

**Financial Data and Charitable Donors**  
**Preliminary Estimates, T1 Family File**  
**– User's Guide –**

13C0014  
17C0006  
17C0007  
17C0008  
17C0009  
17C0010  
17C0011  
17C0012

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## Data Source

The financial and donors databanks are derived from income tax returns. For the most part, tax returns were filed in the spring of the year following the reference year. For example, for the 2014 tax year, most income tax returns were filed by April 30, 2015.

Demographic characteristics such as age are given as of December 31 of the tax year. Income information is for the calendar year under review.

The data for the products associated with this release are derived from an early version of a file that Statistics Canada receives from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). The file benefits from timeliness, but loses some accuracy because of it. This earlier tax file, often referred to as the T1 preliminary file, contains about 97% of the records on the CRA file received four to five months later.

## Data Frequency

Data are updated on an annual basis.

## Data Quality

### i) Number of Canadian taxfilers

The data used are direct counts from T1 preliminary tax file. For the 2014 tax year, 25.9 million Canadians or 72.5% filed tax returns.

**Table A – Number of Canadian Taxfilers**

Tax year	Number of taxfilers ('000)	Date of population estimate	Population ('000)	Coverage (%)
1991	18,786	April 1, 1992	28,270	66.5
1992	19,267	April 1, 1993	28,601	67.4
1993	19,882	April 1, 1994	28,907	68.8
1994	20,184	April 1, 1995	29,212	69.1
1995	20,536	April 1, 1996	29,514	69.6
1996	20,772	April 1, 1997	29,818	69.7
1997	21,113	April 1, 1998	30,080	70.2
1998	21,431	April 1, 1999	30,315	70.7
1999	21,893	April 1, 2000	30,594	71.6
2000	22,249	April 1, 2001	30,911	72.0
2001	22,804	April 1, 2002	31,252	73.0

2002	22,968	April 1, 2003	31,548	72.8
2003	23,268	April 1, 2004	31,846	73.1
2004	23,625	April 1, 2005	32,143	73.5
2005	23,952	April 1, 2006	32,471	73.8
2006	24,258	April 1, 2007	32,818	73.9
2007	24,624	April 1, 2008	33,191	74.2
2008	24,987	April 1, 2009	33,604	74.4
2009*	24,321	April 1, 2010	34,002	71.5
2010*	24,495	April 1, 2011	34,368	71.3
2011*	24,842	April 1, 2012	34,754	71.5
2012*	25,160	April 1, 2013	35,025	71.8
2013*	25,483	April 1, 2014	35,416	71.9
2014*	25,922	April 1, 2015	35,755	72.5
Percent coverage is based on a comparison of the number of taxfilers in the Income Statistics Division's taxfilers databank and the population estimates from the Statistics Canada CANSIM table 051-0005, now available on the Statistics Canada web site <a href="http://www.statcan.ca">www.statcan.ca</a> . *Since 2009, the count of tax filers is based on the T1 preliminary tax file from the Canada Revenue Agency.				

## ii) Elderly population

Some elderly Canadians receiving only Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement do not file because they have low or no taxable income. However, with the introduction of the Federal Sales Tax (FST) Credit in 1986 and the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Credit in 1990, the percentage of the elderly population filing tax returns has increased.

## iii) Low Income

Persons below a certain level of income with low income have no tax liability and are not required to file tax returns. However, with the introduction of the Child Tax Credit in 1978, the Federal Sales Tax (FST) Credit in 1986, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Credit in 1990, and the Child Tax Benefits in 1993, persons with low income are still likely to file tax returns in order to apply for these credits.

## Confidentiality and Rounding

Over the years since its creation, the T1 Family File (T1FF) has become known as a reliable, annual source for income and demographic estimates. To protect the confidentiality of Canadians, all data are subject to the confidentiality procedures of rounding and suppression.

All counts are rounded. Rounding may increase, decrease, or cause no change to counts. Rounding can affect the results obtained from calculations. For example, when calculating percentages from rounded data, results may be distorted as both the numerator and denominator have been rounded. The distortion can be greatest with small numbers.

Starting with the 2007 data, all aggregate amounts are rounded to the nearest \$5,000 dollars. Also as of 2007, median incomes in the data tables are rounded to the nearest ten dollars (prior to 2007 they were rounded to the nearest hundred dollars).

Since 1990, data cells represent counts of 15 or greater, and are rounded to a base of 10. For example, a cell count of 15 would be rounded to 20 and a cell count of 24 would be rounded to 20.

Note: *Counts* represent the number of persons. *Reported amounts* are aggregate dollar amounts reported.

In the data tables:

- Medians, Percentiles and Average amount are rounded to the nearest ten dollars.
- Percentages are published with no decimal and calculated on rounded data; therefore, the sum of percentages might not equal 100% in the case of small counts.

## Suppressed Data

To maintain confidentiality, data cells have been suppressed whenever:

- areas comprise less than 100 taxfilers;
- cells represent less than 15 taxfilers;
- cells were dominated by a single filer;
- cells for median income were based on a rounded count of less than 20 taxfilers.

Suppressed data may occur:

### i) Within one area:

- when one of the *income* categories is suppressed, a second category must also be suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential data by subtraction (called residual disclosure);
- when one of the *gender* categories is suppressed, the other *gender* category must also be suppressed to avoid residual disclosure;
- when one age group category is suppressed, another age group must also be suppressed to avoid residual disclosure.

### ii) Between areas:

- when a variable amount in one area is suppressed, that variable amount is also suppressed in another area to prevent disclosure by subtraction.

## **RRSP Contributors (product #17C0006)**

This databank provides information on taxfilers who contributed to a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) during the tax year under review.

**The content of the databank is as follows:**

### **Table 1: Summary**

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Number of RRSP contributors
- Column 8 – Average age of RRSP contributors
- Column 9 – Median employment income of RRSP contributors
- Column 10 – 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of employment income of RRSP contributors
- Column 11 – Amount of RRSP dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 12 – Median RRSP contribution

### **Table 2: Age groups**

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Total number of RRSP contributors
- Column 8 – Percent of contributors 0 to 24 years of age
- Column 9 – Percent of contributors 25 to 34 years of age
- Column 10 – Percent of contributors 35 to 44 years of age
- Column 11 – Percent of contributors 45 to 54 years of age
- Column 12 – Percent of contributors 55 to 64 years of age
- Column 13 – Percent of contributors 65+ years of age
- Column 14 – Total amount of RRSP dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 15 – Percent of contributions reported by age group 0 to 24
- Column 16 – Percent of contributions reported by age group 25 to 34
- Column 17 – Percent of contributions reported by age group 35 to 44
- Column 18 – Percent of contributions reported by age group 45 to 54
- Column 19 – Percent of contributions reported by age group 55 to 64
- Column 20 – Percent of contributions reported by age group 65+

**Table 3: Sex**

Column 1	– City identification number
Column 2	– Postal area
Column 3	– Postal walk (no longer available)
Column 4	– Level of geography (see geography section)
Column 5	– Place name
Column 6	– Total number of taxfilers
Column 7	– Percent of taxfilers who are male
Column 8	– Percent of taxfilers who are female
Column 9	– Total number of RRSP Contributors
Column 10	– Percent of contributors who are male
Column 11	– Percent of contributors who are female
Column 12	– Total amount of RRSP dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
Column 13	– Percent of contributions reported by males
Column 14	– Percent of contributions reported by females
Column 15	– Median RRSP contribution of all contributors
Column 16	– Median RRSP contribution of males
Column 17	– Median RRSP contribution of females

**Table 4: Income groups**

Column 1	– City identification number
Column 2	– Postal area
Column 3	– Postal walk (no longer available)
Column 4	– Level of geography (see geography section)
Column 5	– Place name
Column 6	– Total number of taxfilers
Column 7	– Total number of RRSP contributors
Column 8	– Percent of RRSP contributors with total income less than \$20,000
Column 9	– Percent of RRSP contributors with total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999
Column 10	– Percent of RRSP contributors with total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999
Column 11	– Percent of RRSP contributors with total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999
Column 12	– Percent of RRSP contributors with total income \$80,000+
Column 13	– Total amount of RRSP dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
Column 14	– Percent of total RRSP amount reported by contributors with total income less than \$20,000
Column 15	– Percent of total RRSP amount reported by contributors with total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999
Column 16	– Percent of total RRSP amount reported by contributors with total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999
Column 17	– Percent of total RRSP amount reported by contributors with total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999
Column 18	– Percent of total RRSP amount reported by contributors with total income \$80,000+

## **RRSP Contribution Limits (Room) (product # 17C0011)**

The Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) Room databank was created to provide information on the RRSP contribution limit (RRSP Room) available. This product can be used in conjunction with the RRSP databank which concentrates on the RRSP contributors.

