaces and strengthens the working income tax benefit (WITB). The CWB is an enhanced, more accessible, refundable tax credit. This variable now gathers CWB information from 2019 onward. Prior to that, it measures WITB benefits. The total amount of the Working Income Tax Benefit disability supplement which was received by the tax filer, as calculated by the system. For a detailed description of the supplement calculations, consult Schedule 6. See also variable WITB_.

Derived from: Schedule 6, CRA calculation

LAD: WITBSC I, F, P

Yukon Federal First Nations abatement (YKFNAB_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: The Government of Canada and the Government of Yukon have concluded personal income tax administration agreements with many self-governing Yukon First Nations. The agreements provide that both the Government of Canada and the Government of Yukon will share the field of personal income tax with self-governing Yukon First Nations. They also provide for the co-ordination of the Personal Income Tax Act of the Self-Governing Yukon First Nation with the federal Income Tax Act and with the Yukon Income Tax Act. This co-ordination is done through the income tax and benefit return of individuals residing on the settlement lands of the self-governing First Nations. The transferred amount is referred to as “Yukon First Nations Tax.” Yukon First Nations tax consists of a federal abatement and a Yukon First Nations income tax credit.

The Federal abatement rate is 95% if you lived on one of the following self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands at the end of the year: (Vuntut Gwitchin, Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in, Teslin Tlingit, Selkirk, Nacho Nyak Dun, Little Salmon/Carmacks, Champagne et Aishihik).

The Federal abatement rate is 75% if you lived on one of the following self-governing Yukon First Nation settlement lands at the end of the year: (Ta’an Kwäch’än, Kwanlin Dun, Kluane, Carcross/Tagish).

All individuals who reside within the settlement land of a self-governing Yukon First Nation, including those who are not members of a self-governing Yukon First Nation, have to identify themselves as residents of the settlement land of a particular self-governing Yukon First Nation.

Derived from: Line 44100 (2019 to present), Line 441 (2010 to 2018) Form T1 (and Form YT432)

LAD: YKFNAB_ I, F, P

Yukon First Nation Resident Code (YKFNCIT)

(2013 to present)

Definition: A tax filer residing within the Settlement Land of a Self-Governing Yukon First Nation in the Yukon must indicate if they are a citizen of that Self-Governing First Nation. This code is used to determine if the client is a citizen of a first nation in the Yukon Territory.

- 0 – Not stated
- 1 – Yes
- 2 – No

Derived from: Personal Information Section of Canada Revenue Agency T1 tax form

LAD: YKFNCIT I, F, P

Final Balance**Final balance payable/refundable (FINBL)**

Please see: [Final balance payable/refundable \(FINBL\)](#).

Payroll Taxes on Self-Employment

CPP/QPP contributions through self-employment (CQPCSEI)

Please see: [CPP/QPP contributions through self-employment \(CQPCSEI\)](#).

Employment insurance premium on self-employed earnings (EIPSEIC_)

Please see: [Employment insurance premium on self-employed earnings \(EIPSEIC_\)](#).

Total EI insurable earnings on Self-employment income (EINSUREARN_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: The total amount of EI insurable earnings from box 24 of all T4 slips on self-employment income.

If box 24 is blank, use the amount from box 14, unless box 28 states that the T4 earnings are EI exempt. If you have employment income for which you did not get a T4 slip, also enter that amount.

Derived from: Line 54780 (2019 to present), Line 5478 (2010 to 2018) Schedule 13

LAD: EINSUREARN_ I, F, P

Provincial Income Taxes and Credits

Totals

Tax, net provincial calculated (NPTXC)

Please see: [Tax, net provincial calculated \(NPTXC\)](#).

Provincial refundable tax credits (PTXC_)

Please see: [Provincial refundable tax credits \(PTXC_\)](#).

All/Multiple Provinces

Political contribution tax credit, provincial (PPLCC)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The provincial political contribution tax credit may be claimed if the taxfiler made a contribution to a provincial political organization during the tax year. All provinces except Saskatchewan offer political contribution tax credits. This credit is non-refundable and is deducted from a taxfiler's income taxes payable.

The amounts and the types of contributions that are allowed to be claimed vary by province (these amounts stayed the same from 1988 to 1996):

- Alberta: 75% of the first \$150 of contributions, 50% of the next \$675 of contributions, 33.3% of amount of contribution exceeding \$825. Maximum credit of \$750 is reached when the taxfiler has made eligible contributions of \$1,725. Anything over \$1,725 cannot be carried forward to the following year. In 2007 75% of the first \$200 of contributions. The next level is 50% of a maximum of \$1,100 - \$200, plus \$150. The third level is 33.33% of a maximum \$2,300 - \$1,100, plus \$600. The fourth level is a \$1,000 for contributions over \$2,300. In 2007, for political contributions of \$200 or less, the maximum tax credit is \$150. For contributions over \$200 but less than \$1,100 the maximum tax credit is \$600. For contributions of \$1,100 or more the maximum tax credit is \$1,000
- British Columbia: 75% of the first \$100 of contributions, 50% of the next \$450 of contributions, 33.3% of contributions over \$550 up to \$1,150. Maximum credit of \$500.
- Saskatchewan: In 2007 75% of the first \$400 of contributions. The next level is 50% of a maximum of \$750 - \$400, plus \$300. The third level is 33.33% of a maximum \$1,275 - \$550, plus \$475. The fourth level is \$650 for contributions over \$1,275.
- Manitoba: 75% of the first \$100 of total contributions, 50% of the next \$450 of total contributions, 33.3% of total contributions exceeding \$550. Maximum credit of \$500. In 2007 75% of the first \$400 of contributions. The next level is 50% of a maximum of \$750 - \$400, plus \$300. The third level is 33.33% of a maximum \$1,275 - \$750, plus \$475. The fourth level is \$650 for contributions over \$1,275.

- New Brunswick: 75% of the first \$100 of contributions. In 2007 75% of the first \$200 of contributions. The next level is 50% of a maximum of \$550 - \$200, plus \$150. The third level is 33.33% of a maximum \$1,075 - \$550, plus \$325. The fourth level is \$500 for contributions over \$1,075.
- Nova Scotia: 50% of the next \$450 of contributions.
- Prince Edward Island: 33.3% of the next \$550. In 2007 75% of the first \$100 of contributions. The next level is 50% of a maximum of \$550 - \$100, plus \$75. The third level is 33.33% of a maximum \$1,150 - \$550, plus \$300. The fourth level is \$500 for contributions over \$1,150.
- Newfoundland and Labrador: In 2007 75% of the first \$100 of contributions. The next level is 50% of a maximum of \$550 - \$100, plus \$75. The third level is 33.33% of a maximum \$1,150 - \$550, plus \$325. The fourth level is \$500 for contributions over \$1,150.
- Yukon: Maximum credit of \$500 on contributions of \$1,150. In 2007 75% of the first \$100 of contributions. The next level is 50% of a maximum of \$550 - \$100, plus \$75. The third level is 33.33% of a maximum \$1,150 - \$550, plus \$300. The fourth level is 500 for contributions over \$1,150.
- Northwest Territories: 100% of the first \$100 contributed, 50% of the next \$800 contributed. Maximum credit of \$500 with contribution total of \$900. In 2007 100% of the first \$100 contributed, 50% of the next level \$900 - \$100, plus \$100. Maximum credit of \$500 with contribution over \$900.
- Nunavut: 100% of the first \$100 contributed, 50% of the next \$900 less \$100, plus \$100. Maximum credit of \$500 with contribution over \$900.
- Ontario: 75% of the first \$200 contributed, 50% of the next \$600 contributed. Maximum credit of \$750 with contribution total of \$1,700. In 2007 75% of the first \$336 of contributions. The next level is 50% of a maximum of \$1,120 - \$336, plus \$252. The third level is 33.33% of a maximum \$2,548 - \$1,120, plus \$644. The fourth level is \$1,120 for contributions over \$2,548.
- Quebec: Not available.

Derived from: Provincial tax credit forms T1C (1999 to present).

LAD: PPLCC I, F, P

Political contributions, provincial (PPLC_)

(1982 to 1997)

Definition: The Provincial political contributions field contains the amount of the taxfiler's contributions to a recognized provincial/territorial political party, a constituency association, or a candidate. Only Newfoundland and Saskatchewan do not offer this credit for political contributions in their provinces. This field was discontinued in 1997.

Derived from: Provincial tax credit forms

LAD: PPLC_ I, F, P

Provincial Senior's Benefit (SEBEN)

Please see: [Provincial Senior's Benefit \(SEBEN\)](#).

Provincial children's fitness equipment tax credit (PCFETCC_)

(2015 to 2017)

Definition: The amount of the Children's Fitness Equipment Tax Credit for a province, as calculated by the system.

Derived from: Line 5842 PROV/TER 428

LAD: PCFETCC_ I, F, P

Provincial education and coaching tax credit (PECTCC_)

(2014 to 2017)

Definition: The amount of provincial education and coaching tax credit for a province, as calculated by the system.

Derived from: Line 5843 PROV/TER 428

LAD: PECTCC_ I, F, P

Provincial property tax credit - students and homeowners (PSROC)

Please see: [Province assistance benefits \(PSROC\)](#).

Alberta

Alberta Climate Leadership Adjustment Rebate (ABCLAR)

(2018)

Definition: The Alberta Climate Leadership Adjustment Rebate (ABCLAR) is a tax-free rebate for low and middle income individuals and families. The program aims to help individuals and families adjust to the new Alberta provincial carbon price. The rebate is based on family net income and the number of persons in the family. Eligibility is based on residing in Alberta, filing a return, and meeting the specific income criteria. The rebate is paid quarterly up to an annual maximum of \$300.00 for individuals without children, \$450.00 for common-law and married couples, \$450.00 for single individuals with children, and \$45.00 per additional child up to 4 children.

Derived from: CRA and T1FF processing

LAD: ABCLAR I, F, P

British Columbia

British Columbia Harmonized sales tax-credit (BCHSTC_)

Please see: [British Columbia Harmonized sales tax-credit \(BCHSTC_\)](#).

British Columbia Low income climate action tax credit (BCLICATC_)

Please see: [British Columbia Low income climate action tax credit \(BCLICATC_\)](#).

British Columbia mining exploration tax credit (BCMETCC_)

Please see: [British Columbia mining exploration tax credit \(BCMETCC_\)](#).

British Columbia senior's home renovation tax credit (BCSENHRTC_)

Please see: [British Columbia senior's home renovation tax credit \(BCSENHRTC_\)](#).

British Columbia shipbuilding industry tax credit (BCSSRITC_)

Please see: [British Columbia shipbuilding industry tax credit \(BCSSRITC_\)](#).

Manitoba

Manitoba Volunteer Firefighter tax credit (PSRVTTCC_)

(2014 to present)

Definition: The amount of search and rescue volunteer firefighter tax credit for a province, as calculated by the system.

Derived from: Line 58315 (2019 to present), Line 5845 (2014 to 2018) MB 428

LAD: PSRVTTCC_ I, F, P

Manitoba advance tuition fee income tax rebate (MBATFTCC_)

Please see: [Manitoba advance tuition fee income tax rebate \(MBATFTCC_\)](#).

Manitoba community development tax credit (CEDTCRMB_)

Please see: [Manitoba community development tax credit \(CEDTCRMB_\)](#).

Manitoba fertility treatment tax credit (MBFRTTCC_)

Please see: [Manitoba fertility treatment tax credit \(MBFRTTCC_\)](#).

New Brunswick

NB seniors home renovation refundable tax credit (PSHRTCC_)

Please see: [NB seniors home renovation refundable tax credit \(PSHRTCC_\)](#).

Newfoundland

Newfoundland Volunteer Firefighter tax credit (NRNLFIREC_)

(2011 to present)

Definition: A filer can claim an amount for this non-refundable tax credit if the following conditions are met:

- Filer was a volunteer firefighter during the year.
- Filer completed at least 200 hours of eligible volunteer firefighting services with one or more fire departments in the year.

If a filer provided services to the same fire department, other than as a volunteer, for the same or similar duties, he or she cannot include any hours related to that department in determining if the 200 hours threshold is met.

Derived from: Line 58315 (2019 to present), Line 5830 (2011 to 2018) of form NL428, see also Line 362, Schedule 1

LAD: NRNLFIREC_ I, F, P

Northwest Territories

Northwest Territories First Nations Community Resident Code (FNNWTCCD)

(2013 to 2018)

Definition: A tax filer residing in the Northwest Territories within a Tâîchô community or on Tâîchô lands, must indicate in which of the following five communities they reside for tax administration agreement purposes. The codes below indicate in which Tlicho First Nations Community in the Northwest Territories the tax filer resided on December 31 of the tax year.

Valid Values Are:

- 0 = N/A
- 1 = Behchoko (Rae-Edzo)
- 2 = Whati (Lac La Martre)
- 3 = Gameti (Rae Lakes)
- 4 = Wekweeti (Snare Lake)
- 5 = Taicho Lands

Derived from: Personal Information Section of Canada Revenue Agency T1 tax form

LAD: FNNWTCCD I, F, P

Northwest Territories, Cost of living tax credit (NTCL_)

Please see: [Northwest Territories, Cost of living tax credit \(NTCL_\)](#).

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia poverty reduction tax credit (NSPRTC_)

Please see: [Nova Scotia poverty reduction tax credit \(NSPRTC_\)](#).

Nova Scotia volunteer firefighters tax credit (NSPTXC_)

Please see: [Nova Scotia volunteer firefighters tax credit \(NSPTXC_\)](#).

Nova Scotia volunteer firefighters tax credit (CRA figure) (NSFIREC_)

Please see: [Nova Scotia volunteer firefighters tax credit \(CRA figure\) \(NSFIREC_\)](#).

Nunavut

Nunavut firefighter tax credit (as calculated by CRA) (NUFIREC_)

(2011 to present)

Definition: The tax credit amount as calculated by the CRA system (see also NUFIR). A person can claim this credit if he or she was a resident of Nunavut at the end of the tax year, was a volunteer firefighter for a minimum of six months during the tax year, completed a minimum of 200 hours of community service (that included training), did not receive salary, wages or compensation, other than reasonable reimbursement or allowance for expenses, and was listed as a volunteer firefighter on the report filed by the fire chief of the volunteer fire department.