In 1989, the legislation dictated that contribution limits for persons not contributing to a registered pension plan (RPP) or a Deferred Profit Sharing Plan (DPSP) was 20% of earned income to a maximum of \$7,500. The limit for RPP and DPSP members was 20% of earned income to a maximum of \$3,500 less the amount contributed by the employee to the RPP or DPSP.

Further amendments to the Income Tax Act relative to RRSPs, taking effect January 1, 1991, were intended to make RRSP contribution limits more equitable. The RRSP contribution limit was set at 18% of earned income for the previous tax year, to a set maximum minus the Pension Adjustment (PA). The PA represents the calculated value of the pension accrued through an RPP or a DPSP in the previous tax year.

Total RRSP Room represents the *deduction limit* that Canadians can claim with respect to contributions made to RRSPs. It does not include income eligible for transfers, such as retiring allowances and severance pay that may be rolled over into RRSPs. The sum of the *deduction limit* and rollovers represents the maximum amount that can be claimed as a deduction on line 208 of the income tax return.



**Table B – New Room – Calculation of RRSP Contribution Limits**

<b>Earned income in tax year</b>	<b>New room</b>	<b>Unused room</b>	<b>Total room (for tax year+1)</b>
1991	For 1992	pre1991 = 0	New room only
1992	For 1993	1991 to 1992	Unused room + new room
1993	For 1994	1991 to 1993	Unused room + new room
1994	For 1995	1991 to 1994	Unused room + new room
1995	For 1996	1991 to 1995	Unused room + new room
1996	For 1997	1991 to 1996	Unused room + new room
1997	For 1998	1991 to 1997	Unused room + new room
1998	For 1999	1991 to 1998	Unused room + new room
1999	For 2000	1991 to 1999	Unused room + new room
2000	For 2001	1991 to 2000	Unused room + new room
2001	For 2002	1991 to 2001	Unused room + new room
2002	For 2003	1991 to 2002	Unused room + new room
2003	For 2004	1991 to 2003	Unused room + new room
2004	For 2005	1991 to 2004	Unused room + new room
2005	For 2006	1991 to 2005	Unused room + new room
2006	For 2007	1991 to 2006	Unused room + new room
2007	For 2008	1991 to 2007	Unused room + new room
2008	For 2009	1991 to 2008	Unused room + new room
2009	For 2010	1991 to 2009	Unused room + new room
2010	For 2011	1991 to 2010	Unused room + new room
2011	For 2012	1991 to 2011	Unused room + new room
2012	For 2013	1991 to 2012	Unused room + new room
2013	For 2014	1991 to 2013	Unused room + new room
2014	For 2015	1991 to 2014	Unused room + new room

### Calculation of contribution limits

For 1990, maximum contributions are:

- for non-participants in RPPs and DPSPs, the lesser of 20% of earned income and \$7,500
- for participants in RPPs and DPSPs, 20% of earned income to a maximum of \$3,500; the maximum is reduced according to employee contributions to RPPs/DPSPs.

For 1991 to 2014:

New room = 18% of earned income - PA - PSPA

Percentage of earned income to a maximum of

\$11,500 for 1991  
\$12,500 for 1992 and 1993  
\$13,500 for 1994  
\$14,500 for 1995  
\$13,500 for 1996  
\$13,500 for 1997  
\$13,500 for 1998  
\$13,500 for 1999  
\$13,500 for 2000  
\$13,500 for 2001  
\$13,500 for 2002  
\$14,500 for 2003  
\$15,500 for 2004  
\$16,500 for 2005  
\$18,000 for 2006  
\$19,000 for 2007  
\$20,000 for 2008  
\$21,000 for 2009  
\$22,000 for 2010  
\$22,450 for 2011  
\$22,970 for 2012  
\$23,820 for 2013  
\$24,270 for 2014

Where PA = Pension Adjustment, and PSPA = Past Service Pension Adjustment

#### **Prior to tax year 2000 (Room 2001):**

Total Room (for tax year+1) = Unused Room (from 1991 forward) + New Room

#### **For tax years 2000 to 2014 (Room 2001 to Room 2015):**

Total Room (for tax year+1) = Unused Room accumulated since 1991 +  
(18% of earned income – Pension adjustment) –  
Current tax year contributions excluding rollovers

## **Data source for RRSP Room**

Prior to the release of data for tax year 2000, the RRSP ROOM data were derived from a file received annually from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA, formerly Canada Customs and Revenue Agency). CRA generated the data from an administrative system designed in response to changes to the Income Tax Act with respect to Registered Retirement Savings Plans, changes that took effect January 1, 1991.

The system records information for each taxfiler with "earned income" (income used to determine the RRSP deduction limit). The information includes each year's earned income, new room amounts and unused room amounts carried forward.

Starting with the 2001 ROOM (2000 tax data), the amount of RRSP Room is calculated from other variables on the preliminary file, variables which were previously unavailable.

This year's release of the RRSP Room data is based on 2014 income tax returns. Contributions towards these limits can be made up to February 2016, to be reported on the 2015 tax returns. The mailing address at the time of filing is the basis for the geographic information in the tables.

### **The content of the databank is as follows:**

#### **Table 1: Persons with room**

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see Geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Amount of Room dollars reported (in thousands of \$)
- Column 7 – Amount of Unused Room dollars reported (in thousands of \$)
- Column 8 – Amount of New Room dollars reported (in thousands of \$)
- Column 9 – Number of taxfilers with Room
- Column 10 – Number of taxfilers with Unused Room
- Column 11 – Number of taxfilers with New Room

**Table 2: Characteristics of persons with new room**

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see Geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Number of taxfilers with New Room
- Column 7 – Average Age of taxfilers with New Room
- Column 8 – Percentage Female taxfilers with New Room
- Column 9 – Median Earned Income of taxfilers with New Room
- Column 10 – Average New Room
- Column 11 – Percentage of taxfilers with New Room between \$500 and \$2,399
- Column 12 – Percentage of taxfilers with New Room between \$2,400 and \$4,699
- Column 13 – Percentage of taxfilers with New Room between \$4,700 and \$7,799
- Column 14 – Percentage of taxfilers with New Room between \$7,800 and \$12,999
- Column 15 – Percentage of taxfilers with New Room greater than \$13,000

Additional notes for Table 2:

- Column 11: The first value represents the 25th percentile and is recalculated periodically.
- Column 12: The first value represents the 50th percentile and is recalculated periodically.
- Column 13: The first value represents the 75th percentile and is recalculated periodically.
- Column 14: The first value represents the 90th percentile and is recalculated periodically.
- Column 15: The value represents the 97th percentile and is recalculated periodically.

## Canadian Savers (product #17C0009)

<b>Line 120</b> – Taxable amount of dividends from taxable Canadian corporations
<b>Line 121</b> – Interest and other investment income

This databank provides information on taxfilers who have been classified as savers.

Savers are defined as taxfilers who reported interest and investment income on line 121, but no dividend income on line 120 of the personal income tax return.

Interest and investment income sources would include interest from Canada Savings bonds, bank accounts, treasury bills, investment certificates, term deposits, earnings on life insurance policies as well as foreign interest and dividend income.

Dividend income would include dividends from taxable Canadian corporations (as stocks or mutual funds), but not dividends from foreign investments.

Taxfilers reporting Canadian dividend income would not be counted as savers, but would be classified as investors.