Derived from: Line 62290 (2019 to present) Line 6229 (2011 to 2018) of form NU428

LAD: NUFIREC_ I, F, P

Nunavut, Cost of living tax credit (NUCL_)

Please see: [Nunavut, Cost of living tax credit \(NUCL_\)](#).

Nunavut, Volunteer firefighter tax credit (NUFIR)

(2008 to present)

Definition: A person can claim this credit if he or she was a resident of Nunavut at the end of the tax year, was a volunteer firefighter for a minimum of six months during the tax year, completed a minimum of 200 hours of community service (that included training), did not receive salary, wages or compensation, other than reasonable reimbursement or allowance for expenses, and was listed as a volunteer firefighter on the report filed by the fire chief of the volunteer fire department.

Derived from: Line 62290 (2019 to present) Line 6229 (2008 to 2018), provincial tax credit forms NU428

LAD: NUFIR I, F, P

Ontario

Food donation tax credit for farmers (CFPDON_)

(2014 to present)

Definition: The amount of donations that are qualifying donations for the community food program donation tax credit for farmers.

A person can claim the community food program donation tax credit for farmers if they were a resident of Ontario at the end of the year, and either they or their spouse or common-law partner was a farmer who made a qualifying donation to an eligible community food program in the year and they claimed this qualifying donation as a charitable donation or gift for the tax year. A qualifying donation is a donation of one or more agricultural products produced in Ontario and donated to an eligible community food program in Ontario.

Derived from : Line 62150 (2019 to present), Line 6098 (2014 to 2018) ON428 XVAR

LAD: CFPDON_ I, F, P

Northern Ontario Energy Credit (ONNOEC_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: The Northern Ontario Energy Credit (NOEC) is designed to help low- to middle-income Northern Ontario residents with their energy costs. Northern Ontario means the districts of Algoma, Cochrane, Kenora, Manitoulin, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Rainy River, Sudbury (including the City of Greater Sudbury), Thunder Bay, or Timiskaming.

You may be eligible for the credit if:

- you were a resident of Northern Ontario on December 31, and one of the following conditions applies:
 - ▶ you will be 18 years of age or older before June 1;
 - ▶ you had a spouse or common-law partner on December 31; or

- ▶ you live with your child at the beginning of a payment month; and
- at least one of the following conditions applies:
 - ▶ rent or property tax on your principal residence was paid by or for you;
 - ▶ you lived on a reserve in Ontario and home energy costs (e.g., electricity, heat) were paid by or for you for your principal residence on the reserve; or
 - ▶ you lived in a public long term care home in Ontario and an amount for accommodation was paid by or for you.

The annual maximum credit for 2010 is \$130 for a single person, 18 years of age and older, and \$200 for couples and single parents. Starting in the summer of 2011, the credit amounts will be increased to reflect inflation.

Derived from: Line 61040 (2019 to present), Line 6119 (2010 to 2018) Form ONBEN

LAD: ONNOEC_ I, F, P

Ontario Children's Activity Tax Credit (ONCLDATCC_)

(2010 to 2017)

Definition: You can claim the Children's Activity Tax Credit (CATC) if you were a resident of Ontario and you paid fees that relate to the cost of registering your, or your spouse's or common-law partner's, child in a qualifying children's activity program. A child is eligible if less than 17 years old or, if eligible for the disability amount, less than 18 years old. For each eligible child, you can claim the lesser of \$500 and the amount of eligible expenses paid for qualifying programs for that child.

Children with disabilities – If the child qualifies for the disability amount and is under 18 years of age at the beginning of the year, and at least \$100 was paid for registration or membership fees for qualifying programs for that child, you can claim an additional \$500 for that child.

You can claim this credit provided another person has not already claimed the same fees. In addition, the total fees claimed by you and another person for a child cannot be more than the maximum amount that would be allowed if only one of you were claiming the credit for that child.

Note: An expense that is eligible for the CATC may also be eligible for the child care expenses deduction (line 214 of your return). If so, you must first claim this amount as child care expenses. Any unused part can be claimed for the CATC as long as the requirements are met. Any amount that is eligible as a charitable donation or gift (lines 345 and 347 of federal Schedule 9) or that is eligible as a Political Contribution Tax Credit (line 48 of federal Schedule 1 for the federal credit and/or line 32 of Form ON479) cannot be claimed as CATC.

Derived from: Line 6309 Form ON 479

LAD: ONCLDATCC_ I, F, P

Ontario Co-operative education tax credit (ONCOP)

Please see: [Ontario Co-operative education tax credit \(ONCOP\)](#).

Ontario Energy and Property Tax Credit, Energy Component (ONEPTCC_)

Please see: [Ontario Energy and Property Tax Credit, Energy Component \(ONEPTCC_\)](#).

Ontario amount paid for long term care home (ONEPTCLTCF_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: This variable shows the total amount paid for the accommodation of the filer in a public long term care home in Ontario for one year. This information is used to calculate the Ontario Energy and Property Tax Credit (OEPTC).

If you were married or living in a common-law relationship on December 31, only one of you can ask for this payment for both of you.

Derived from: Line 61230 (2019 to present), Line 6123 (2010 to 2018) Form ONBEN

LAD: ONEPTCLTCF_ I, F, P

Ontario apprenticeship training tax credit (ONATC)

Please see: [Ontario apprenticeship training tax credit \(ONATC\)](#).

Ontario energy costs for principal residence on reserve (ONEPTCRSV_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: This variable measures the total amount paid for home energy costs for a principal residence on a reserve in Ontario for a year. This information is used to calculate the Ontario Energy and Property Tax Credit (OEPTC).

If you were married or living in a common-law relationship on December 31, only one of you can ask for this payment for both of you.

Derived from: Line 61210 (2019 to present), Line 6121 (2010 to 2018) Form ONBEN

LAD: ONEPTCRSV_ I, F, P

Ontario healthy home renovation tax credit (ONHHRTC_)

Please see: [Ontario healthy home renovation tax credit \(ONHHRTC_\)](#).

Flag - Ontario Energy and Property Tax Credit (ONEQBIND_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates that the filer applied for the Ontario Energy and Property Tax Credit for the following tax year.

A value of zero (0) indicates the filer did not apply. A value of one (1) indicates the filer did apply.

If a filer paid rent or property tax in Ontario, or if they lived in a student residence, in a public long term care home, or on a reserve in Ontario, the filer may also qualify for the OEPTC for the next tax year.

Derived from: Line 61020 (2019 to present) Line 6118 (2010 to 2018) Form ONBEN

LAD: ONEQBIND_ I

Flag - Northern Ontario Energy Credit (ONNOECIND_)

(2010 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates that the filer applied for the Northern Ontario Energy Credit (NOEC) for the following tax year.

A value of zero (0) indicates the filer did not apply. A value of one (1) indicates the filer did apply. See also variable ONNOEC_.

Derived from: Line 61040 (2019 to present) Line 6119 (2010 to 2018) Form ONBEN

LAD: ONNOECIND_ I, F, P

Prince Edward Island

PEI senior spouse tax reduction (PSITRSC_)

(2014 to present)

Definition: The amount of senior income tax reduction, for a spouse or common-law partner, for a province, as calculated by the system.

Derived from: Line 63390 (2019 to present), Line 6337 (2014 to 2018) PROV/TER 428

LAD: PSITRSC_ I, F, P

PEI senior tax reduction for self (PSNRTXRC_)

(2014 to present)

Definition: The amount of senior income tax reduction for a province, as calculated by the system.

Derived from: 63380 (2019 to present) Line 6336 (2014 to 2018) PE 428

LAD: PSNRTXRC_ I, F, P

Prince Edward Island volunteer firefighter tax credit (PEIFIRE_)

Please see: [Prince Edward Island volunteer firefighter tax credit \(PEIFIRE_\)](#).

Quebec***Quebec Family Allowance (FAQUE)***

Please see: [Quebec Family Allowance \(FAQUE\)](#).

Saskatchewan***Provincial home buyers tax credit (NRPROVHB_)***

(2012 to present)

Definition: The amount of the Saskatchewan provincial home buyers tax credit, as claimed by the taxfiler. The taxfiler can claim an amount of \$10,000 for the purchase of a qualifying home made after December 31, 2011 (date of sale identified in the purchase agreement of the home). A qualifying home must be registered in your and/or your spouse's or common-law partner's name with the Land Titles Registry and must be located in Saskatchewan.

A taxfiler can claim this amount if the rules are met for claiming the amount on line 369 of federal Schedule 1. The claim can be split between the taxfiler and their spouse or common-law partner, but the combined total cannot exceed \$10,000. When more than one individual is entitled to the amount (for example, when two people jointly buy a home), the total of all amounts claimed cannot exceed \$10,000.

Derived from: Line 58357 (2019 to present), Line 5837 (2012 to 2018) Form SK428

LAD: NRPROVHB_ I, F, P

Saskatchewan graduate tuition refund (NRSKTUITREBC_)

(2012 to present)

Definition: The amount of tuition rebate non-refundable tax credit for the province of Saskatchewan, as calculated by the system.

Starting in 2012, if a taxfiler claimed the Saskatchewan graduate tuition tax credit and did not need all of it to reduce their provincial tax to zero, they can claim the unused credit as the Saskatchewan graduate tuition refund.

Derived from: Line 63640 (2019 to present), Line 6364 (2012 to 2018) Form SK428

LAD: NRSKTUITREBC_ I, F, P

Yukon***Yukon, First Nations tax credit claimed (YKFN_)***

Please see: [Yukon, First Nations tax credit claimed \(YKFN_\)](#).

Yukon Children Fitness tax credit (PRCFTCC_)

Please see: [Yukon Children Fitness tax credit \(PRCFTCC_\)](#).

Yukon Children Fitness, fees plus supplement (TPRCFETCC_)

Please see: [Yukon Children Fitness, fees plus supplement \(TPRCFETCC_\)](#).

Individual and Family Characteristics

Individual

Personal Characteristics

Age (AGE__)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The age is calculated by subtracting the individual's year of birth from the tax year of the data. The age is defined as of December 31st of the tax year.

An individual's age should be consistent from one year to the next.

Any taxfiler or imputed individual with an age greater than 99 does not have his or her actual age in the field, but the value 99.

Derived from: Personal information section, T1 tax form (1982 to present)

LAD: AGE__ I, P, K

Sex of individual (SXCO_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Each record is assigned a code to represent the gender of the taxfiler. The code is assigned by the Canada Revenue Agency by matching the social insurance number (SIN) reported on the tax return to the SINMASTER, a Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC) file. This file contains the gender of every person who has received a SIN. Imputed children are not assigned a sex code (their sex code is blank) while imputed spouses are given a sex code opposite to that of their filing spouse. Non-matched taxfilers who have no sex code are assigned one randomly.

Following are the possible codes:

- ' ' (blank) – sex code not identified
- 'F' – denotes female
- 'M' – denotes male

Due to the method of assigning a sex code, on rare occasions the sex of some individuals may change from year to year. For consistency, use the LAD Register for this variable.

Derived from: Edit and Imputation

LAD: SXCO_ I, K character

Marital status (MSTCO)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Marital status is a numeric code representing the marital status of the taxfiler.

The marital status and corresponding codes are:

- ' ' – (blank) Missing value
- 'M' – Married
- 'C' – Common-law (available as of 1992)
- 'W' – Widowed
- 'D' – Divorced
- 'A' – Separated
- 'S' – Single

The marital status variable is not considered to be reliable because it appears to be subjective. Better indicators of marital status may be the family type variable (FCMP_) and the description of the individual variable (INDFL).

Derived from: Personal information section, T1 tax form (1982 to present)

LAD: MSTCO I character

LAD identification number (LIN__)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This is a numeric variable identifying the individual in LAD, as unique.

In the LAD files, LIN is maintained in order to ensure that information for an individual can be linked across years.

Derived from: LAD processing, T1 tax form (1982 to present)

LAD: LIN__ I, P

Language of correspondence, English or French (LNGCO)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The official language code, either 'E': English or 'F': French.

Prior to 1995, it is language of the form that the taxfiler submits. It is not necessarily a good indicator of language spoken by the taxfiler.

From 1995 to present, it is language of correspondence requested by the taxfiler.

Derived from: Canada Revenue Agency Processing of T1 Tax Form

LAD: LNGCO I, P character

Individual description code - sex; age; imputed; marital status (INDFL)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The Description of the individual is a numeric code that is assigned to individuals.

Following is a list of the codes and their meaning:

- 1: Male, adult, taxfiler, married or common law
- 2: Male, adult, non-taxfiler (imputed individual), married or common law
- 3: Female, adult, taxfiler, married or common law
- 4: Female, adult, non-taxfiler (imputed individual), married or common law
- 5: Child taxfiler
- 6: Non-taxfiling (imputed) child. (Only available from 1993 to present)
- 7: Adult, taxfiler, lone parent
- 8: Non-family person, taxfiler

If an individual dies in a given year, his or her status prior to death is defined in this variable.

There is no restriction on the ages of children. A child is defined as anyone who is single and living with one or both parents. For example, a 50 year-old child may be living with a 70 year-old parent. This family would be classified as lone-parent.

Derived from: LAD processing

LAD: INDFL I, K

Low income status - total income before tax (LIMXT)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The Low income status flag identifies low income individuals and families according to the low income measure (LIM). The LIM is one-half of the adjusted median family income, where 'adjusted' indicates a consideration of family size (using famwgt_F). The ISD definition of total income (XTIRC) is used to establish this LIM threshold.

Derived from: LAD processing (1982 to present)

LAD: LIMXT I

Low income status - total income after tax (LIMAT)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The Low income status flag identifies low income individuals and families according to the low income measure (LIM). The LIM is one-half of the adjusted median family income after tax, where 'adjusted' indicates a consideration of family size (using famwgt_F). The ISD definition of total after-tax income (AFTAX) is used to establish this LIM threshold.

Derived from: LAD Processing (1982 to present)

LAD: LIMAT I

Number of Months of Full-Time School Enrollment (NMTFLTSE_)

(2017 to present)

Definition: A declaration by an individual tax filer regarding the number of months (to a maximum of 12) in a calendar year, they were enrolled in a school full-time, using information found in column C of forms T2202A, TL11A, TL11B, and TL11C. The information is used for the administration of federal programs such as the working income tax benefit, scholarship exemption, life long learning plan, and various provincial/territorial programs.