### The content of the databank is as follows:

#### Table 1: Summary

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Number of savers
- Column 8 – Average age of savers
- Column 9 – Median total income of savers
- Column 10 – Total amount of interest dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 11 – Median of interest dollars

#### Table 2: Age groups

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Total number of savers
- Column 8 – Percent of savers 0-24 years of age
- Column 9 – Percent of savers 25-34 years of age
- Column 10 – Percent of savers 35-44 years of age
- Column 11 – Percent of savers 45-54 years of age
- Column 12 – Percent of savers 55-64 years of age
- Column 13 – Percent of savers 65+ years of age

- Column 14 – Total amount of interest income dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 15 – Percent of interest income reported by age group 0-24
- Column 16 – Percent of interest income reported by age group 25-34
- Column 17 – Percent of interest income reported by age group 35-44
- Column 18 – Percent of interest income reported by age group 45-54
- Column 19 – Percent of interest income reported by age group 55-64
- Column 20 – Percent of interest income reported by age group 65+

**Table 3: Sex**

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Percent of taxfilers who are male
- Column 8 – Percent of taxfilers who are female
- Column 9 – Total number of savers
- Column 10 – Percent of savers who are male
- Column 11 – Percent of savers who are female
- Column 12 – Total amount of interest income reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 13 – Percent of interest income reported by males
- Column 14 – Percent of interest income reported by females
- Column 15 – Median interest income of all savers
- Column 16 – Median interest income of all male savers
- Column 17 – Median interest income of all female savers

**Table 4: Income groups**

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Total number of savers
- Column 8 – Percent of savers with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 9 – Percent of savers with total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999
- Column 10 – Percent of savers with total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999
- Column 11 – Percent of savers with total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999
- Column 12 – Percent of savers with total income \$80,000+
- Column 13 – Total amount of interest income reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 14 – Percent of interest income reported by savers with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 15 – Percent of interest income reported by savers with total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999
- Column 16 – Percent of interest income reported by savers with total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999
- Column 17 – Percent of interest income reported by savers with total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999
- Column 18 – Percent of interest income reported by savers with total income \$80,000+

## Canadian Investors (product #17C0007)

<b>Line 120</b> – Taxable amount of dividends from taxable Canadian corporations
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<b>Line 121</b> – Interest and other investment income
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This databank provides information on taxfilers classified as investors.

Investors include taxfilers who reported dividend income on line 120 of their personal tax return. They may or may not have also reported interest and other investment income on line 121. When income is also reported on line 121, that amount is added to the amount of dividend income received, and the sum becomes the investment income of the investor.

### The content of the databank is as follows:

#### Table 1: Summary

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Number of investors
- Column 8 – Average age of investors
- Column 9 – Median total income of investors
- Column 10 – Amount of investment dollars (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 11 – Percentage of the investment income derived from dividends
- Column 12 – Median investment income

#### Table 2: Age groups

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Total number of investors
- Column 8 – Percent of investors 0-24 years of age
- Column 9 – Percent of investors 25-34 years of age
- Column 10 – Percent of investors 35-44 years of age
- Column 11 – Percent of investors 45-54 years of age
- Column 12 – Percent of investors 55-64 years of age
- Column 13 – Percent of investors 65+ years of age
- Column 14 – Total amount of investment income dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 15 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 0-24
- Column 16 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 25-34
- Column 17 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 35-44
- Column 18 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 45-54

Column 19 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 55-64

Column 20 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 65+

**Table 3: Sex**

Column 1 – City identification number

Column 2 – Postal area

Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)

Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)

Column 5 – Place name

Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers

Column 7 – Percent of taxfilers who are male

Column 8 – Percent of taxfilers who are female

Column 9 – Total number of investors

Column 10 – Percent of investors who are male

Column 11 – Percent of investors who are female

Column 12 – Total amount of investment income reported (in thousands of dollars)

Column 13 – Percent of investment income reported by males

Column 14 – Percent of investment income reported by females

Column 15 – Median investment income of all investors

Column 16 – Median investment income of all male investors

Column 17 – Median investment income of all female investors

**Table 4: Income groups**

Column 1 – City identification number

Column 2 – Postal area

Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)

Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)

Column 5 – Place name

Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers

Column 7 – Total number of investors

Column 8 – Percent of investors with total income less than \$20,000

Column 9 – Percent of investors with total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999

Column 10 – Percent of investors with total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999

Column 11 – Percent of investors with total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999

Column 12 – Percent of investors with total income \$80,000+

Column 13 – Total amount of investment income reported (in thousands of dollars)

Column 14 – Percent of investment income reported by investors with total income less than \$20,000

Column 15 – Percent of investment income reported by investors with total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999

Column 16 – Percent of investment income reported by investors with total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999

Column 17 – Percent of investment income reported by investors with total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999

Column 18 – Percent of investment income reported by investors with total income \$80,000+



## Canadian Investment Income (product #17C0008)

<b>Line 120</b> – Taxable amount of dividends from taxable Canadian corporations
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<b>Line 121</b> – Interest and other investment income
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This databank provides information on taxfilers who reported dividend income on line 120 of the tax return, or interest and other investment income on line 121, or both. These taxfilers include those designated as savers and those designated as investors in two other databanks available: *Canadian Savers* and *Canadian Investors*. In this databank, investment income includes both interest and dividends.

Dividend income includes dividends from taxable Canadian corporations (as stocks or mutual funds).

Interest and other investment income sources include interest from Canada Savings bonds, bank accounts, treasury bills, investment certificates, term deposits, earnings on life insurance policies as well as foreign interest and dividend income.

### The content of the databank is as follows:

#### Table 1: Summary

Column 1 – City identification number

Column 2 – Postal area

Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)

Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)

Column 5 – Place name

Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers

Column 7 – Number of taxfilers with investment income

Column 8 – Average age of taxfilers with investment income

Column 9 – Median total income of taxfilers with investment income

Column 10 – Reported investment income dollars for all taxfilers with investment income  
(in thousands of dollars)

Column 11 – Median investment income for all taxfilers with investment income

#### Table 2: Age groups

Column 1 – City identification number

Column 2 – Postal area

Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)

Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)

Column 5 – Place name

Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers

Column 7 – Total number of receivers of investment income

Column 8 – Percent of receivers of investment income 0-24 years of age

Column 9 – Percent of receivers of investment income 25-34 years of age

Column 10 – Percent of receivers of investment income 35-44 years of age

Column 11 – Percent of receivers of investment income 45-54 years of age

Column 12 – Percent of receivers of investment income 55-64 years of age

Column 13 – Percent of receivers of investment income 65+ years of age

- Column 14 - Total amount of investment income dollars reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 15 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 0-24
- Column 16 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 25-34
- Column 17 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 35-44
- Column 18 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 45-54
- Column 19 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 55-64
- Column 20 – Percent of investment income reported by age group 65+

**Table 3: Sex**

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Percent of taxfilers who are male
- Column 8 – Percent of taxfilers who are female
- Column 9 – Total number of receivers of investment income
- Column 10 – Percent of receivers of investment income who are male
- Column 11 – Percent of receivers of investment income who are female
- Column 12 – Total amount of investment income reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 13 – Percent of investment income reported by males
- Column 14 – Percent of investment income reported by females
- Column 15 – Median investment income of all receivers of investment income
- Column 16 – Median investment income of all male receivers of investment income
- Column 17 – Median investment income of all female receivers of investment income

**Table 4: Income groups**

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Total number of receivers of investment income
- Column 8 – Percent of receivers of investment income with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 9 – Percent of receivers of investment income with total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999
- Column 10 – Percent of receivers of investment income with total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999
- Column 11 – Percent of receivers of investment income with total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999
- Column 12 – Percent of receivers of investment income with total income \$80,000+
- Column 13 – Total amount of investment income reported (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 14 – Percent of investment income reported by receivers of investment income with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 15 – Percent of investment income reported by receivers of investment income with total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999
- Column 16 – Percent of investment income reported by receivers of investment income

- with total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999
- Column 17 – Percent of investment income reported by receivers of investment income with total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999
- Column 18 – Percent of investment income reported by receivers of investment income with total income \$80,000+

## Canadian Capital Gains (product #17C0012)

<b>Line 127 – Taxable amount of capital gains</b>
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This databank provides information on taxfilers who reported capital gains during the tax year under review.