Derived from: Line 32020 (2019 to present) Line 328 (2017 to 2018), Schedule 11

LAD: NMTFLTSE_ I, F, P

Number of Months of Part-Time School Enrollment (NMTPRTSE_)

(2017 to present)

Definition: A declaration by an individual tax filer regarding the number of months (to a maximum of 12) in a calendar year, they were enrolled in a school part-time, using information found in column B of forms T2202A, TL11A, TL11B, and TL11C. The information is used for the administration of federal programs such as the working income tax benefit, scholarship exemption, life long learning plan, and various provincial/territorial programs.

Derived from: Line 32010 (2019 to present) Line 325 (2017 to 2018), Schedule 11

LAD: NMTPRTSE_ I,F,P

Part-Time Student is Considered Full-Time Due to the Individual's Disability Status (PTSTUDIS_)

(2017 to present)

Definition: A flag indicator completed by a tax filer to indicate that they were a part-time student but that they are considered as a full-time student due to their individual disability status. This field applies if a tax filer was eligible for the disability tax credit or if they had, in the year, a mental or physical impairment and a doctor has certified that the effects of the impairment are such that the tax filer could not reasonably be expected to be enrolled as a full-time student.

Derived from: Line 32005 (2019 to present), Line 345 (2017 to 2018), Schedule 11

LAD: PTSTUDIS_ I,F,P

Tax return method code, filer (RTNMT)

(2003 to present)

Definition: This variable contains a numeric code corresponding to the method of return by which the tax filer filed their taxes. The codes are as follows:

- 0 - Hardcopy filing (Paper)
- 1 - Electronic filing (EFILE - Non-EDI)
- 2 - Telephone filing (TELEFILE)
- 3 - Electronic Data Interchange (EDI/EFILE)
- 4 - NETFILE
- 5 - EFILE online filing
- 6 - EFILE online Plus filing
- 7 - Bar Code 2D
- 99 - not applicable/not available

Derived from: Canada Revenue Agency Processing of T1 Tax Form

LAD: RTNMT I

Tax return type code, filer (RTNTP)

(1994 to present)

Definition: This variable contains a numeric code corresponding to the type of return used by the tax filer when they filed. The codes are as follows:

- 1 - T1 General
- 2 - T1 Special
- 3 - T1S A (Seniors)
- 4 - T1S B (Wage Earners)
- 5 - T1S C (Credit Filers)
- 6 - T1S D (Credit and Benefits)
- 7 - Software generated T1 General
- 8 - Non-personalized T1 General
- 9 - Deemed resident T1 General - 1995 and subsequent or re-entered (for 1993 and prior years only)
- 10 - OAS return of income 1995 and subsequent or EFILE (for 1993 and prior only)
- 11 - SAS transcript workflow (ITSO only)
- 50 - Indeterminate

(T1FF processing codes for this variable RTNTP)

- 91 “=” T1 PARENT IMPUTED FROM CTB/HIF RECORDS
- 92 “=” RECORD IS ON THE CTB FILE AS RECIPIENT
- 93 “=” SPOUSE LISTED ON THE CTB FILE
- 94 “=” SPOUSE LISTED ON THE TRA T1 FILE

Derived from: Front page of T1 General

LAD: RTNTP I

Social insurance number, change code (SINCH)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates an individual's social insurance number (SIN) has changed. As described in LIN definition, for a temporary SIN the first digit is 0 or 9 and for a permanent SIN the first digit is within 1 and 8. There are two kinds of change, one based on status change: for example if the visa student who has been issued a temporary SIN becomes a landed immigrant he must reapply for a permanent SIN. The other is because of the issuance of a new SIN to replace a previous SIN of the same class (temporary or permanent).

Following are the possible codes:

- '0' - no change
- '1' - change from temporary to permanent
- '2' - new temporary SIN
- '3' - new permanent SIN

Derived from: LAD processing.

LAD: SINCH I character

Death, year of (YOD__)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates the year the taxfiler died. Please note that the 1984 data are unreliable.

Derived from: Personal Information Section, T1 tax form (1982 to present)

LAD: YOD__ I, P

Bankruptcy Code (BKRPT)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The bankruptcy code documents whether or not a taxfiler was bankrupt during the tax year. The following is a listing of the bankruptcy codes:

- 0 - T/P (taxpayer) is not bankrupt
- 1 - send all refunds to taxpayer, trustee not interested in refund
- 2 - send only post bankrupt refund to trustee, trustee interested in post
- 3 - send all refunds to trustee, trustee interested in all refunds.

Additional values for the year (1996) are:

- 4 - No longer exists
- 5 - Year prior to the year of bankruptcy
- 6 - Year subsequent to the year of bankruptcy where bankruptcy not discharged.

Derived from: Revenue Canada file

LAD: BKRPT I, F, P

Flag - individual owns 10% or more of a CCPC (CCPCFLG_)

(2002 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates if an individual owns 10% or more of shares (common and/or preferred) in a Canadian controlled private corporation (CCPC). The individual information is a flag to indicate:

- '0': Did not report owning shares in a CCPC
- '1': Reported as owning shares in a CCPC (10% or more)

Derived from: Schedule 50 T2

LAD: CCPCFLG_ I

Flag - Sole owner of a CCPC (CCPCOWN_)

(2002 to present)

Definition: This variable identifies whether the individual owns 100% of the corporation shares (either common and/or preferred) in at least one CCPC, as reported on Schedule 50 of the T2:

- '0': Non owner or did not own 100% of the corporation shares in any CCPC
- '1': Owner of 100% of the shares (common and/or preferred) in one or more CCPC

Derived from: Schedule 50 T2

LAD: CCPCOWN_ I

Number of CCPCs owned/partly owned by tax filer (CCPCCNT_)

(2002 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates the total number of firms/corporations (CCPCs) in which a taxfiler holds at least 10% of the common or preferred shares.

Derived from: Schedule 50 T2

LAD: CCPCCNT_ I

Flag - Age imputation (AGEFL)

(1991 to present)

Definition: This flag is an indicator of the origin of the Year of Birth.

- 0: year of birth derived from year of birth (YOB) or child year of birth fields.
- 1: imputed year of birth.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: AGEFL I, K

Flag - Presence of individual in LAD (FLAG_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This character variable identifies for each year the status of the individual in the LAD database.

- '1': the individual has filed in that year
- '2': information for the individual has been imputed for that year
- ' ': (blank): the individual is not present in that year.

Derived from: LAD processing

REG: FLAG_ I character

Geography**Province of residence on December 31, as reported (PRCO_)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates the province, territory or CIDA assignment (External Aid) in which the taxfiler is reputed resident on December 31st of the tax year. When this residency information is missing, the postal code is used to construct the province of residence. At times, the postal code may also be missing. When this occurs, the family postal code is used to derive this field. For imputed spouses, the PRCO of the tax-filing spouse is assigned to the imputed spouse.

The following list indicates the possible codes and the provinces and territories they represent:

- 0 – Newfoundland and Labrador
- 1 – Prince Edward Island
- 2 – Nova Scotia
- 3 – New Brunswick
- 4 – Quebec
- 5 – Ontario
- 6 – Manitoba
- 7 – Saskatchewan
- 8 – Alberta
- 9 – British Columbia
- 10 – Northwest Territories
- 11 – Yukon Territories
- 12 – Non-Resident
- 14 – Nunavut (from 1998 to present)
- 15 – CIDA (External Aid)

Derived from: Personal Identification, Section 1, T1 tax form (1982 to present)

LAD: PRCO_ I, K

Taxation province on December 31 (TXPCO)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable indicates the province, territory or other jurisdiction in which the taxfiler is subject to tax. This is determined, by part, by the Canada Revenue Agency according to the taxfiler's province of residence as of December 31st of the tax year. Jurisdiction is based on where the taxfiler's permanent establishment exists.

The following list indicates the possible codes and the provinces they represent:

- 0 – Newfoundland and Labrador
- 1 – Prince Edward Island
- 2 – Nova Scotia
- 3 – New Brunswick
- 4 – Quebec
- 5 – Ontario
- 6 – Manitoba

- 7 – Saskatchewan
- 8 – Alberta
- 9 – British Columbia
- 10– Northwest Territories
- 11 – Yukon Territory
- 12– Non-Resident
- 13– Multiple Jurisdiction
- 14– Nunavut (from 1998 to present)

Derived from: Personal Identification, Section 1, T1 tax form (1982 to present)

LAD: TXPCO I, K

Province of residence, if different than mailing address (PRHO_)

(2008 to present)

Definition: The province or territory where you currently reside if it is not the same as that shown for your mailing address.

The following list indicates the possible codes and the provinces and territories they represent:

- 0 – Newfoundland and Labrador
- 1 – Prince Edward Island
- 2 – Nova Scotia
- 3 – New Brunswick
- 4 – Quebec
- 5 – Ontario
- 6 – Manitoba
- 7 – Saskatchewan
- 8 – Alberta
- 9 – British Columbia
- 10– Northwest Territories
- 11 – Yukon Territories
- 12– Non-Resident
- 14– Nunavut (from 1998 to present)
- 15– CIDA (External Aid)

Derived from: Personal Identification, Section 1, T1 tax form (1982 to present)

LAD: PRHO_ I, K

Province of residence (PR___)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The variable PR uniquely identifies provinces and territories using the Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) and the Postal Code^{OM} Conversion File (PCCF). The SGC is Statistics Canada's main classification of geographic areas in Canada. It is designed to classify statistical information by geographic areas. The classification consists of four levels: geographical regions of Canada, provinces and territories, census divisions (such as counties and regional municipalities) and census subdivisions (such as municipalities). The four geographic levels are hierarchically related.

- 10 Newfoundland and Labrador
- 11 Prince Edward Island
- 12 Nova Scotia
- 13 New Brunswick
- 24 Quebec
- 35 Ontario
- 46 Manitoba
- 47 Saskatchewan
- 48 Alberta
- 59 British Columbia
- 60 Yukon

61 Northwest Territories
62 Nunavut

Derived from: LAD processing

LAD: PR___ I, F

Census Division (CD_)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: Census division (CD) is the general term for provincially legislated areas (such as county, “municipalité régionale de comté” and regional district) or their equivalents. Census divisions are intermediate geographic areas between the province/territory level and the municipality (census subdivision). A census division is a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). These groupings are established under laws in effect in certain provinces of Canada.

For example, a census division might correspond to a county, les municipalités régionales de comté or a regional district. In other provinces and the territories where laws do not provide for such areas, Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories. Each CD is identified by a unique four-digit code including the code of the province (first two-digits) and the CD code (third and fourth digits). For example:

PR-CD code	CD name and type
12 06	Lunenburg (N.S.)
35 06	Ottawa, (Ont.)

Derived from: PCONV file from Geography Division and ISD geography conversion file

LAD: CD21_/CD16_/CD11_/CD06_/CD01_/CD96_/CD91_/CD86_/CD81_ I, F

Census Division – unique (XCD_)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable incorporates geographic codes from other levels of geography (for example, province) to obtain a unique census division (CD) code. The variable utilizes census geography information applicable to the year in which the variable is created. Users should be aware that census geography information changes over time, being updated with each new census. In addition, postal code boundaries do not correspond perfectly with census geography boundaries. For additional information please consult the most recent CD variable using census geographies (for example: CD06_).

Derived from: PCONV file from Geography Division and ISD geography conversion file

LAD: XCD21_/XCD16_/XCD11_/XCD06_/XCD01_/XCD96_/XCD91_/XCD86_/XCD81_ I, F

Census sub-division (CSD)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: A census subdivision (CSD) is the general term applied to municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or their equivalent, for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements, and unrecognized territories. Each CSD is identified by a unique seven-digit code including the code of the province (first two-digits), the last two-digits of the CD code (third and fourth digit) and a three-digit code for the Census Subdivision. For example:

PR-CD-CSD code	CSD name and type
12 06 008	Mahone Bay, T (N.S.)
35 06 008	Ottawa, C (Ont.)

Derived from: PCONV file from Geography Division and ISD geography conversion file

LAD: CSD21/CSD16/CSD11/CSD06/CSD01/CSD96/CSD91/CSD86/CSD81 I, F

Census sub-division – unique (XCSD)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable incorporates geographic codes from other levels of geography (for example, province) to obtain a unique census sub-division (CSD) code. The variable utilizes census geography information applicable to the year in which the variable is created. Users should be aware that census geography information changes over time, being updated with each new census. In addition, postal code boundaries do not correspond perfectly with census geography boundaries. For additional information please consult the most recent CSD variable using census geographies (for example: CSD06).

Derived from: PCONV file from Geography Division and ISD geography conversion file

LAD: XCSD21/XCSD16/XCSD11/XCSD06/XCSD01/XCSD96/XCSD91/XCSD86/XCSD81 I, F

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a large urban area (known as the urban core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the urban core. A CA must have an urban core population of at least 10,000. To be included in the CMA or CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census place of work data.

If the population of the urban core of a CA declines below 10,000, the CA is retired. However, once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if its total population declines below 100,000 or the population of its urban core falls below 50,000. The urban areas in the CMA or CA that are not contiguous to the urban core are called the urban fringe. Rural areas in the CMA or CA are called the rural fringe.

When a CA has an urban core of at least 50,000, it is subdivided into census tracts. Census tracts are maintained for the CA even if the population of the urban core subsequently falls below 50,000. All CMAs are subdivided into census tracts. For Census metropolitan area 2006 there are 33 census metropolitan areas in Canada. Each CMA or Census Agglomeration (CA) in Canada is identified individually by the two-digit code of the province followed by a unique three-digit code for the CMA/CA. For example:

PR-CMA/CA code	CMA/CA name
24 505	Ottawa — Gatineau CMA (Que.)
35 505	Ottawa — Gatineau CMA (Ont.)
47 840	Lloydminster CA (Sask.)
48 840	Lloydminster CA (Alta.)

Derived from: PCONV file from Geography Division and ISD geography conversion file

LAD: CMA21/CMA16/CMA11/CMA06/CMA01/CMA96/CMA91/CMA86/CMA81 I, F

Census Metropolitan Area – unique (XCMA)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable incorporates geographic codes from other levels of geography (for example, province) to obtain a unique census metropolitan area (CMA) code. The variable utilizes census geography information applicable to the year in which the variable is created. Users should be aware that census geography information changes over time, being updated with each new census. In addition, postal code boundaries do not correspond perfectly with census geography boundaries. For additional information please consult the most recent CMA variable using census geographies (for example: CMA06).

Derived from: PCONV file from Geography Division and ISD geography conversion file

LAD: XCMA21/XCMA16/XCMA11/XCMA06/XCMA01/XCMA96/XCMA91/XCMA86/XCMA81 I, F

Census Tract (CT_)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: Census tracts (CTs) are small geographic units representing urban or rural neighbourhood-like communities in CMAs or CAs (with an urban core population of 50,000 or more at the previous census). Each census tract is assigned a seven-character numeric 'name' (including leading zeros, the decimal point and trailing zeros). To uniquely identify each census tract in its corresponding census metropolitan area or tracted census agglomeration, the three-digit CMA/CA code must be added to and precede the CT 'name'. For example:

CMA/CA code — CT name	CMA/CA name
562 0005.00	Sarnia CA (Ont.)
933 0005.00	Vancouver CMA (B.C.)

Derived from: PCCF File, Geography Division

LAD: CT21_/CT16_/CT11_/CT06_/CT01_/CT96_/CT91_/CT86_/CT81_ I, F

Census Tract - unique (XCT*)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable incorporates geographic codes from other levels of geography (for example, province) to obtain a unique census tract (CT) code. The variable utilizes census geography information applicable to the year in which the variable is created. Users should be aware that census geography information changes over time, being updated with each new census. In addition, postal code boundaries do not correspond perfectly with census geography boundaries. For additional information please consult the most recent CT variable using census geographies (for example: CT06).

Derived from: PCONV file from Geography Division and ISD geography conversion file

LAD: XCT21_/XCT16_/XCT11_/XCT06_/XCT01_/XCT96_/XCT91_/XCT86_/XCT81_ I, F

Postal code (PSCO_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The postal code is a six-character, alphanumeric code that locates the point of delivery of mail addressed to post office customers in Canada. The code itself is divided into the forward sorting area (FSA, first three characters) and the local delivery unit (LDU, last three characters). In most applications, the postal code from the family aggregate level should be used instead of the individual aggregate level.

The family postal code is a more reliable variable as there is a higher probability of having information in this field because the postal code can be selected from those within the family unit. Also, there is an increased likelihood that a residential and not a business address will be selected for the family postal code. When analyzing migration patterns, the individual postal code is recommended. Note that there is a Nunavut family postal code flag for Nunavut (NUNAV).

Derived from: Personal Identification Section, T1 tax form (1982 to present)

LAD: PSCO_ I, F character

Area size code (ASR_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: An area size code classifies segments of the population by grouping them into specific urban size ranges or within a rural area represented by a code. Within T1 Family File (T1FF) and LAD each postal code has a corresponding Area Size Rank (ASR) code. The population counts for postal codes were aggregated by ASR code to the Canada level. The resulting variable yields six categories of area size:

- 1 – Urban area, population 500,000+
- 2 – Urban area, population 100,000 – 499,999
- 3 – Urban area, population 30,000 – 99,999
- 4 – Urban area, population 15,000 – 29,999
- 5 – Urban area, population 1,000 – 14,999
- 6 – Rural area, population less than 1,000+

Derived from: ISD Geography Conversion file using Postal Code Delivery Mode file from Canada Post

LAD: ASR__ I, F

First Nation Settlement Number (FNSTLN_)

(2013 to present)

Definition: A unique identification number for each First Nation settlement within Canada.

Derived from: CRA calculation

LAD: FNSTLN_ I, F, P

Canada Post mode of delivery (DLMD_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The delivery mode is a classification of different types of mail delivery in Canada. This variable can be used to identify residential, non-residential, urban, urban fringe, and rural addresses. The delivery modes, as of 2007, are:

- A = letter carrier delivery to domestic address
- B = letter carrier delivery to apartment building
- E = letter carrier delivery to commercial office
- G = specific large volume receiver with pick up arrangements
- H = rural route delivery
- J = general delivery
- K = post office box delivery with the postal code identifying a group of boxes
- M = post office box delivery with the postal code identifying one box (i.e. large volume receiver)
- N = unknown
- R = miscellaneous
- T = suburban service delivery
- W = rural postal code
- X = mobile route delivery
- Z = retired, for which delmode, while active, is unknown

Delivery modes “W” and “N” are assigned by the Income Statistics Division; the others come directly from Canada Post. This division assigns a “W” for rural postal codes whenever the second position of the postal code is a zero.

An “N” is assigned for an unknown delivery mode for very old postal codes. This division does not accept Canada Post’s “Z” delivery mode unless unavoidable, and instead retains the delivery mode type when the postal code was in use.

Postal codes are combined by delivery to represent FSA publication delivery modes (PBDLMD).

Code	Delivery Mode
W	rural postal code
H	rural route
E,K,M,N,J,G,X,Z	non-residential within city
A,B	residential
T	suburban service

Derived from: ISD Geography Conversion file using Postal Code Delivery Mode file from Canada Post

LAD: DLMD_ I, F

Immigration

From Tax Form

Entry date of immigrant (ENTDT)

(1982 to present)

Definition: For legal immigrant status, please see Landing Year (LNDYR). Date of Entry refers to the date that a non-Canadian person immigrant arrived in Canada. Taxfilers who became Canadian residents during the tax year must report the day and month that they entered Canada. It is reported in the personal information section of the tax return. ENTDT contains the year, month, and day of arrival (YYYYMMDD).

Derived from: Personal Information Section of Revenue Canada T1 tax form

LAD: ENTDT I

Date of departure of emigrant (DEPDT)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Date of Departure refers to the date that a Canadian resident left Canada. Taxfilers who ceased to be Canadian residents must report the day and month of the tax year that they left Canada. It is reported in the personal information section of the tax return. This variable contains the year, month, and day of departure (YYYYMMDD).

Derived from: Personal Information Section of Canada Revenue Agency T1 tax form

LAD: DEPDT I

Immigrant/emigrant code (IEMCO)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The Immigrant/emigrant code describes the migratory status of the taxfiler during the taxation year, with respect to movement in and out of Canada. It indicates those taxfilers who move to Canada within the tax year and those who leave Canada within the same year. These movements bear no relation to formal immigration status; they are only recorded to apply taxation laws (prorate of personal amounts for example). For legal immigrant status, please see Landing Year (LNDYR).

The codes are:

' ' (blank) – no migration

'1' – entry

'2' – exit

'3' – both

Derived from: Personal Information Section, T1 tax form (1982 to present)

LAD: IEMCO I, P, K character (formerly MIGCD from 1986 to 1995, retroactively changed to IEMCO in 1996)

Landing year (LNDYR)

(1952 to present)

Definition: Landing year is defined as the year in which the immigrant landed.

This variable exists for all LAD selected individuals. If they are not immigrants landed between 1952 and the present, the value will be missing or zero. It is therefore possible to identify all recent immigrants and compare them with the non-recent immigrants (this population includes the Canadian-born, the immigrants landed in other years and all non-permanent residents).

Derived from: LAD processing

REG: LNDYR I

Labour Force Status**Primary industry sub-sector of employee (NAIC1)**

(2000 to present)

Definition: This codes the main sub-sector of paid employment activity for the individual according to 3-digit North-American Industry Classification System (NAICS) of the employers. The data is derived from a linkage between the T4 slips issued for the individual and Statistics Canada's Business Register. For a business with operations in several industrial sub-sectors, the principal sub-sector is chosen (this may not be the sector of activity of the individual). The employment earnings associated with each T4 slip are aggregated by 3-digit NAICS and the two top sub-sectors of paid-employment are stored in Main principal industry sub-sector of employers (NAIC1) and Secondary principal industry sub-sector of employers (NAIC2). A count of the different industries appearing on at least one slip for the individual shows up in Principal industry sub-sectors of employers, number of (NAICC). The T4 slips issued to individual, number of (T4CNT) variable is also available. The code 'NNN' represents people not associated to a T4 slip and 'UUU' means missing NAICS information for the business.

A complete list of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is available on the Statistics Canada website www.statcan.gc.ca.

NAICS 2-digit codes:

NAICS	Description
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
21	Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction
22	Utilities
23	Construction
31 to 33	Manufacturing
41	Wholesale Trade
44 to 45	Retail Trade
48 to 49	Transportation and Warehousing
51	Information and Cultural Industries
52	Finance and Insurance
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises
56	Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services
61	Educational Services
62	Health Care and Social Assistance
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
72	Accommodation and Food Services
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)
91	Public Administration

Derived from: T4 slips and Business Register

LAD: NAIC1 I character

Secondary industry sub-sector of employee (NAIC2)

(2000 to present)

Definition: This codes the secondary sub-sector of paid employment activity for the individual according to 3-digit North-American Industry Classification System (NAICS) of the employers. The data is derived from a linkage between the T4 slips issued for the individual and Statistics Canada's Business Register. For a business with operations in several industrial sub-sectors, the principal sub-sector is chosen (this may not be the sector of activity of the individual). The employment earnings associated with each T4 slip are aggregated by 3-digit NAICS and the two top sub-sectors of paid-employment are stored in Main principal industry sub-sector of employers (NAIC1) and Secondary principal industry sub-sector of employers (NAIC2). A count of the different industries appearing on at least one slip for the individual shows up in Principal industry sub-sectors of employers, number of (NAICC). The T4 slips issued to individual, number of (T4CNT) variable is also available. The code 'NNN' represents people not associated to a T4 slip and 'UUU' means missing NAICS information for the business.

Derived from: T4 slips and Business Register

LAD: NAIC2 I character

Number of industry sub-sectors for employee (NAICC)

(2000 to present)

Definition: This counts the number of sub-sectors of paid employment activity for the individual according to the 3-digit North-American Industry Classification System (NAICS) of the employers. The data is derived from a linkage between the T4 slips issued for the individual and Statistics Canada's Business Register. For a business with operations in several industrial sub-sectors, the principal sub-sector is chosen (this may not be the sector of activity of the individual). The employment earnings associated with each T4 slip are aggregated by 3-digit NAICS and the two top sub-sectors of paid-employment are stored in Main principal industry sub-sector of employers (NAIC1) and Secondary principal industry sub-sector of employers (NAIC2). The T4 slips issued to individual, number of (T4CNT) variable is also available. People not associated with a T4 slip should have 0 and those associated with the missing NAICS information for the business would have a count of 1.

Derived from: T4 slips and Business Register

LAD: NAICC I

Standard industrial classification code - CRA coded (SICCD)

(1986 to 1992)

Definition: In the Personal Information Section, taxfilers were asked to state the type(s) of work or occupation(s) that they had in the given year. For some taxfilers, primarily the self-employed, the Canada Revenue Agency classified this information by industry using the Standard Industrial Classification Coding System (SICCD). The SICCD classifies establishments engaged in similar types of activities in relation to similar goods and services. Examples are logging camps, coal mines, clothing factories and laundries. This classification has been developed primarily for establishments that are separate operating entities. The degree of accuracy for this field is not known because this field is seldom used. Starting in 2000, more industry information is available for people who receive a T4 slip from an employer. Consult Main principal industry sub-sector of employers (NAIC1) and Secondary principal industry sub-sector of employers (NAIC2).

Derived from: Personal Information Section, T1 tax form (1988 to 1992)

LAD: SICCD I

Family**Family Characteristics****Family type (FCMP_)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: This is a code assigned to each individual to identify his or her family composition. It identifies the family type as of December 31st of the tax year. A negative code indicates that a deceased person is included in the family unit. If the individual dies in a given year, his or her status after death is indicated in this variable.

The following codes have been assigned:

Family type (FCMP_)

- 1* Husband-wife family: each spouse files a return.
- 1* Husband-wife family: 2 living spouse filers and a deceased filer.
There are at least three filers - husband, wife, and a deceased spouse of either the husband or wife, and any filing children.
- 2* Husband-wife family: one spouse files a return.
From the information provided on the filer's tax return, the other spouse is imputed.
- 2* Husband-wife family: one living spouse filer and a deceased filer.
There are at least two filers - either the husband or wife and the deceased spouse of the husband or wife, and any filing children.
- 3* Lone-parent family: The lone parent files a return.
- 3* Lone-parent family: 1 living filer and a deceased filer.
There are at least two filers - the lone parent and the deceased spouse of this parent, and any filing children.
- 4 Non-family person: The non-family person files a return.
- 4 Non-family person: 1 living filer and a deceased filer.
There are two filers - the non-family person and the deceased spouse of this person.
- 5* Common law family. Each common-law partner files a return.
- 5* Common-law family: 2 living filers and a deceased filer.
There are at least three filers - 2 living common-law partners and a deceased partner of one of the living filers and any filing children.

Family type (FCMP_)

- 6 Non-family person: imputed spouse of a deceased taxfiler.
The spouse (husband, wife or common-law partner) of the deceased taxfiler is imputed from information on the deceased filer's tax return. This imputed spouse is the non-family person.
- 7 Non-family person: 1 deceased filer.
There is one filer - the deceased, with no evidence of a surviving spouse.
- 8* Common-law family: 1 filer. Available since 1992.
From the information provided on the filer's tax return, the other common-law partner is imputed.
- 9 Husband-wife family: 2 deceased filers.
There are 2 filers - the deceased husband and the deceased wife.

* There may be filing or imputed children in these families.

Derived from: T1FF Processing

LAD: FCMP_ I

Family size (FSIZE)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable measures the total size of the family by counting the number of persons in the family.

Derived from: LAD processing

LAD: FSIZE I

Family identification number (FIN_)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The family identification number (FIN) is a unique number assigned to each family. Each member within the family is assigned the same number. It is used to identify individual census families that have been created in a specific year. This number is not necessarily the same from one year to the next because it is randomly chosen from either parent if the two exist.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: FIN__ I

Number of members with a SIN (NWSIN)

(1982 to present)

Definition: This variable is a count of the number of individuals within a family (file type = F) or a couple (file type = P) that have a social insurance number (SIN). The SIN is the basis of selection of individuals into the LAD. The probability of a T1FF family (couple) being represented in the LAD is proportional to the number of individuals within the family (couple) that have a SIN. The greater the numbers of people within a family (couple) that have a SIN, the greater the probability this family (couple) will be selected. In addition to increasing the probability of being selected, families or couples with more than one SIN also have a probability of being selected more than once within the LAD.

The Number of members with a SIN variable can be used to equalize the probability of selecting families or couples into a sample. Please see LAD staff regarding the methods of equalizing the representation of families (couples) within a sample.

Derived from: T1FF processing and personal information section, T1 tax form (1982 to present)

LAD: NWSIN P F

Spouse's universal child care benefit repayment (SUCBR)

Please see: [Spouse's universal child care benefit repayment \(SUCBR\)](#).