Line 127 of the T1 income tax return contains the amount of taxable capital gains reported by Canadians; this value is half the actual capital gains received. The information in this databank reflects the total capital gains received; amounts reported have been grossed up to reflect this total.

### The content of the databank is as follows:

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Total number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Number of taxfilers reporting capital gains
- Column 8 – Percent of taxfilers reporting capital gains who had a total income under \$20,000
- Column 9 – Percent of taxfilers reporting capital gains who had a total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999
- Column 10 – Percent of taxfilers reporting capital gains who had a total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999
- Column 11 – Percent of taxfilers reporting capital gains who had a total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999
- Column 12 – Percent of taxfilers reporting capital gains who had a total income of \$80,000+
- Column 13 – Total value of capital gains (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 14 – Percent of capital gains reported by taxfilers with a total income under \$20,000
- Column 15 – Percent of capital gains reported by taxfilers with a total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999
- Column 16 – Percent of capital gains reported by taxfilers with a total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999
- Column 17 – Percent of capital gains reported by taxfilers with a total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999
- Column 18 – Percent of capital gains reported by taxfilers with a total income of \$80,000+

## Canadian Taxfilers (product #17C0010)

This databank provides a demographic and income profile of Canadians who filed a personal tax return in the reference year, according to the T1 preliminary file.

### The content of the databank is as follows:

#### Table 1: Summary

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Percent of taxfilers 0-24 years of age
- Column 8 – Percent of taxfilers 25-34 years of age
- Column 9 – Percent of taxfilers 35-44 years of age
- Column 10 – Percent of taxfilers 45-54 years of age
- Column 11 – Percent of taxfilers 55-64 years of age
- Column 12 – Percent of taxfilers 65+ years of age
- Column 13 – Average age of taxfilers
- Column 14 – Median total income of taxfilers
- Column 15 – 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of total income of taxfilers
- Column 16 – 85<sup>th</sup> percentile of total income of taxfilers
- Column 17 – 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of total income of taxfilers
- Column 18 – Median employment income of taxfilers
- Column 19 – 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of employment income of taxfilers

#### Table 2: Income Groups

- Column 1 – City identification number
- Column 2 – Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 – Level of geography (see geography section)
- Column 5 – Place name
- Column 6 – Number of taxfilers
- Column 7 – Percent of taxfilers with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 8 – Percent of taxfilers with total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999
- Column 9 – Percent of taxfilers with total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999
- Column 10 – Percent of taxfilers with total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999
- Column 11 – Percent of taxfilers with total income \$80,000+
- Column 12 – Value of total income (in thousands of dollars)
- Column 13 – Percent of total income reported by taxfilers with total income less than \$20,000
- Column 14 – Percent of total income reported by taxfilers with total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999
- Column 15 – Percent of total income reported by taxfilers with total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999
- Column 16 – Percent of total income reported by taxfilers with total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999
- Column 17 – Percent of total income reported by taxfilers with total income \$80,000+

## Charitable Donations (product #13C0014)

### Line 340 – Allowable charitable donations and government gifts

This databank provides information on taxfilers classified as charitable donors. Charitable donors are defined as taxfilers reporting donations on line 340 of the tax return.

Canadians contribute in many ways to charitable organizations. The databank on charitable donors provides information on taxfilers who claimed a tax credit for charitable donations on their income tax return in the reference year. These data may include donations that might be denied by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) after an audit. To find out more about why donations might be denied (i.e. tax shelter gifting arrangements, false receipting) please go to the Canada Revenue Agency website: [www.cra-arc.gc.ca](http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca)

Persons making charitable donations, but not reporting them on their personal tax return are not included in this databank. These include donations for which no receipt was provided and donations for which the receipt was lost. No estimate of such donations is included in these data.

Only donations made to approved organizations are allowable as deductions in the tax system. Donations are eligible if made to Canadian registered charities and Canadian amateur athletic associations. They are also eligible if made to: prescribed universities outside Canada; certain tax exempt housing organizations in Canada; Canadian municipalities; the United Nations; and certain charities outside Canada to which the Government of Canada has made a gift.

It is possible to carry donations forward for up to five years after the year in which they were made. In the reference year, it is possible to claim donations made in any of the previous five years, as long as they were not already claimed in a prior year. The donations made in the reference year could be claimed the same year, or could be carried forward to any of the next five years. According to tax laws, taxfilers are permitted to claim both their donations and those made by their spouses to get better tax benefits. Consequently, the number of persons who made charitable donations may be higher than the number who claimed tax credits.

A change in tax regulations was introduced in 2007. Taxfilers contributing to a recognized charity (as outlined above) were eligible to claim a tax credit of 15% of their donations on the first \$200, and 29% on the rest. In 2006, the tax credit was 15.25% on the first \$200 and 29% on the rest. In 2005, the tax credit was 15% on the first \$200 and 29% on the rest. From 2001 to 2004, the tax credit was 16% on the first \$200 and 29% on the rest. From 1992 to 2000, the tax credit was 17% on the first \$200 and 29% on the rest. Previously, taxfilers had to give \$250 to charity before the 29% credit was available.

**The content of the databank is as follows:**

**Table 1: Summary**

- Column 1 - City identification number
- Column 2 - Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 - Level of geography (see Geography section)
- Column 5 - Place name
- Column 6 - Total Number of taxfilers
- Column 7 - Number of charitable donors
- Column 8 - Average age of donors
- Column 9 - Average donation for age group 0-24
- Column 10 - Average donation for age group 25-34
- Column 11 - Average donation for age group 35-44
- Column 12 - Average donation for age group 45-54
- Column 13 - Average donation for age group 55-64
- Column 14 - Average donation for age group 65+
- Column 15 - Total amount of charitable donations (thousands of \$)
- Column 16 - Median donation
- Column 17 - Median total income of donors
- Column 18 - 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of donors' total income

**Table 2: Age and Sex (new beginning with 1995)**

- Column 1 - City identification number
- Column 2 - Postal area
- Column 3 – Postal walk (no longer available)
- Column 4 - Level of geography (see Geography section)
- Column 5 - Place name
- Column 6 - Total Number of taxfilers
- Column 7 - Percent of taxfilers who are male
- Column 8 - Percent of taxfilers who are female
- Column 9 - Number of charitable donors
- Column 10 - Percent of charitable donors who are male
- Column 11 - Percent of charitable donors who are female
- Column 12 - Percent of donors 0 - 24 years of age
- Column 13 - Percent of donors 25 - 34 years of age
- Column 14 - Percent of donors 35 - 44 years of age
- Column 15 - Percent of donors 45 - 54 years of age
- Column 16 - Percent of donors 55 - 64 years of age
- Column 17 - Percent of donors 65+ years of age
- Column 18 - Total median donation
- Column 19 - Median donation of males
- Column 20 - Median donation of females
- Column 21 - Total amount of charitable donations (thousands of \$)
- Column 22 - Total amount of charitable donations for males (thousands of \$)
- Column 23 - Total amount of charitable donations for females (thousands of \$)

**Table 3: Income Groups (new beginning with 1997)**

Column 1 - City identification number

Column 2 - Postal area

Column 3 - Postal walk (no longer available)

Column 4 - Level of geography (see Geography section)

Column 5 - Place name

Column 6 - Total number of taxfilers

Column 7 - Total number of charitable donors

Column 8 - Percent of charitable donors with total income less than \$20,000

Column 9 - Percent of charitable donors with total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999

Column 10 - Percent of charitable donors with total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999

Column 11 - Percent of charitable donors with total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999

Column 12 - Percent of charitable donors with total income \$80,000+

Column 13 - Total value of charitable donations (in thousands of dollars)

Column 14 - Percent of donations reported by donors with total income under \$20,000

Column 15 - Percent of donations reported by donors with total income between \$20,000 and \$39,999

Column 16 - Percent of donations reported by donors with total income between \$40,000 and \$59,999

Column 17 - Percent of donations reported by donors with total income between \$60,000 and \$79,999

Column 18 - Percent of donations reported by donors with total income \$80,000+



## Statistical Tables - Footnotes and Historical Availability

### RRSP Contributors

- Table 1 is available in its current format starting with the 1990 data, according to the postal geography. Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) are available starting with the 1993 data, census divisions (CDs) with the 1994 data and federal electoral districts (FEDs) with the 1997 data.
- Table 2 (age groups) and table 3 (sex) are available in their current formats starting with the 1994 data, for postal areas, CMAs, CDs and FEDs (since 1997). Some changes were made to the age groupings over the years.
- Table 4 (income groups) is available in its current format starting with the 2007 data, for postal areas, CMAs, CDs and FEDs. From 1997 to 2006, the income groups were cumulative.