Family (FFLAG)

(1982 to present)

Definition: Family flag is a code that is assigned to every record. It identifies where the individual was matched within the family system, under what conditions, and whether or not the individual in a given family is an adult or a child. This variable is not intended to be used as an indicator of marital status.

The following codes have been assigned:

- '0' Unmatched filer
- '1' Married couple
- '2' Declared married, filers living at the same address
- '3' Widowed/deceased, one of the spouses is deceased
- '4' Married couple, neither person lists a spousal SIN, filers matched by address
- '5' Formerly married
- '6' Tax-filing child
- '7' Non-filing spouse, imputed record
- '8' Non-filing child, imputed record
- '9' Common-law couple with at least one spouse reporting
- '10' Deceased/deceased couple, deceased filer matched with deceased filer
- '11' Deceased/couple, deceased filer matched with a spouse who has remarried.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: FFLAG 1 character

Family Weight Variable - LAD (FAMWGT)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The LAD Family weight is to be used to provide estimates of the population of taxfiling families. Estimates produced with this weight are comparable to those from the T1 Family File (T1FF). In order to obtain correct family taxfiler estimates when applying the LAD Family weight, users must ensure two things:

1. The family weight variable is only to be applied to LAD variables ending with the letter 'F' character aggregate (for example, XTIRCF);
2. In order to obtain correct family estimates users must select only one record from each family. That is, when performing their analyses users must ensure that for each FIN__i there is only one associated LAD record (one LIN__i). Since the LAD is a random sample it is possible that more than one member from the same family will appear on the LAD.

Derived from: LAD processing

LAD: famwgt_ F

Flag - Same sex couple (SSFLG)

(2000 to present)

Definition: Starting in 2000, a same sex couple could report on the tax form that they are a common-law family.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: SSFLG 1 character

Child or Dependant Related**Children, ages of the seven youngest (KID*_)**

(1982 to present)

Definition: The ages of the seven youngest children are available on the LAD file. Another file, the KIDS file, contains the ages of all the children in the families on the LAD. Taxfiling children's ages are calculated by subtracting the child's year of birth from the tax year of the data. Non-taxfiling children's ages were imputed in 1982 and 1983. From 1984 to date, most of the ages of children have not been imputed. The major sources of information on ages for children are as follows: from 1984 to 1992, Family Allowance and from 1993 to date, the Child Tax Benefit file.

Please note that children may be any age, i.e. a 40 year-old child may be living with a 60 year-old parent. This variable is considered as a cross-sectional variable rather than a longitudinal variable because there are inconsistencies from year to year in children's ages. The order in which the children are outlined on the file is from the youngest (most recent child) to the seventh youngest.

Derived from: T1FF Processing

LAD: KID1_ (2/3/4/5/6/7) I

Date of Birth, child (BRDT_)

(1985 to present)

Definition: This variable provides the full birth date of each of the children of the taxfiler. The birthdate variable is an 8 digit numeric variable of the form – year, month and date of birth. This new variable is available on the children's file. This information is only available from 1985 onward. As well, due to data limitations, where the full date of birth is not available, the fields for the day, or the month will be filled with zeroes. For example, the birthdate of a child with a missing day of birth, but with a known year and month of birth will take the form XXXXXX00 (where X is a number from 0 to 9). Similarly, if both the birth month and day are missing, the birthdate will take the form XXXX0000.

Derived from: T1FF processing

LAD: BRDT_ K

Children, number of children under age 18 (CLT18_)

(2007 to present)

Definition: The number of children under age 18 at the end of the taxation year for whom the children amount deduction was claimed. For 2007, and later years, a personal amount may be claimed for each child under age 18 at the end of the taxation year. The amount is independent of any income the child may have; that is, it is not reduced by any amount if the child has income of his or her own.

Derived from: Line 30499 (2019 to present), Line 352 (2015 to 2018), Line 366 (2007 to 2014) of Schedule 1

LAD: CLT18 I

Children, total number by specific year of age (TNK**)

(1982 to present)

Definition: These variables provide the total number of children that each tax filer may have, by the specific age for those children, ages 0 through to 18 years. A single additional variable provides information for those filers with children aged 19 years and older. A value of 0 (zero) for any variable indicates that the filer does not have a child of that age. A value of 1 or greater indicates that the filer has that specific number of children of the particular age variable. For example, if a filer has three children, one aged 6 months and two other children aged 3 years, then for that filer the variable TNK00 would have a value of 1, and the variable TNK03 would have a value of 2. For further information please also see variable KID_ "Children, total number in family".

Derived from: LAD processing

LAD: TNK00 to TNK19 I

Children, total number in family (TNKID)

(1982 to present)

Definition: The total number of children in a family is identified in this field. A child is defined as someone who is single and living with one or both parents. Please note that children may be any age, i.e. a 40-year-old child may be living with a 60-year-old parent.

The number of children might have changed in a family over the 2005-2008 period due to improvements to the T1FF process of identifying children and the introduction of the Children Fitness tax credit (CFA) and Children Amount Deduction (CHAD) in 2007 and the Universal Child Care Benefit program in 2006 allowing for the identification of more children. These changes have resulted in improved coverage of children in the T1FF. The impact of these changes is most notable in the count of imputed children from lone-parent families although it is not possible to distinguish the precise impact of the improvements separately from normal year-to-year change.

Derived from: T1FF Processing

LAD: TNKID I

Family caregiver - number of dependants (CAREGDEPNBR)

(2012 to present)

Definition: The number of dependants for which the taxfiler is claiming the family caregiver tax credit, as claimed by the client. The taxfiler must enter the total number of dependants for whom you entered \$2,000 on line 2 for this calculation. For further information please consult variable CAREGDEP.

Derived from: Line 51120 (2019 to present), Line 5112 (2012 to 2018) Schedule 5

LAD: CAREGDEPNBR I, F, P

TFSA

Tax-Free Savings Account Total Contributions (TFSACTB_)

(2009 to present)

Definition: The total dollar amount of contributions on all transactions within all TFSA accounts held by the tax filer in that year.

Derived from: Tax Free Savings Account File

LAD: TFSACTB_ I, F, P

Tax-Free Savings Account Total Withdrawals (TFSAWDL_)

(2009 to present)

Definition: The total dollar amount of withdrawals on all transactions within all TFSA accounts held by the tax filer in that year.

Derived from: Tax Free Savings Account File

LAD: TFSAWDL_ I, F, P

Tax-Free Savings Account Available Contribution Room (TFSACR_)

(2012 to present)

Definition: This variable represents the total dollar amount of available contribution room at the start of a reporting year for a tax filer.

Derived from: Tax Free Savings Account File

LAD: TFSACR_ I, F, P

Tax-Free Savings Account Fair Market Value (TFSACYE_)

(2009 to present)

Definition: The aggregate Fair Market Value (FMV) of the Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA) as of December 31, year-end. Fair Market Value is the dollar amount that may reasonably be expected to be exchanged between a willing buyer and a willing seller for a property. The amount is determined by the financial institution and may not be less than zero. This variable represents the aggregate amount for all of the accounts for each tax filer.

Derived from: Tax Free Savings Account File

LAD: TFSACYE_ I, F, P

10 Selected income variable counts and medians for individuals, 2020 to 2021

10 Selected income variable counts and medians for individuals, 2020 to 2021

Acronym	Variable Name	2020		2021	
		Count	Median (\$)	Count	Median (\$)
ABQUEI	Quebec abatement	4,690,125	1,160	4,683,965	680
ACEXPI	Attendant care expenses	3,560	3,760	4,280	1,120
ADEXPI	Adoption expenses	1,220	6,940	1,260	4,370
AFTAXI	After tax income	28,931,275	45,030	29,170,755	37,250
ALEXPI	Employment allowable expenses	4,086,760	1,190	3,876,155	500
ALMDCI	Deduction of spousal/child support claimed	49,890	23,560	47,210	13,200
ALMDNI	Deduction of spousal/child support paid	52,130	23,620	49,490	13,200
ALMI_I	Taxable of spousal/child support received	58,720	22,470	56,490	12,000
AXMP_I	Age exemption	6,500,050	6,730	6,642,155	7,710
BCLICATC_I	BC Low income climate action tax credit	1,263,810	200	1,259,595	170
BCSENHRTC_I	BC senior home renovation tax credit	4,995	480	5,310	490
BGRS_I	Gross business income	2,147,095	73,870	2,116,905	13,790
BNET_I	Net business income	2,163,120	12,340	2,137,235	5,330
BPXMPI	Basic personal exemptions	28,984,740	13,170	29,409,255	13,810
CAREGDEP_I	Number of dependants for the family caregiver tax credit	44,960	2,270	48,040	2,300
CAREGDEPNETIC_I	Caregiver tax credit	120,730	9,250	131,275	6,620
CAREGSP_I	Family caregiver tax credit for spouse/common-law partner	199,285	2,270	199,035	2,300
CCELD_I	Child care expenses enrolled in education	24,155	7,370	26,345	4,950
CCEXDI	Child care expense deduction	1,249,150	3,310	1,250,310	2,720
CDGFTI	Donations and gifts tax credit	5,221,065	590	5,069,845	80
CDONCI	Charitable donations and government gifts	5,228,670	2,100	5,076,715	360
CEA_I	Canada employment tax credit	18,587,015	1,200	18,899,740	1,260
CEDEXI	Exploration and developments expenses	42,020	21,400	33,545	920
CFPDNI	Canadian forces personnel and police deduction	7,180	21,920	7,815	24,380
CHAD_I	Deduction for children under age 18	133,015	2,530	143,780	2,300
CHADTI	Children deduction, transferred to a spouse	10,020	2,690	11,585	2,300
CLKGLI	Capital gains/losses taxable	2,759,745	16,210	3,637,680	1,700
CLKGXI	Capital gains/losses net	2,759,745	32,420	3,637,680	3,390
CLRGYI	Clergy residence deduction	26,375	15,050	25,865	14,400
CMGRSI	Gross commission income	259,930	36,050	261,010	7,960
CMIT4I	Commission income from T4 slips	533,355	33,930	525,440	8,280
CMNETI	Net commission income	261,540	19,450	262,725	3,260
CQPCSEI_I	CPP/QPP contributions on self-employment	1,804,615	1,720	1,900,545	1,130
CQPP_I	CPP/QPP benefits	7,979,780	7,760	8,131,610	8,200
CQPC4E_I	CPP/QPP contributions on employment	16,581,480	1,930	16,963,420	2,470
CTBDSI	Benefit for disabled children	184,535	2,240	192,025	2,470
CTBI_I	Child Tax benefit	3,980,155	6,730	3,758,580	5,170
CYCGII	Carrying charges and interest expenses	2,038,025	3,690	2,110,430	770
DISDNI	Disability deduction for self	926,575	8,580	956,320	8,660
DISDOI	Disability ded. for other than sp.	310,285	11,600	326,280	13,720
DISDTI	Disability deduction transferred	188,050	8,570	189,665	8,660
DIVTEI	Net eligible dividends	3,647,370	7,840	4,075,490	750
DIVTOI	Net dividends other than elible	832,605	43,720	849,775	28,000
DIVTXI	Taxable dividends	4,163,185	19,530	4,595,800	1,670
DNTSPI	Deductions transferred from spouse	1,340,170	6,110	1,368,270	7,710
DSBCQI	CPP/QPP disability benefits	384,885	10,940	381,710	11,110
DUES_I	Union and professional dues	6,014,220	820	6,150,350	710
EDUDTI	Tuition deduction transferred from child	461,655	3,950	476,710	4,330
EDUSPI	Provincial tuition transferred from spouse	94,400	2,950	93,875	3,030
EDUTFI	Education deduction transferred from dependant	461,660	3,950	476,725	4,330
EI_I	Employment income	20,324,260	50,160	20,581,220	40,950
EICRPI	UI Benefits repayment	160,550	1,490	234,270	1,330
EINS_I	UI Benefits assessed	3,236,850	7,140	3,771,235	9,530
EINSUREARN_I	Total U.I. insurable earnings per T4	16,174,045	35,130	16,543,245	44,160
EIPSEIC_I	Employment insurance premiums on SEI	13,635	280	14,975	250
EIRDNI	EI benefits repaid deduction	233,595	1,040	230,180	480
EIREGI	Regular EI benefits payable	2,367,245	6,200	2,846,930	10,360
EISUPI	EI assistance as part of a workforce reentry initiative	33,600	5,490	35,190	3,720
EQMARI	Equivalent-to-spouse deduction	977,145	12,630	1,000,235	13,810
ESPA_I	Elected split-pension amount	1,405,785	11,710	1,436,240	8,850
ESPADI	Deduction for elected split-pension	1,411,385	11,710	1,442,625	8,830