### RRSP Contribution Limits (Room)

- Both tables are available in their current format starting with the 1993 data.
- Data are available for all levels of the postal geography starting with the 1993 tax year.
- Data for census metropolitan areas (CMAs) are available starting with the 1993 tax year (1994 room), census divisions (CDs) with the 1994 tax year (1995 room) and federal electoral districts (FEDs) with the 1997 tax year (1998 room).
- The figures in Table 2 (\$500, \$2,400, \$4,700, \$7,800 and \$13,000) represent the 25<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 75<sup>th</sup>, 90<sup>th</sup> and 97<sup>th</sup> percentiles of new room and are recalculated periodically.

### Canadian Savers

- Table 1 is available in its current format starting with the 1990 data, according to the postal geography. Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) are available starting with the 1993 data, census divisions (CDs) with the 1995 data and federal electoral districts (FEDs) with the 1997 data.
- Table 2 (age groups) and table 3 (sex) are available in their current formats starting with the 1995 data, for postal areas, CMAs, CDs and FEDs (since 1997). Some changes were made to the age groupings over the years.
- Table 4 (income groups) is available in its current format starting with the 2007 data, for postal areas, CMAs, CDs and FEDs. From 1997 to 2006, the income groups were cumulative.

### Canadian Investors

- Table 1 is available in its current format starting with the 1990 data, according to the postal geography. Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) are available starting with the 1993 data, census divisions (CDs) with the 1995 data and federal electoral districts (FEDs) with the 1997 data.
- The proportion of investment income from dividends is available starting with the 1996 data (Table 1).
- Table 2 (age groups) and table 3 (sex) are available in their current formats starting with the 1995 data, for postal areas, CMAs, CDs and FEDs (since 1997). Some changes were made to the age groupings over the years.
- Table 4 (income groups) is available in its current format starting with the 2007 data, for postal areas, CMAs, CDs and FEDs. From 1997 to 2006, the income groups were cumulative.

### Canadian Investment Income

- Table 1 is available in its current format starting with the 1990 data, according to the postal geography. Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) are available starting with the 1993 data, census divisions (CDs) with the 1995 data and federal electoral districts (FEDs) with the 1997 data.
- Table 2 (age groups) and table 3 (sex) are available in their current formats starting with the 1995 data, for postal areas, CMAs, CDs and FEDs (since 1997). Some changes were made to the age groupings over the years.
- Table 4 (income groups) is available in its current format starting with the 2007 data, for postal areas, CMAs, CDs and FEDs. From 1997 to 2006, the income groups were cumulative.

### Canadian Capital Gains

- The standard table on capital gains by income group is available in its current format starting with the 2007 data. From 1998 data up to 2006, the income groups were cumulative.
- All levels of geography are available since the 1998 data, including census divisions, census metropolitan areas, federal electoral districts and all levels of the postal geography.

### Canadian Taxfilers

- Table 1 is available in its current format starting with the 1990 data, according to the postal geography. Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) are available starting with the 1993 data, census divisions (CDs) with the 1995 data and federal electoral districts (FEDs) with the 1997 data.
- Starting with the 2007 data, the column on the “% reporting in French” in table 1 has been suppressed.
- Table 2 (income groups) is available in its current format starting with the 2007 data, for postal areas, CMAs, CDs and FEDs. From 1997 to 2006, the income groups were cumulative.

### Charitable Donations

- Table 1 (summary) is available starting with the 1990 data, according to the postal geography. Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) are available starting with the 1993 data, census divisions (CDs) with the 1995 data and federal electoral districts (FEDs) with the 1997 data.
- Changes were made to the age groups in table 1 in 1991 and in 1997.
- Table 2 (age groups) is available starting with the 1995 data, for the postal geography and for CMAs. CDs are available starting with the 1995 data and FEDs with the 1997 data.
- Changes were made to the age groups in table 2 in 1997.
- Table 3 (Income groups) is available in its current format starting with the 2007 data, for the postal geography, for CMAs, CDs and FEDs. From 1997 to 2006, the income groups were cumulative.

## **Glossary of Terms**

### **75<sup>th</sup> percentile**

Total income values are ranked from highest to lowest and the value reported as being the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile indicates that 25% of the taxfilers report an income equal or above that amount and 75% fall below. Percentiles are calculated for each geographical level. For example, if the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile of total income is shown as \$60,000 this means that 25% of the population under review has a total income greater than or equal to \$60,000 and 75% of the population has a total income less than or equal to \$60,000.

### **85<sup>th</sup> percentile**

Starting with the 2007 data, the dollar value of the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile appears in the tables instead of the percentage above the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile like it was in previous years. Total income values are ranked from highest to lowest and the value reported as being the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile indicates that 15% of the taxfilers report an income equal or above that amount and 85% fall below. Percentiles are calculated for each geographical level. For example, if the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile of total income is shown as \$65,000 this means that 15% of the taxfilers has a total income greater than or equal to \$65,000

### **95<sup>th</sup> percentile**

Starting with the 2007 data, the dollar value of the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile appears in the tables instead of the percentage above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile like it was in previous years. Total income values are ranked from highest to lowest and the value reported as being the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile indicates that 5% of the taxfilers report an income equal or above that amount and 95% fall below. Percentiles are calculated for each geographical level. For example, if the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile of total income is shown as \$90,000 this means that 5% of the population under review has a total income greater than or equal to \$90,000

### **Age**

Calculated as of December 31 of the reference year (i.e., tax year minus year of birth).

### **Capital Gains**

Line 127 of the T1 income tax return shows "taxable capital gains" or half of the capital gains actually received. The information in this databank has been grossed up to represent the total capital gains received.

### **Charitable donation**

Is the allowable portion of total donations, as reported on the income tax return. Canadians contribute in many ways to charitable organizations. These data include only amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided and claimed on tax returns. It is possible to carry donations forward for up to five years after the year in which they were made. Therefore, donations reported for the 2012 taxation year could include donations that were made in any of the five previous years. According to tax laws, taxfilers are permitted to claim both their donations and those made by their spouses to receive better tax benefits. Consequently, the number of people who made charitable donations may be higher than the number who claimed tax credits.

**Charitable donor**

Is defined as a taxfiler reporting a charitable donation amount on line 340 of the personal income tax form.

**CityID**

Since municipality names can be, in some cases, quite long and cumbersome for handling in electronic files, municipalities are given a "city identification number". Starting in 2007, the CityID is a five digits alpha-numeric component. It is created with the first letter of **Postal Code** followed by "9" and a four digits number. Each first letter of **Postal Code** is allocated a range of number from 1 to 9999 (more explanation in geography section).

**Deferred profit sharing plan (DPSP)**

An employer-sponsored savings plan registered by the Canada Revenue Agency. Contributions to these plans by the employer (employees cannot contribute) are based on profits. The amount accumulated in these plans can be paid out as a lump sum at retirement or termination of employment, transferred to an RRSP, received in instalments over a period not to exceed ten years, or used to purchase an annuity.

**Dividend income**

Includes taxable amount of dividends (eligible and other than eligible) received from taxable Canadian corporations (as stocks or mutual funds) as reported on line 120 of the personal income tax return, and then grossed down to the actual amounts received; dividend income does not include dividends received from foreign investments (which are included in interest income and reported on line 121).

**Earned income**

The income used to determine the RRSP deduction limit. It includes such items as employment income (less union dues and expenses), net business and rental income, disability payments and alimony received. Alimony payments, current year business and rental losses are deducted from this amount. Most investment income (other than rents) is not considered earned income. In calculating the RRSP deduction limit, earned income from the previous year is used.