10 Selected income variable counts and medians for individuals, 2020 to 2021

Acronym	Variable Name	2020		2021	
		Count	Median (\$)	Count	Median (\$)
EXINDI	Exempted income for Canadian Indian	125,580	34,620	133,690	28,010
FABENI	Family benefits	2,078,185	2,430	1,879,890	2,080
FEDDII	Federal dividend tax credit	3,953,265	2,820	4,346,600	280
FGNBITC_I	Foreign business income	8,980	66,490	7,385	3,510
FGNBITPD_I	Foreign business taxes paid on foreign business income	9,565	11,020	9,320	80
FGNI_I	Foreign income received	2,098,865	7,100	2,260,940	580
FGNTXPD_I	Foreign taxes paid on foreign income	1,899,800	124,590	2,046,470	60
FMGRSI	Gross farming income	304,710	621,850	302,605	33,220
FMNETI	Net farming income	312,370	4,390	310,435	870
FPLCGI	Federal political contrib.	178,805	310	205,075	200
FPLTCI	Federal political tax credit	177,140	180	203,480	150
FRMCLOSGRS_I	Mortgage foreclosures and conditional repossessions of qualified farm property	1,080	290,940	1,170	78,770
FSGRSI	Gross fishing income	25,330	54,850	25,440	34,390
FSNETI	Net fishing income	26,135	22,040	26,250	21,640
FTXSPLC_I	Federal tax on split income	7,515	11,990	6,935	200
GGEX_I	Capital gains exemption	55,000	118,360	66,450	70,520
GHSTCI	GST rebate (ISD)	10,936,665	830	9,328,320	450
GRSMDI	Gross medical expenses	7,579,080	2,710	8,075,690	1,800
GSTRSI	GST rebate self employed	417,250	170	399,980	50
GVTBDONS_I	Donations made to government bodies	22,605	610	24,190	110
HBA_I	Home buyers' amount	224,265	4,290	262,540	5,000
HBPRPI	RRSP home buyer's plan repayment	868,415	1,060	854,150	960
HBPSHI	RRSP home buyer's plan shortfall	687,600	770	638,750	610
HBPWDI	RRSP home buyer's plan total withdrawals	447,985	13,210	1,489,695	13,260
INSTLI	Tax paid by instalments	1,336,015	16,870	1,476,485	5,460
INVI_I	Investment income	7,015,500	2,770	6,421,415	240
INVTI	Investment tax credit	19,080	5,960	21,965	1,530
KGAPPLRSVC_I	Capital gain/loss on prior year reserves	27,030	170,940	28,735	73,830
KGLFMI	Capital gain/loss on mortgage foreclosures	1,160	69,970	1,200	10,720
KGLPF_I	Net capital gain/loss from disposition of real estates and depreciable property	206,815	83,090	284,810	51,040
KGREALT_I	Gross proceeds from disposition of real estates and depreciable property	215,345	293,390	294,385	212,500
KLCBCI	Allowable business investment losses	7,320	32,820	6,815	7,820
KLPYCI	Total capital losses of prior years	468,335	4,470	674,590	810
LKTXXI	Labour capital tax credit	403,585	450	391,620	470
LOANCI	Interest paid on student loan tax credit	530,010	320	459,345	110
LSTCN_I	Net labour sponsored funds tax credit	404,075	3,020	392,195	3,080
LTP_I	Net limited partnership income	61,280	5,650	54,455	10
MAN55_I	Manitoba 55+ benefits	10,390	930	8,545	650
MDEXCI	Medical expense	4,965,760	2,670	5,352,765	1,520
MDREFI	Refundable medical expense supplement	368,230	300	431,565	210
MKIICI	Market income incl. capital gains	25,381,770	53,600	25,781,645	39,420
MKINCI	Market income	25,349,125	50,130	25,733,570	38,080
MVEXPI	Moving expenses	80,680	4,880	93,330	1,800
MXMP_I	Married exemption	1,802,215	9,010	1,904,030	12,090
NETICI	Net income	28,137,435	52,040	28,366,940	39,880
NFSL_I	Net federal supplements income	2,478,015	5,670	2,519,895	4,540
NFTXCI	Net federal tax	19,995,695	8,440	19,954,555	4,540
NKLPYI	Deduction for non-capital losses in prior years	56,020	7,810	42,000	3,370
NNRCCI	Net non-refundable credits	28,997,805	3,110	29,421,915	2,870
NPTXCI	Net provincial tax	20,267,095	5,390	20,380,205	2,930
NRDN_I	Deduction for northern residents	262,645	4,300	266,495	4,020
NRFIREC_I	Volunteer firefighter credit	42,030	3,000	43,080	3,000
NRNLFIREC_I	Volunteer firefighter credit, Newfoundland	14,995	3,000	15,730	3,000
NRPROVCLDAT_I	Provincial children arts tax credit	11,590	530	12,140	500
NRPROVHB_I	Provincial home buyers tax credit	6,600	8,660	7,635	10,000
NSALTC_I	NS affordable living tax credit	208,295	250	195,915	260
NSFIREC_I	Volunteer firefighter credit, Nova Scotia	7,355	500	7,420	500
NSPRTC_I	NS tax credit for low income receiving social assistance	14,140	500	10,965	250
NSPTXC_I	NS tax credit for volunteer firefighters	7,350	500	7,400	500
NTCL_I	Northern Territories cost of living credit	28,945	690	28,980	840
NTXI_I	Non-taxable income	4,186,505	8,180	4,239,090	6,350
NUCL_I	Nunavut cost of living tax credit	20,790	830	20,285	740
OASP_I	Old Age Security pension	6,548,755	6,730	6,743,100	7,490
OASPRI	OASP repayment	500,330	3,830	592,425	3,450
OASTDI	Tax deducted for OAS required clawback	676,115	1,140	814,440	380
ODN_I	Other deductions from total income	602,755	4,920	631,315	240
ODNNII	Other deductions from net income	191,170	12,790	185,630	2,000

10 Selected income variable counts and medians for individuals, 2020 to 2021

Acronym	Variable Name	2020		2021	
		Count	Median (\$)	Count	Median (\$)
OEI_I	Other employment income	2,315,005	5,550	2,326,555	350
OI_I	Other income	3,120,645	10,400	4,386,520	990
ONCOPI	Ontario co-operative education tax credit	1,475	2,320	1,485	1,430
ONEPTCC_I	Ontario energy and property tax credit	2,482,520	900	2,431,760	1,040
ONEPTCLTCF_I	Ontario paid for accommodation in a public long term care home	28,155	18,830	27,615	17,820
ONEPTCRSV_I	Ontario energy costs paid for a residence located on a reserve	61,785	2,210	58,240	1,630
ONGAINS_I	Ontario guaranteed annual income benefits	150,200	460	159,800	480
ONGRANTS_I	Ontario senior homeowner property tax grant	445,520	410	435,155	500
ONNOEC_I	Ontario northern resident energy tax credit	188,620	170	181,625	160
ONSTC_I	Ontario sales tax credit	2,998,790	420	2,852,950	320
OSGIFI	Cultural and ecological gifts	6,245	8,630	6,805	260
PENDCI	Pension income deduction	5,599,090	1,920	5,721,015	2,000
PFGRSI	Gross professional income	387,740	160,800	414,065	13,500
PFNETI	Net professional income	394,315	42,910	420,630	7,400
PPIP_I	Provincial Parental Insurance Plan	3,928,905	210	4,037,865	220
PPIPI	Deduction for PPIP premiums on self-empl. income	401,500	70	417,400	50
PPIPEI	PPIP premiums payable on employment income	114,650	220	125,655	240
PPIPOI	Net Employment Insurance overpayment	417,260	80	484,175	20
PPIPSI	PPIP premiums payable on self-empl. income	411,595	90	427,560	60
PPLCCI	Provincial political tax credit	36,610	210	45,220	150
PSITRSC_I	Provincial Senior Income Tax Reduction for spouse	9,475	250	9,860	250
PSNRTXRC_I	Provincial Senior Income Tax Reduction for self	21,345	250	22,385	250
PSROCI	Province assistance benefit	125,135	540	130,090	530
PSRVTCI_I	Provincial Search And Rescue Volunteer Firefighter tax credit	2,905	3,000	2,835	3,000
PTXC_I	Provincial tax credit allowed	10,932,300	840	9,877,660	640
RDSP_I	Register disability savings plan	3,130	2,280	4,110	440
RGRS_I	Gross rental income	1,862,100	36,280	1,902,835	18,150
RNET_I	Net rental income	1,763,440	4,620	1,807,605	2,550
RRSPCI	RRSP premium	6,317,645	8,140	6,434,205	3,870
RRSPDI	Annual RRSP deduction limit	26,521,695	48,730	26,827,970	33,720
RRSPEI	Earned income for RRSP	20,332,160	49,540	20,627,470	39,970
RRSPLI	Next year RRSP room	23,317,205	53,490	23,584,980	38,170
RRSPOI	RRSP income of person 65+	398,395	12,410	419,980	5,000
RSBCLI	Social benefits repayment	765,505	3,210	996,745	2,510
RSPII	RRSP transferable from other pension	67,255	79,650	66,745	30,710
SASPYI	Social assistance payments	1,624,290	8,570	1,609,590	7,940
SBDSPGRS_I	Gross proceeds from disposition of shares from a small business corp.	28,305	433,800	35,585	136,830
SBGLSH_I	Net gain/loss on sale of shares from a small business corp.	34,985	347,070	43,660	131,980
SEBENI	Provincial seniors' benefits	101,005	720	121,745	400
SEI_I	Self-employment income	3,190,230	15,870	3,182,415	4,880
SLITC_I	Saskatchewan low-income tax credit	336,380	390	339,225	350
SOP4AI	Superannuation or other pension	4,919,505	23,820	5,042,220	17,740
STKDNI	Stock option benefit deduction	28,760	91,760	41,625	9,700
SUCBRI	Spouse's UCCB repayment	2,480	1,580	990	2,220
T4E_I	Total earnings per T4 slip	17,855,855	53,290	18,177,480	44,550
T4EICI	T4 UIC premiums per T4 slip	15,932,180	540	16,267,865	660
T4RP_I	T4 registered pension contrib.	5,364,355	4,900	5,539,270	4,060
T4RSPI	T4-RSP income	1,765,090	8,470	1,746,385	1,830
TALIPI	Spousal/child support payments made	75,970	22,640	71,730	12,000
TALIRI	Spousal/child support payments received	108,260	18,220	107,170	9,360
TFSACTB_I	TFSA contributions	9,008,325	9,260	9,899,695	6,000
TFSACYE_I	TFSA calendar year end	13,079,430	32,110	13,871,955	18,410
TFSAWDL_I	TFSA withdrawals	4,121,935	8,880	4,536,655	3,800
TIDNCI	Total deduct's for calculation net income	15,782,335	7,810	16,156,550	4,000
TIDT4I	Total tax deducted per T4 slips	22,188,320	9,520	22,865,140	4,870
TIRC_I	Total income (CRA)	28,207,525	56,320	28,435,035	42,240
TOTDNI	Donations and gifts amount	5,231,995	2,110	5,080,510	360
TOTNOI	Total non-refundable tax credits	28,997,550	20,010	29,421,655	18,830
TPAJAI	Pension adjustment	6,664,660	7,240	6,854,265	6,100
TRPINI	Government transfer payments	25,030,630	12,170	21,613,915	11,310
TUEC_I	Tuition and education tax credit	2,317,745	5,950	2,119,110	3,260
TUTDNI	Tuition fees deduction	2,557,355	5,360	2,675,530	3,530
TXI_I	Taxable income (CRA)	27,564,115	51,270	27,711,350	40,100
UCCB_I	Universal child care benefit	18,190	3,280	13,650	2,640

10 Selected income variable counts and medians for individuals, 2020 to 2021

Acronym	Variable Name	2020		2021	
		Count	Median (\$)	Count	Median (\$)
UCCBDPND_I	Universal child care benefit designated to dependent child	1,900	5,090	1,475	5,170
UCCBRI	Universal child care benefit repayment	8,615	540	1,035	470
WITB_I	Working income tax benefit	1,128,080	770	2,132,120	1,090
WITBBC_I	Basic working income tax benefit	1,076,230	770	2,071,670	1,090
WITBSC_I	Supplement working income tax benefit	51,775	500	77,745	720
WITBTAC_I	Working income for the working income tax benefit	13,296,690	74,080	13,420,970	56,570
WKCPYI	Workers compensation payments	576,590	10,910	614,275	4,960
XDIV_I	Total net dividends	4,163,185	15,610	4,595,800	1,220
XT4EIC_I	Provincial parental insurance included in EI premiums	68,305	200	84,810	150
XTIRCI	Total income (ISD)	28,910,150	54,500	29,143,210	41,380
YKFN_I	Yukon First Nation's tax credit	1,180	2,450	1,275	1,770
YKFNAB_I	Yukon First Nation's abatement	1,220	5,530	1,315	4,110
COVID acronym	COVID Variables	Count	Median	Count	Median
CV19CERB_I	Canada Emergency Recovery Benefit	7,435,290	8,000	1,675	4,000
CV19CESB_I	Canada Emergency Student Benefit	652,955	5,000	980	2,500
CV19CRCB_I	Canada Recovery Cargiver Benefit	218,380	3,000	346,840	5,000
CV19CRSB_I	Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit	235,205	1,000	476,720	1,000
CV19DISB_I	COVID payment for disabled individuals/parents of disabled	1,695,805	600	...	...
CV19CRBN_I	Net Canada Recovery Benefit - CRB less repayments	1,133,640	5,000	1,629,215	12,000
CV19B200_I	Provincial/Territorial COVID Financial Assistance payments	381,950	1,500	27,150	800
CV19BCEBW_I	BC Emergency Benefit for Workers	604,840	1,000	...	...
CV19MNSRC_I	Manitoba Seniors Economic Recovery credit	225,430	200	...	...
CV19ONSF_I	Ontario Support for Families	1,110,790	200	...	...
CV19CCB_I	COVID payment for Canada Child Benefit recipients	3,709,100	590	...	...
CV19GIS_I	COVID payment for GIS/Allowance recipients	2,480,500	200	...	...
CV19GST_I	COVID payment for GST credit recipients	10,936,665	420	...	...
CV19OAS_I	COVID payment for OAS recipients	6,556,085	300	2,902,430	500
CV19BCCAT_I	COVID payment for Climate Action tax credit recipients	1,267,385	350	...	...
CV19PSSBC_I	BC Seniors Supplement COVID enhancement	41,140	2,700	...	...
CV19PSSON_I	Ontario GAINS COVID enhancement	178,715	440	...	...
CV19BENS_I	Sum total of all COVID emergency and recovery benefits	20,727,855	990	7,754,180	600
CV19BCRB_I	BC Recovery Benefit	...	...	1,793,400	500
CV19ONCCB_I	ON Covid-19 Child Benefit	...	...	1,458,590	800
CV19ONSL_I	ON Support for Learners	...	...	1,441,940	400

... not applicable

11 Definition of total income variables

This section specifies the exact definitions of the three measures of total income that are available on the LAD, which are:

- TIRC: Total income as per Canada Revenue Agency;
- XTIRC: Total income as per Statistics Canada; and
- MKINC: Market income as per Statistics Canada.

The first measure of total income is TIRC, which is the Canada Revenue Agency Taxation definition of total income as per the T1 form. The second measure, XTIRC, has been derived by the Small Area and Administrative Data Division of Statistics Canada as a more appropriate measure for statistical analysis. The components of income that are included in XTIRC are generally described in Table 1, Components of XTIRC in 2021, while the details are given in Table 5, Definition of XTIRC, 1982 to 2021.

The largest difference between XTIRC and TIRC occurs from 1986 onward because non-Taxable income is added to XTIRC. In 1986, the Government of Canada introduced the Federal Sales Tax (FST) Credit directed at the low-income population. In order to determine eligibility for the FST Credit, filers had to report their non-Taxable income. This was defined as Social Assistance payments, Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS), Spouse's Allowance (SPA), and Workers' compensation payments. As a result of adding non-Taxable income to XTIRC in 1986, the user is cautioned in comparing pre-1986 values of XTIRC with later values. For example, an increase in XTIRC from 1985 to 1986 may simply reflect the reporting of non-Taxable income on the 1986 T1 form but not on the 1985 T1, i.e. perhaps no increase in income occurred.