**Employment income**

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) and Tax Exempted Indian Employment Income (new in 1999 for wages and salaries, commissions, and in 2010 for self-employment income).

**Interest income**

Refers to the amount Canadians claimed on line 121 of the personal income tax return. This amount includes interest generated from bank deposits, Canada Savings Bonds, corporate bonds, treasury bills, investment certificates, term deposits, annuities, mutual funds, earnings on life insurance policies and all foreign interest and foreign dividend incomes.

**Investment income**

Includes both interest income and dividend income.

**Investors**

Taxfilers who reported dividend income on line 120 of their personal tax return. They may or may not have also reported interest and other investment income on line 121. When such income is reported on line 121, this amount is added to the amount of dividend income received, and the sum becomes the investment income of the investor.

**Level of geography**

Is a code designating the type of geographic area to which the information in the table applies. See the section on Geography for further information.

**Median**

The middle number in a group of numbers. Where a median income, for example, is given as \$26,000, it means that exactly half of the incomes reported are greater than or equal to \$26,000, and that the other half is less than or equal to the median amount. With the exception of "Total Income", zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

**New room**

For 2014 this amount is calculated as 18% of 2013 earned income (from definition above) to a maximum of \$24,270 minus pension adjustment (PA) minus past service pension adjustment (PSPA). Since the focus of these data is for net new room for potential RRSP contributions, PA and/or PSPA details will be omitted.

**Past service pension adjustment (PSPA)**

Applies only to members of defined benefit RPPs. A PSPA occurs when the pension benefit is upgraded, or additional credits purchased, for service in past years. In the first case, it is called an exempt (from certification) PSPA; in the second case, a certifiable PSPA. Only service after 1989 is considered.

**Pension adjustment (PA)**

Calculated value of the pension accrued in the year in an RPP or a DPSP. The PA decreases the RRSP deduction limit. To calculate this limit, the PA from the previous year is used.

**Registered disability savings plan income (RDSP)**

Beginning in 2008, the RDSP is for individuals for whom a valid disability certificate has been filed. Contributions can be made by the beneficiary or by qualified persons legally authorized to act for the beneficiary. The contributions are not deductible but the income earned is not taxable as long as it remains in the plan. Contributions are subject to a lifetime limit of \$200,000; they will be matched in some degree by government contributions.

**Registered pension plan (RPP)**

An employer-sponsored plan registered with the Canada Revenue Agency and most commonly also with one of the pension regulatory authorities. The purpose of such plans is to provide employees with a regular income at retirement. The two main types of RPPs are called defined benefit (where the benefit formula is specified) and defined contribution (where only the contribution formula is defined).

### **Registered retirement savings plan (RRSP)**

An individual retirement savings plan that is registered by the Canada Revenue Agency. It permits limited contributions, and income earned in the RRSP is exempt from tax until payments are received from the plan.

### **Savers**

Taxfilers who reported interest and investment income on line 121 of the personal income tax return, but no dividend income on line 120.

### **Taxfiler**

Individual who filed a personal income tax return for the reference year.

### **Total income**

*Note: this variable was revised over the years, as reflected in the comments below; data users who plan to compare current data to data from previous years should bear in mind these changes. Also, it should be noted that all income amounts are gross, with the exception of net rental income, net limited partnership income and all forms of net self-employment income.*

Income reported by tax filers from any of the following sources:

- Employment income
  - Wages/Salaries/Commissions
  - Other Employment Income as reported on line 104 of the tax form (tips, gratuities, royalties, etc.)
  - Net Self-Employment
  - Tax Exempted Employment Income for Indians (Wages/Salaries/Commissions) for Indians (new in 1999)
  - Tax Exempted Self-Employment Income for Indians (since 2010)
- Investments
  - Interest and other investment income;
  - Dividend income;
- Government Transfers
  - Employment Insurance
    - Unemployment Insurance/ Employment Insurance since 1982;
    - Quebec Parental Insurance Plan since 2006;
  - Pension Income
    - Old Age Security since 1982;
    - Net Federal Supplements (previously included in other income, shown separately since 1992)
      - Guaranteed Income Supplement created in 1967 and Spousal Allowance created in 1975, available since 1992;
      - Spousal Allowance (included in Net Federal Supplements since 1992; previously included in non-taxable income.
    - Canada and Quebec Pension plans benefits, since 1982;
  - Child Benefit;
  - Family Allowance program up to 1992;
  - Child Tax Credit up to 1992;
  - Canada Child Tax Benefit (starting with 1993
  - Universal Child Care Benefit since 2006;
  - Federal Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Harmonized Sales Tax

- Federal Sales Tax Credit (from 1988 to 1990);
  - Goods and Services Tax (GST) credit from 1990 to 1996;
  - Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) credit since 1997
- Workers' Compensation (included in other income prior to 1992 and shown separately since 1992);
- Social Assistance (included in other income prior to 1992 and shown separately since 1992);
- Provincial Refundable Tax Credits/Family Benefits – for a complete list please see the “Provincial Refundable Tax Credits/Family Benefits” section.
- Other Government Transfers
  - Working Income Tax Benefit (starting in 2007 depending on the province or territory; included since 2010 in the statistical tables);
- Private Pensions
- Registered Retirement Savings Plan Income (since 1994; previously in "other income" ; since 1999, only for tax filers 65+)
- Other Income
  - Included as 'other income' prior to 1990
    - Net limited partnership income
    - Alimony
    - Net rental income
    - Income for non-filing spouses (since 1989; included in "other income")
  - Other incomes as reported on line 130 of the tax form (fellowships, bursaries, etc.)
  - Registered Disability Savings Plan (RDSP) Income as reported on line 125 of the tax form (introduced in 2008)

*Monies not included in income above are: veterans' disability and dependent pensioners' payments, war veterans' allowances, lottery winnings and capital gains.*

#### **Total room (in thousands of dollars)**

The sum of "new room" and "unused room" as defined here.

#### **Total room (number of persons)**

The number of taxfilers who have either unused room from previous years, new room based on their earned income, or both. The number of persons with total room does not correspond to the sum of persons with new room and unused room, as an individual can be included in both categories.

#### **Universal Child Care Benefit**

Beginning in July 2006, the Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB) is a taxable amount of \$100 paid monthly for each child under 6 years of age. Included in *Canada Child Tax Benefits* in the statistical tables.

#### **Unused RRSP contribution room (unused room)**

The amount of the RRSP deduction limit that is not claimed by the taxfiler, or the amount remaining after subtracting actual contributions claimed on the tax return from that year's contribution room. Unused room can be carried forward indefinitely. The first year of unused room is from 1991 (see table B).

## Geography

The data are available for the following geographic areas. See "Statistical Tables - Footnotes and Historical Availability" for further details. The mailing address at the time of filing is the basis for the geographic information in the tables.

### Standard areas:

Canada  
Provinces and Territories

#### Postal Geography:

- City Totals
- Urban Forward Sortation Areas (excludes Rural Routes and Suburban Services, and Other Urban Areas within City)
- Suburban Services\*
- Rural Routes (Within City)\*
- Rural **Postal Code** Areas (Within City)
- Other Urban Areas (Non-residential within city)
- Rural Communities (not in City)
- Other Provincial Totals

\*These postal geography levels were available in the past but are no longer available for this data.

#### Census Geography

- Economic Regions
- Census Divisions
- Census Metropolitan Areas
- Census Agglomerations
- Census Tracts
- Federal Electoral Districts (2003 Representation Order)

### User-defined areas:

For cost recovery tabulations, users may select specific areas of interest which do not correspond to standard areas. To obtain aggregated data for such areas, users can provide a list of lower level postal or census geography (**Postal Codes**, forward sortation areas, census tracts, census subdivisions, etc.) grouped according to their defined areas. These areas must satisfy our confidentiality requirements. See the "Special Geography" section for further information.



## Geographic Levels – Postal Geography

The various data compiled from the taxfile are available for different levels of the postal geography. Coded geographic indicators appearing on the data tables are shown below with a brief description.

<b>Level of Geography (L.O.G.)</b>	<b>Postal Area</b>	<b>Description</b>
12	Canada	This level of data is an aggregation of the provincial/territorial totals (code 11). The national total is identified by the region code Z99099.
11	Province or Territory Total	<p>This level of data is an aggregation of the following geographies within a province:</p> <p>City Totals = Code 08  Rural Communities = Code 09  Other Provincial Totals = Code 10</p> <p>These totals are identified by a provincial/territorial postal letter, then a "990" followed by the province/territory code, as follows:</p> <p>Newfoundland and Labrador = A99010  Nova Scotia = B99012  Prince Edward Island = C99011  New Brunswick = E99013  Quebec = J99024  Ontario = P99035  Manitoba = R99046  Saskatchewan = S99047  Alberta = T99048  British Columbia = V99059  Northwest Territories = X99061  Nunavut = X99062  Yukon Territory = Y99060</p>

10	Other Provincial Total ("P" Pot)	<p>This level of data is an aggregation of small communities in the province that had less than 100 taxfilers, where these communities are combined into a "pot". Before 1992, it was identified by the same codes as the provincial/territorial totals, and only the "Delivery Mode" codes 2 and 3 distinguished between the two. To avoid this problem, starting with the 1992 data, an "8" appears after the provincial/territorial letter instead of a "9". The "9" will be reserved for the provincial/territorial total, as explained in 11 above. These "pot" codes are as follows:</p> <p>Newfoundland and Labrador = A89010  Nova Scotia = B89012  Prince Edward Island = C89011  New Brunswick = E89013  Quebec = J89024  Ontario = P89035  Manitoba = R89046  Saskatchewan = S89047  Alberta = T89048  British Columbia = V89059  Northwest Territories = X89061  Nunavut = X89062  Yukon Territory = Y89060</p>
09	Rural Communities (Not in City )	<p>For data obtained prior to reference year 2011, this level of geography was called "Rural <b>Postal Codes</b> (Not in a City)".</p> <p>This level of geography pertains to rural communities that have one and only one rural <b>Postal Code</b>. These rural communities are based on areas serviced by Canada Post. These areas are often very close to the official boundaries of rural communities. Rural <b>Postal Codes</b> can be identified by a "zero" in the second position of the <b>Postal Code</b>.</p> <p>The 2014 databanks contain 3,945 areas coded as level of geography 09.</p>

08	City Total (Postal city)	<p>In postal geography, this city concept is linked to areas serviced by Canada Post. Most often, this geography does not exactly correspond to official municipal limits.</p> <p>This level of data is an aggregation of the following geographies for unique place names within a province/territory:</p> <p>Urban FSA (Residential) = Code 03  Rural Route= Code 04  Suburban Services = Code 05  Rural <b>Postal Code</b> Areas (within city) = Code 06  Other Urban Area = Code 07</p> <p>As of 2011, data for L.O.G. 04 and 05 are suppressed but included in the city totals.</p> <p>They have the following format: e.g., Edmonton = T95479; Regina = S94876. The pattern is the postal letter of the city plus "9" in the second position (indicating a total), followed by a 4 digit numeric code for the community (often called "CityID").</p> <p>Data based on the true municipal limits (census subdivisions) is only available through cost recovery data tabulations.</p> <p>The 2014 databanks contain, 1,692 areas coded as level of geography 08.</p>
07	Other Urban Area (Non-residential within city - "E" Pot)	<p>This aggregation of data (or "pot") covers non-residential addresses within an urban centre and all other data not otherwise displayed. Commercial addresses, post office boxes and general delivery are included, as are residential addresses with too few taxfilers to report separately. They can be recognized by codes that are similar to the city totals, with a distinguishing difference: an "8" will follow the city postal letter rather than the "9" of the city total (e.g., Edmonton = T85479; Regina = S84876).</p> <p>The 2014 databanks contain 441 areas coded as level of geography 07.</p>

06	Rural <b>Postal Code</b> Areas (Within City)	<p>For data obtained prior to reference year 2011, this level of geography was called "Rural <b>Postal Codes</b> (Within a City)".</p> <p>These data pertain to rural <b>Postal Codes</b> that belong to communities with more than one rural <b>Postal Code</b>. These occur in areas that were formerly serviced by rural delivery service and changed by Canada Post to urban delivery service or in communities served by more than one rural <b>Postal Code</b>. Rural <b>Postal Codes</b> can be identified by a "zero" in the second position of the <b>Postal Code</b>. Although data is disseminated individually for each rural <b>Postal Code</b> associated with a community, only the community name appears with the disseminated data. The actual rural <b>Postal Codes</b> are not displayed with the disseminated data. Therefore, for this level of geography, community names will appear more than once.</p> <p>The 2014 databanks contain 609 areas coded as level of geography 06.</p>
05	Suburban Service	<p>No longer available.</p> <p>Sparsely populated fringe areas of urban centres may receive their postal service from an urban post office by delivery designated as "suburban service". Their region code retains all six characters of the <b>Postal Code</b>. Suburban Services are usually near or on the perimeters of urban areas, and mail is delivered by a contractor to group mail boxes, community mail boxes and/or external delivery sites (e.g., kiosks, miniparks).</p>
04	Rural Route	<p>No longer available.</p> <p>Reasonably well-settled rural areas may receive their postal service from an urban post office by delivery designated as "rural route". Mail is delivered by a contractor to customers living along or near well-defined roads. Their region code retains all six characters of the <b>Postal Code</b>.</p>

03	Urban FSA (Partial FSA in Residential Area)	<p>Forward Sortation Areas (FSA) are identified by the first three characters of the <b>Postal Code</b>. This version of urban FSA only includes <b>Postal Codes</b> associated with regular residential mail delivery in an urban areas. They exclude the geography levels 04, 05 and 07) and therefore are often just a subset of the true complete urban FSA.</p> <p>An Urban FSA of this type can be identified by the FSA followed by three blanks. One FSA can be split in different parts if it is associated with more than one city.</p> <p>Data based on the true FSA delivery limits (without any FSA splits) is only available through cost recovery data tabulations for both urban and rural areas.</p> <p>The 2014 databanks contain 2,484 areas coded as level of geography 03.</p>
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## Adding postal areas without duplication

Data files according to the postal geography will often contain subtotals and totals. Many data users need to add certain geographies in order to come up with a total for their particular area of interest. However, including subtotals during this process results in double-counting some populations, and this leads to an erroneous total. The following is a summary of which postal areas are aggregations in the standard postal geography.

Urban FSAs (LOG 3), Rural Routes (LOG 4), suburban services (LOG 5), Rural **Postal Code** Areas within a city (LOG 6) and Other Urban Areas (LOG 7) add up to City Totals (LOG 8).

City Totals (LOG 8), Rural Communities not in a city (LOG 9) and Other Provincial Totals (LOG 10) add up to provincial/territorial totals (LOG 11).

Provincial/territorial totals (LOG 11) add up to the Canada total (LOG 12).

Thus, using the Level of geography codes:

$$3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 = 8$$

$$8 + 9 + 10 = 11$$

## City identification number (CityID)

The CityID is created for postal cities. This concept of cities does not correspond to the official boundaries of municipalities.

As of 2007, CityID has been modified.

Previous to 2007:

- CityID was a 4 digits number
- Each postal city had a unique number between 1 and 9999
- Almost every number was allocated to a postal city. Few numbers remained available for future new postal cities.