Other new differences are the exclusion of RRSP income for people who are less than 65 years old and the inclusion of Indian exempt employment income to TIRC.

Another difference between TIRC and XTIRC is that capital gains are included in the former but not in the latter. The remaining differences are detailed in Table 4, Differences between TIRC and XTIRC.

The third measure of total income available from LAD is market income (MKINC). MKINC is derived from XTIRC by removing government transfer payments. The components of MKINC are generally described in Table 2, Components of MKINC, 1982 to 2021, while Table 6, Definition of MKINC, 1982 to 2021, gives the detailed derivation.

Besides the change to XTIRC in 1986 due to the addition of sales tax credits, changes in tax legislation and in the content of the T1 form itself have resulted in differences in the availability of the components of total income. The trend has been towards greater availability. For example, in 1992, the components of non-Taxable income are reported separately on the T1 form, adding three variables to the LAD: NFSL, denoting net federal supplements (GIS and SPA), WKCPY, denoting Workers' compensation payments, and SASPY denoting social assistance payments. From 1986 to 1991, only the total of these three payments was reported. A history of the changes in XTIRC is given in Table 3, History of Components of XTIRC.

In summary, this part of the LAD Dictionary specifies the components of TIRC, XTIRC, and MKINC for each year of LAD from 1982 to 2021 via:

- Table 1 Components of XTIRC, 2021
- Table 2 Components of MKINC, 1982 to 2021
- Table 3 History of components of XTIRC
- Table 4 Differences between TIRC and XTIRC, 1982 to 2021
- Table 5 Definition of XTIRC, 1982 to 2021
- Table 6 Definition of MKINC, 1982 to 2021

Table 1
Components of XTIRC, 2021

	Acronym
Employment income	
Total earnings from T4 slips	T4E_
Total working income exempt from Tax Under the Indian Act	EXIND
Other employment income	OEI_
Net business income	BNET_
Net professional income	PFNET
Net commission income	CMNET
Net farming income	FMNET
Net fishing income	FSNET
Total tax-exempt self-employment income under the Indian Act	SEIEXIND
Other types of income	
Limited partnership income	LTP1_
Dividends	XDIV_
Interest and other investment income	INVI_
Rental income, net	RNET_
Alimony or separation allowances	ALMI_
Other income	OI_
Pension and superannuation income	SOP4A
RRSP income of individuals aged 65 and over	RRSPO
Scholarships fellowships bursaries amount	TSBAPG_
Other income exempt from tax under the Indian Act	SIEOIA_
Transfers or Credits	
Old Age Security pension	OASP_
Canada/Quebec Pension Plan	CQPP_
Net federal supplements	NFSL_
Employment insurance	EINS_
Goods and services tax credit	GHSTC
Provincial refundable tax credits	PTXC_
Social assistance	SASPY
Workers' compensation	WKCPY

Table 1
Components of XTIRC, 2021

	Acronym
Child Tax Benefits	CTBI_
Family benefits	FABEN
Universal Child Care Benefit	UCCB_
Register Disability Savings Plan	RDSP_
Working income tax benefit	WITB_
Climate Action Incentive Credit	CAIAMC
Maternity benefits exempt from tax under the Indian Act	SIEMBA_
Eligible educator school supply tax credit	ELEDSSTCC
Refundable medical expense supplement	MDREF
Canada Training credit	CTRCC
Canadian Journalism Labour tax credit	CJLTCC
Total of all COVID emergency and recovery benefits	CV19BENS_
Other refundable credits	OTHRFC_

Note: This table displays the results of Components of XTIRC. The information is grouped by Employment income (appearing as row headers), Acronym (appearing as column headers).

Table 2
Components of MKINC, 1982 to 2021

	Acronym
Employment income	
Total earnings from T4 slips	T4E_
Indian exempt employment income	EXIND
Other employment income	OEI_
Net business income	BNET_
Net professional income	PFNET
Net commission income	CMNET
Net farming income	FMNET
Net fishing income	FSNET
Indian exempt self-employment income	SEIEXIND
Other Types of Income	
Limited partnership income	LTP1_
Dividends	XDIV_
Interest and other investment income	INVI_
Rental income, net	RNET_
Alimony or separation allowances	ALMI_
Other income	OI_
Pension and superannuation income	SOP4A
RRSP income of individuals aged 65 and over	RRSPO
Scholarships fellowships bursaries amount	TSBAPG_
Other income exempt from tax under the Indian Act	SIEOIA_

Note: This table displays the results of Components of MKINC. The information is grouped by Employment Income (appearing as row headers), Acronym (appearing as column headers).

Table 3
History of components of XTIRC

Year	History of components
1986	As a result of introducing the federal sales tax credit, FST, non-Taxable income is added to XTIRC. Two new variables are added to LAD, Non-Taxable income, NTXI, and FST credit, GHSTC.
1987	Alimony, separation, or child support payments are reported as a separate field, ALMI_. Previously this income was included in Other income, OI. Provincial Family Allowance payments for residents of Quebec become non-taxable. They are no longer included in the Family Allowance received field, FA, and therefore are no longer included in XTIRC.
1988	RRSP income, T4RSP, is available as a separate field; it was previously included with Other income, OI_. However, XTIRC includes RRSP income for persons aged 65 and over, RRSP0, only. Net limited partnership income is available as a separate field, LTPL_. It was previously included in Net self-employment income, SEI, Net rental income, RNET_, or Other income, OI.
1989	No changes were made.
1990	The goods and services tax (GST) credit is added to LAD through the existing FST credit variable, GHSTC. Since some people were eligible for both the GST and the FST credits in 1990, the amount of both is carried in this one variable.
1991	The FST credit is dropped and is completely replaced by the GST credit.
1992	The components of non-Taxable income are reported separately on the T1 form. Three variables are added to the LAD: net federal supplements, NFSL_; Workers' compensation payments, WKCPY; and social assistance payments, SASPY.
1993	As a result of replacing the federal Family Allowance program with the Child Tax Benefits program, the variable denoting income from Family Allowance, FA_, is discontinued and the variable denoting payments received from the Child Tax Benefit program, CTBI_, is added. ¹
1994	A variable denoting estimated provincial Family Allowance payments to residents of Quebec, FAQUE, is added. ¹
1995	No changes were made.
1996	A variable denoting estimated provincial family benefits to residents of British Columbia, FABC_, is added. This is the first year residents of British Columbia receive provincial family benefits (FABC_). ¹
1997	The name of the Unemployment Insurance Program is changed to the Employment Insurance Program. Accordingly, the variable name relating to this program has been changed historically, from 1982.
1997	New Brunswick and Alberta introduced family benefit programs in 1997. ¹
1998	The Saskatchewan Child Benefit, Ontario Child Care Supplement for Working Families, the Northwest Territories Child Benefit and the Nova Scotia Child Benefit programs started. ¹
1999	Total working income exempt from Tax Under the Indian Act, EXIND, is included as a component of XTIRC.
2000 to 2005	No changes were made.
2006	Universal Child Care Benefit, UCCB_, is included as a component of Total Income: TIRC_, XTIRC.
2007	Working income tax benefit, WITB_, is included as a component of Total Income: XTIRC (via Government transfer payments TRPIN).
2008	Register Disability Savings Plan, RDSP_, is included as a component of Total Income: TIRC_, XTIRC.
2009	No changes were made.
2010	Total tax-exempt self-employment income under the Indian Act, SEIEXIND, is included as a component of XTIRC (via SEI_).
2011 to 2014	No changes were made.
2015	Children's fitness tax credit (RCFTCC_), is included as a component of Total Income: XTIRC (via Government transfer payments TRPIN).
2016	No changes were made.
2017	Children's fitness tax credit (RCFTCC_) as of January 1, 2017, this credit has been eliminated.
2018	Climate Action Incentive credit (CAIAMC) included as a component of Total Income: XTIRC (via Government transfer payments TRPIN).
2019	Scholarships fellowships bursaries amount (TSBAPG_), Other income exempt from tax under the Indian Act (SIEOIA_), and Maternity benefits exempt from tax under the Indian Act (SIEMBA_) included as components of other income and transfers or credits
2020	Refundable medical expense supplement (MDREF), Eligible educator school supply tax credit (ELEDSTCC), Canada Training credit (CTRCC), Canadian Journalism Labour tax credit (CJLTCC), and Total of all COVID emergency and recovery benefits (CV19BENS_) added.
2021	Other refundable credits (OTHRFC_)

1. See FABEN, which is a consolidation of provincial and federal family benefits/allowance programs from 1982 to present.

Note: This table displays the results of History of components of XTIRC. The information is grouped by Year (appearing as row headers), History of components (appearing as column headers).

Table 4
Differences between TIRC and XTIRC, 1982 to 2021
a. Variables included in TIRC

Description	1982 to 1985	1986	1987	1988 to 1991	1992	1993 to 2005	2006	2007	2008 to 2018	2019 to 2021
Total earnings from T4 slips	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__
Other employment income	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__
Business income, net	BNET_	BNET_	BNET_	BNET_	BNET_	BNET_	BNET_	BNET_	BNET_	BNET_
Commission income, net	CMNET	CMNET	CMNET	CMNET	CMNET	CMNET	CMNET	CMNET	CMNET	CMNET
Farming income, net	FMNET	FMNET	FMNET	FMNET	FMNET	FMNET	FMNET	FMNET	FMNET	FMNET
Fishing income, net	FSNET	FSNET	FSNET	FSNET	FSNET	FSNET	FSNET	FSNET	FSNET	FSNET
Professional income, net	PFNET	PFNET	PFNET	PFNET	PFNET	PFNET	PFNET	PFNET	PFNET	PFNET
Old Age Security pension	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_
CPP/QPP benefits	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_
Pension and superannuation income	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A
Family Allowance, received (Quebec amount excluded 1987-1992)	FA__	FA__	FA__ (QC excluded)	FA__ (QC excluded)	FA__ (QC excluded)	..	..	..	..	..
Employment insurance benefits	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_
Dividend income from T4 (DIVTX) (not included in the LAD)	3/2 of XDIV__	3/2 of XDIV__	4/3 of XDIV__	5/4 of XDIV__	5/4 of XDIV__	5/4 of XDIV__	5/4 of Other than Eligible Dividends, 29/20 of Eligible Dividends	5/4 of Other than Eligible Dividends, 29/20 of Eligible Dividends	5/4 of Other than Eligible Dividends, 29/20 of Eligible Dividends	5/4 of Other than Eligible Dividends, 29/20 of Eligible Dividends
Interest and investment income	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_
Limited partnership income, net	(Included in SEI__ or RNET_ or OI__)	(Included in SEI__ or RNET_ or OI__)	(Included in SEI__ or RNET_ or OI__)	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_
Rental income, net	RNET_ (Includes LTPI_)	RNET_ (Includes LTPI_)	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_
Capital gains/losses, calculated	CLKGL_	CLKGL_	CLKGL_	CLKGL_	CLKGL_	CLKGL_	CLKGL_	CLKGL_	CLKGL_	CLKGL_
Alimony or support income	(Incl. in OI__)	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_
RRSP income	(Included in OI__)	(Included in OI__)	(Included in OI__)	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP
Other income	OI__ (Includes ALMI_, T4RSP, LTPI_)	OI__ (Includes ALMI_, T4RSP, LTPI_)	OI__ (Includes ALMI_, T4RSP, LTPI_)	OI__	OI__	OI__	OI__	OI__	OI__	OI__
(MINUS) Employment Expense deduction (not included in the LAD)	EMPLEX	EMPLEX	EMPLEX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(MINUS) Other allowable expenses	ALEXP	ALEXP	ALEXP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Taxable income	..	..	..	..	NFSL_ WKCPY SASPY	NFSL_ WKCPY SASPY	NFSL_ WKCPY SASPY	NFSL_ WKCPY SASPY	NFSL_ WKCPY SASPY	NFSL_ WKCPY SASPY
Universal Child Care benefit	..	..	..	..	..	..	UCCB_	UCCB_	UCCB_	UCCB_
Elected split-pension amount	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	ESPA_	ESPA_	ESPA_
Register Disability Savings Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RDSP_	RDSP_
Scholarships fellowships bursaries amount	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TSBAPG_
= Total Income	= TIRC_	= TIRC_	= TIRC_	= TIRC_	= TIRC_	= TIRC_	= TIRC_	= TIRC_	= TIRC_	= TIRC_

.. not applicable

Table 4
Differences between TIRC and XTIRC, 1982 to 2021
b. Variables to be added or removed from TIRC to create XTIRC

Description	1982 to 1985	1986	1987	1988 to 1989	1990 to 1991	1992	1993	1994 to 1995	1996
=Total income	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_
(MINUS) Capital gains/losses	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL
(MINUS) Dividends	1/2 of XDIV_	1/2 of XDIV_	1/3 of XDIV_	1/4 of XDIV_	1/4 of XDIV_	1/4 of XDIV_	1/4 of XDIV_	1/4 of XDIV_	1/4 of XDIV_
(MINUS) RRSP income	..	..	..	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP
(PLUS) Other allowable expenses	ALEXP	ALEXP	ALEXP	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Employment expense deduction (not included in the LAD)	EMPLEX	EMPLEX	EMPLEX	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Indian exempt employment income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Indian exempt self-employment income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Provincial refundable tax credit	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_
(PLUS) Child Tax benefit	..	..	..	..	..	..	CTBI_	..	CTBI_
(PLUS) Child Tax credit	CTC_	CTC_	CTC_	CTC_	CTC_	CTC_	..	..	..
(PLUS) Family benefits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	FABEN (QC, BC)
(PLUS) GST and FST credits	..	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	..	GHSTC
(PLUS) Income, non-taxable	..	NTXI_	NTXI_	NTXI_	NTXI_	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) RRSP income, persons 65+	..	..	..	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	CTBI_	RRSPO
(PLUS) Working income tax benefit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(MINUS) Elected split-pension amount	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	FABEN (QC)	..
(MINUS) Children's fitness tax credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	GHSTC	..
(PLUS) Climate Action Incentive credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Scholarships fellowships bursaries amount	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RRSPO	..
(PLUS) Other income exempt from tax under the Indian Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Maternity benefits exempt from tax under the Indian Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Refundable medical expense supplement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Canada Training credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Canadian Journalism Labour tax credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Total of all COVID emergency and recovery benefits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Other refundable credits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
=Total income (ISD)	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC

Description	1997	1998	1999 to 2005	2006	2007 to 2009
=Total income	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_
(MINUS) Capital gains/losses	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL
(MINUS) Dividends	1/4 of XDIV_	1/4 of XDIV_	1/4 of XDIV_	1/4 of Ineligible, 9/20 of Eligible Dividends	1/4 of Ineligible, 9/20 of Eligible Dividends
(MINUS) RRSP income	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP
(PLUS) Other allowable expenses	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Employment expense deduction (not included in the LAD)	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Indian exempt employment income	..	..	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND
(PLUS) Indian exempt self-employment income	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Provincial refundable tax credit	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_
(PLUS) Child Tax benefit	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_
(PLUS) Child Tax credit	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Family benefits	FABEN (NB, QC, AB, BC)	FABEN (NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)
(PLUS) GST and FST credits	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC
(PLUS) Income, non-taxable	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) RRSP income, persons 65+	..	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO
(PLUS) Working income tax benefit	..	..	..	..	WITB_
(MINUS) Elected split-pension amount	..	..	..	..	ESPA_
(MINUS) Children's fitness tax credit	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Climate Action Incentive credit	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Scholarships fellowships bursaries amount	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Other income exempt from tax under the Indian Act	..	..	..	..	..

Description	1997	1998	1999 to 2005	2006	2007 to 2009
(PLUS) Maternity benefits exempt from tax under the Indian Act
(PLUS) Refundable medical expense supplement	MDREF	MDREF	MDREF
(PLUS) Canada Training credit
(PLUS) Canadian Journalism Labour tax credit
(PLUS) Total of all COVID emergency and recovery benefits
(PLUS) Other refundable credits
=Total income (ISD)	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC

Description	2010 to 2014	2015 to 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
=Total income	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_	=TIRC_
(MINUS) Capital gains/losses	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL	CLKGL
(MINUS) Dividends	1/4 of Ineligible, 9/20 of Eligible Dividends	1/4 of Ineligible, 9/20 of Eligible Dividends	1/4 of Ineligible, 9/20 of Eligible Dividends	1/4 of Ineligible, 9/20 of Eligible Dividends	1/4 of Ineligible, 9/20 of Eligible Dividends	1/4 of Ineligible, 9/20 of Eligible Dividends	1/4 of Ineligible, 9/20 of Eligible Dividends
(MINUS) RRSP income	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP	T4RSP
(PLUS) Other allowable expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Employment expense deduction (not included in the LAD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Indian exempt employment income	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND
(PLUS) Indian exempt self-employment income	SEIEXIND	SEIEXIND	SEIEXIND	SEIEXIND	SEIEXIND	SEIEXIND	SEIEXIND
(PLUS) Provincial refundable tax credit	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_
(PLUS) Child Tax benefit	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_
(PLUS) Child Tax credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Family benefits	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)
(PLUS) GST and FST credits	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC
(PLUS) Income, non-taxable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) RRSP income, persons 65+	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO
(PLUS) Working income tax benefit	WITB_	WITB_	WITB_	WITB_	WITB_	WITB_	WITB_
(MINUS) Elected split-pension amount	ESPA_	ESPA_	ESPA_	ESPA_	ESPA_	ESPA_	ESPA_
(MINUS) Children's fitness tax credit	..	RCFTCC_	..	..	..	..	..
(PLUS) Climate Action Incentive credit	..	..	..	CAIAMC	CAIAMC	CAIAMC	CAIAMC
(PLUS) Scholarships fellowships bursaries amount	..	..	..	..	SIEOIA_	SIEOIA_	SIEOIA_
(PLUS) Other income exempt from tax under the Indian Act	..	..	..	..	SIEMBA_	SIEMBA_	SIEMBA_
(PLUS) Maternity benefits exempt from tax under the Indian Act	ELEDSSTCC	ELEDSSTCC	ELEDSSTCC	ELEDSSTCC	ELEDSSTCC	ELEDSSTCC	ELEDSSTCC
(PLUS) Refundable medical expense supplement	MDREF	MDREF	MDREF	MDREF	MDREF	CTRCC_	CTRCC_
(PLUS) Canada Training credit	..	..	..	..	..	CJLTCC_	CJLTCC_
(PLUS) Canadian Journalism Labour tax credit	..	..	..	..	..	CV19BENS_	CV19BENS_
(PLUS) Total of all COVID emergency and recovery benefits	..	..	..	..	..	..	OTHRFC_
(PLUS) Other refundable credits	..	..	..	..	..	..	OTHRFC_
=Total income (ISD)	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC

... not applicable

Table 5
Definition of XTIRC, 1982 to 2021

Description	1982 to			1988 to			1994 to			
	1985	1986	1987	1991	1992	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998
Earnings from T4 slips	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__
Indian exemption for employment income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other employment income	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__
Self-employment, net income	SEI__ (includes LTPI__)	SEI__ (includes LTPI__)	SEI__ (includes LTPI__)	SEI__	SEI__	SEI__	SEI__	SEI__	SEI__	SEI__
Old Age Security pension	OASP__	OASP__	OASP__	OASP__	OASP__	OASP__	OASP__	OASP__	OASP__	OASP__
CPP/QPP benefits	CQPP__	CQPP__	CQPP__	CQPP__	CQPP__	CQPP__	CQPP__	CQPP__	CQPP__	CQPP__
Pension and superannuation income	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A
Family benefits	FABEN (CAN, QC)	FABEN (CAN, QC)	FABEN (CAN)	FABEN (CAN)	FABEN (CAN)	..	FABEN (QC)	FABEN (QC, BC)	FABEN (NB, AL, BC, QC)	FABEN (NS, NB, QC, ON SK, AB, BC, NT)
Employment insurance benefits	EINS__	EINS__	EINS__	EINS__	EINS__	EINS__	EINS__	EINS__	EINS__	EINS__
Dividends	XDIV__	XDIV__	XDIV__	XDIV__	XDIV__	XDIV__	XDIV__	XDIV__	XDIV__	XDIV__
Interest and investment income	INVI__	INVI__	INVI__	INVI__	INVI__	INVI__	INVI__	INVI__	INVI__	INVI__
Limited partnership income, net	(Included in SEI__ or RNET or OI__)	(Included in SEI__ or RNET or OI__)	(Included in SEI__ or RNET or OI__)	LTPI__	LTPI__	LTPI__	LTPI__	LTPI__	LTPI__	LTPI__
Rental income, net	RNET__ (Includes LTPI__)	RNET__ (Includes LTPI__)	RNET__ (Includes LTPI__)	RNET__	RNET__	RNET__	RNET__	RNET__	RNET__	RNET__
Alimony or support income	(Included in OI__)	ALMI__	ALMI__	ALMI__	ALMI__	ALMI__	ALMI__	ALMI__	ALMI__	ALMI__
RRSP income for persons 65+	(Included in OI__)	(Included in OI__)	(Included in OI__)							RRSPO
Other income	OI__ (Includes ALMI__, T4RSP, LTPI__)	OI__ (Includes T4RSP, LTPI__)	OI__ (Includes T4RSP, LTPI__)	OI__	OI__	OI__	OI__	OI__	OI__	OI__
Income, non-taxable	..	NTXI__	NTXI__	NTXI__	NFSL__ WKCPY SASPY	NFSL__ WKCPY SASPY	NFSL__ WKPY SASPY	NFSL__ WKPY SASPY	NFSL__ WKPY SASPY	NFSL__ WKPY SASPY
Provincial refundable tax credit	PTXC__	PTXC__	PTXC__	PTXC__	PTXC__	PTXC__	PTXC__	PTXC__	PTXC__	PTXC__
Child Tax credit	CTC__	CTC__	CTC__	CTC__	CTC__	..	..	..	..	..
Child Tax benefit	..	..	..	..	..	CTBL__	CTBL__	CTBL__	CTBL__	CTBL__
GST and FST credits	..	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC
Universal child care benefit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Register Disability Savings Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Working income tax benefit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Children's fitness tax credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Action Incentive refundable credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships fellowships bursaries amount	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other income exempt from tax under the Indian Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maternity benefits exempt from tax under the Indian Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refundable medical expense supplement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eligible educator school supply tax credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada Training credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canadian Journalism Labour tax credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of all COVID emergency and recovery benefits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other refundable credits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
=Total income (ISD)	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC

Table 5
Definition of XTIRC, 1982 to 2021

Description	1999 to 2005	2006	2007	2008 to 2009	2010 to 2014	2015 to 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Earnings from T4 slips	T4E_	T4E_	T4E_	T4E_	T4E_	T4E_	T4E_	T4E_	T4E_	T4E_	T4E_
Indian exemption for employment income	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND
Other employment income	OEI_	OEI_	OEI_	OEI_	OEI_	OEI_	OEI_	OEI_	OEI_	OEI_	OEI_
Self-employment, net income	SEI_	SEI_	SEI_	SEI_	SEI_	SEI_	SEI_	SEI_	SEI_	SEI_	SEI_
					(Includes SEIEXIND)	(Includes SEIEXIND)	(Includes SEIEXIND)	(Includes SEIEXIND)	(Includes SEIEXIND)	(Includes SEIEXIND)	(Includes SEIEXIND)
Old Age Security pension	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_	OASP_
CPP/QPP benefits	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_	CQPP_
Pension and superannuation income	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A
Family benefits	FABEN	FABEN	FABEN	FABEN	FABEN (NF, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)	FABEN (NF, NS, NB, QC, ON, SK, AB, BC, NT, YK, NU)
Employment insurance benefits	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_	EINS_
Dividends	XDIV_	XDIV_	XDIV_	XDIV_	XDIV_	XDIV_	XDIV_	XDIV_	XDIV_	XDIV_	XDIV_
Interest and investment income	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_	INVI_
Limited partnership income, net	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_	LTPI_
Rental income, net	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_	RNET_
Alimony or support income	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_	ALMI_
RRSP income for persons 65+	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO
Other income	OI_	OI_	OI_	OI_	OI_	OI_	OI_	OI_	OI_	OI_	OI_
Income, non-taxable	NFSL_	NFSL_	NFSL_	NFSL_	NFSL_	NFSL_	NFSL_ WKPY	NFSL_ WKPY	NFSL_ WKPY	NFSL_ WKPY	NFSL_ WKPY
	WKPY	WKPY	WKPY	WKPY	WKPY	WKPY	SASPY	WKPY	WKPY	SASPY	WKPY
	SASPY	SASPY	SASPY	SASPY	SASPY	SASPY		SASPY	SASPY	SASPY	SASPY
Provincial refundable tax credit	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_	PTXC_
Child Tax credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Child Tax benefit	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_	CTBI_
GST and FST credits	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC	GHSTC
Universal child care benefit	..	UCCB_	UCCB_	UCCB_	UCCB_	UCCB_	UCCB_	UCCB_	UCCB_	UCCB_	UCCB_
Register Disability Savings Plan	..	..	..	RDSP_	RDSP_	RDSP_	RDSP_	RDSP_	RDSP_	RDSP_	RDSP_
Working income tax benefit	..	..	WITB_	WITB_	WITB_	WITB_	WITB_	WITB_	WITB_	WITB_	WITB_
Children's fitness tax credit	..	..	..	..	..	RCFTCC_	..	..	..	..	..
Climate Action Incentive refundable credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CAIAMC	CAIAMC	CAIAMC	CAIAMC
Scholarships fellowships bursaries amount	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TSBAPG_	TSBAPG_	TSBAPG_
Other income exempt from tax under the Indian Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SIEOIA_	SIEOIA_	SIEOIA_
Maternity benefits exempt from tax under the Indian Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SIEMBA_	SIEMBA_	SIEMBA_
Refundable medical expense supplement	MDFEF	MDFEF	MDFEF	MDFEF	MDFEF	MDFEF	MDFEF	MDFEF	MDFEF	MDFEF	MDFEF
Eligible educator school supply tax credit	..	..	..	..	..	ELEDSSTCC	ELEDSSTCC	ELEDSSTCC	ELEDSSTCC	ELEDSSTCC	ELEDSSTCC
Canada Training credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CTRCC_	CTRCC_
Canadian Journalism Labour tax credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CJLTCC_	CJLTCC_
Total of all COVID emergency and recovery benefits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CV19BENS_	CV19BENS_
Other refundable credits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	OTHRFC_
=Total income (ISD)	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC	=XTIRC

... not applicable

Table 6
Definition of MKINC, 1982 to 2021

Description	1982 to 1985	1986 to 1987	1988 to 1998	1999 to 2009	2010 to 2018	2019 to 2021
Earnings from T4 Slips, total	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__	T4E__
Total working income exempt from Tax Under the Indian Act	..	..	..	EXIND	EXIND	EXIND
Other employment income	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__	OEI__
Self-employment, net income	SEI__ (Includes LTPI_)	SEI__ (Includes LTPI_)	SEI__	SEI__	"SEI__ (Includes SEIEXIND)"	SEI__ (Includes SEIEXIND)
Pension and superannuation income	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A	SOP4A
Dividends	XDIV__	XDIV__	XDIV__	XDIV__	XDIV__	XDIV__
Interest and investment income	INVI__	INVI__	INVI__	INVI__	INVI__	INVI__
Limited partnership income, net amount	(Included in SEI__ or RNET_ or OI__)	(Included in SEI__ or RNET_ or OI__)	LTPI__	LTPI__	LTPI__	LTPI__
Rental income, net	RNET_ (Includes LTPI_)	RNET_ (Includes LTPI_)	RNET__	RNET__	RNET__	RNET__
Alimony or separation allowance income	(Included in OI__)	ALMI__	ALMI__	ALMI__	ALMI__	ALMI__
RRSP income for persons 65+	(Included in OI__)	(Incl. in OI__)	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO	RRSPO
Other income	"OI__ (includes ALMI__, T4RSP, LTPI_)"	"OI__ (includes ALMI__, T4RSP, LTPI_)"	OI__	OI__	OI__	OI__
Scholarships fellowships bursaries amount	...	...	...	...	...	TSBAPG__
Other income exempt from tax under the Indian Act = market income	... = MIRC__	... = MIRC__	... = MIRC__	... = MIRC__	... = MIRC__	SIEOIA__ = MIRC__

... not applicable