Starting with 2007data:

To create more possibilities without changing the CityID length in our systems:

- CityID number is now combined with 1<sup>st</sup> letter of **Postal Code**
- Each 1<sup>st</sup> letter of **Postal Code** has a possibility of numbers, ranged from 1 to 9999 (Table D)
- Old numbers have been kept for existing postal cities and 1<sup>st</sup> letters of **Postal Code** have been added to them (Table C)
- New postal cities have been assigned a new CityID number in new format (Table C)

Table C

Postal Code	Postal city name	2006 and Prior	2007 and Follow
K1A xxx	Ottawa	2434	K2434
G3C xxx	Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury	n/a	G2

Table D

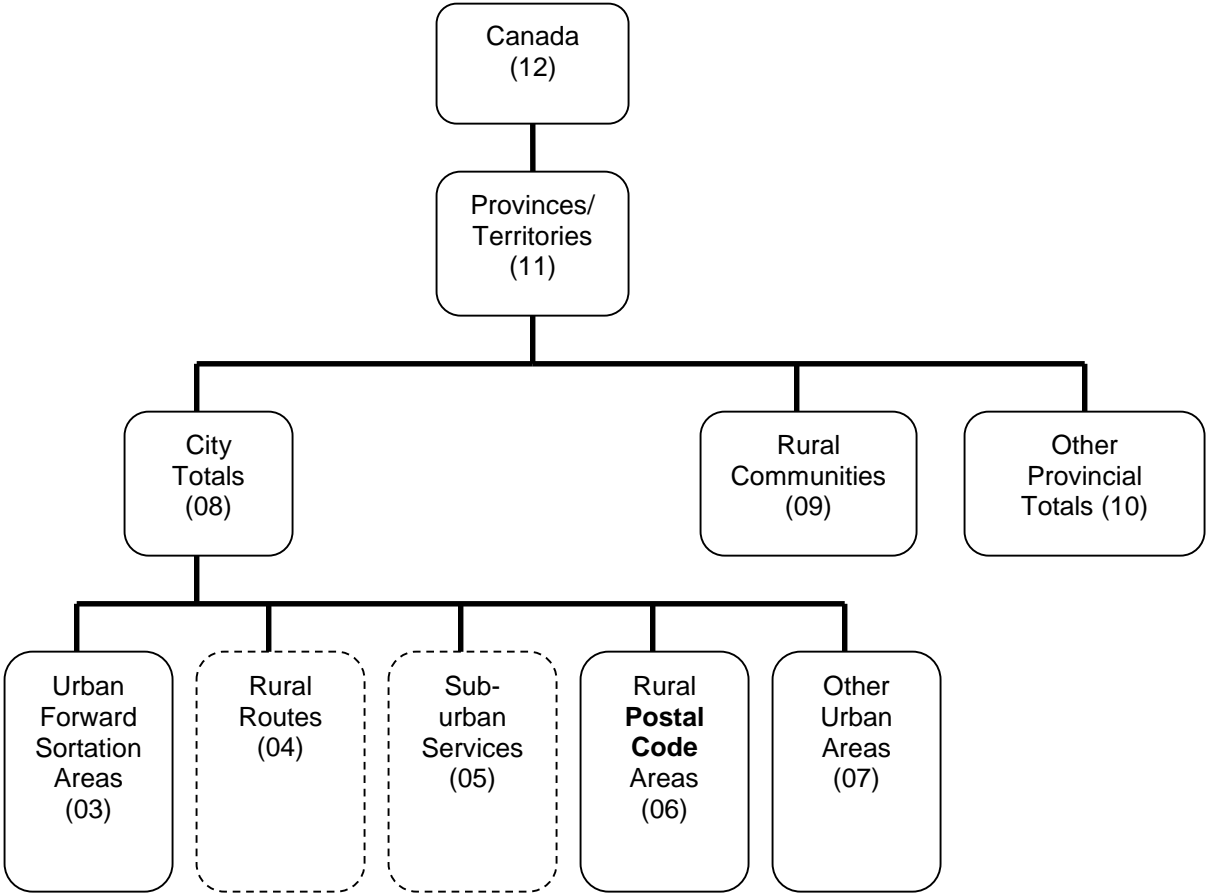
Province	Letter file	Range of number
Newfoundland & Labrador	A	1 – 9999
Prince Edward Island	C	1 – 9999
Nova Scotia	B	1 – 9999
New Brunswick	E	1 – 9999
Quebec	G	1 – 9999
Quebec	H	1 – 9999
Quebec	J	1 – 9999
Ontario	K	1 – 9999
Ontario	L	1 – 9999
Ontario	M	1 – 9999
Ontario	N	1 – 9999
Ontario	P	1 – 9999
Manitoba	R	1 – 9999
Saskatchewan	S	1 – 9999
Alberta	T	1 – 9999
British Columbia	V	1 – 9999
Yukon	Y	1 – 9999
Northwest Territories	X	1 – 9999
Nunavut	X	1 – 9999

Therefore, it is now essential to identify a postal city by adding the **Postal Code** 1<sup>st</sup> letter to the number in order to get the proper postal city in the proper province (Table E):

Table E

Letter	Number	Municipality name	Province
A	2	Avondale	NL
B	2	Bible Hill	NS
T	2	Rocky View	AB
G	2	Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury	QC

**Hierarchy of postal geography**





## Geographic Levels – Census Geography

Data are also available for the following levels of the Census geography; the following table shows the coded designators for these geographies, as well as a brief description of each.

Level of Geography (L.O.G.)	Area	Description
12	Canada	This level of data is an aggregation of the provincial/territorial totals (L.O.G. 11). The national total is identified by the region code Z99099.
11	Province or Territory Total	<p>These totals are identified by a provincial/territorial postal letter, then a "990" followed by the province/territory code, as follows:</p> <p>Newfoundland and Labrador = A99010  Nova Scotia = B99012  Prince Edward Island = C99011  New Brunswick = E99013  Quebec = J99024  Ontario = P99035  Manitoba = R99046  Saskatchewan = S99047  Alberta = T99048  British Columbia = V99059  Northwest Territories = X99061  Nunavut = X99062  Yukon Territory = Y99060</p>
61	Census Tract	<p>Census tracts (CTs) are small geographic units representing urban or rural neighbourhood-like communities in census metropolitan areas (see definition below) or census agglomerations with an urban core population of 50,000 or more at time of 1996 Census. CTs were initially delineated by a committee of local specialists (such as planners, health and social workers and educators) in conjunction with Statistics Canada.</p> <p>The 2014 databanks contain 5,366 areas coded as level of geography 61, based on 2011 Census.</p>

51	Economic Region	<p>An economic region is a grouping of complete census divisions (see definition below) with one exception in Ontario. Economic regions (ERs) are used to analyse regional economic activity. Within the province of Quebec, ERs are designated by law. In all other provinces, they are created by agreement between Statistics Canada and the provinces concerned. Prince Edward Island and the territories each consist of one economic region.</p> <p>The 2014 databanks contain 76 areas coded as level of geography 51, based on 2011 Census.</p>
42	Census Agglomeration	<p>The general concept of a census agglomeration (CA) is one of a very large urban area, together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area. CAs have an urban core population of at least 10,000, based on the previous census.</p> <p>The 2014 databanks contain 133 area codes as level of geography 42, based on the 2011 Census: 114 CAs, 6 provincial parts for the 3 CAs which cross provincial boundaries and 13 residual geographies called Non CMA-CA, one for each province and territory.</p>
41	Census Metropolitan Area	<p>The general concept of a census metropolitan area (CMA) is one of a very large urban area, together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that urban area. CMAs have an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census.</p> <p>The 2014 databanks contain 35 areas coded as level of geography 41, based on 2011 Census:</p> <p>001, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador  205, Halifax, Nova Scotia  305, Moncton, New Brunswick  310, Saint John, New Brunswick  408, Saguenay, Quebec  421, Québec, Quebec  433, Sherbrooke, Quebec  442, Trois-Rivières, Quebec  462, Montréal, Quebec  505, Ottawa-Gatineau (3 items: combined, Quebec part and Ontario part)</p>

		<p>521, Kingston, Ontario  529, Peterborough, Ontario  532, Oshawa, Ontario  535, Toronto, Ontario  537, Hamilton, Ontario  539, St-Catharines-Niagara, Ontario  541, Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, Ontario  543, Brantford, Ontario  550, Guelph, Ontario  555, London, Ontario  559, Windsor, Ontario  568, Barrie, Ontario  580, Greater Sudbury, Ontario  595, Thunder Bay, Ontario  602, Winnipeg, Manitoba  705, Regina, Saskatchewan  725, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  825, Calgary, Alberta  835, Edmonton, Alberta  915, Kelowna, British Columbia  932, Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia  933, Vancouver, British Columbia  935, Victoria, British Columbia</p>
31	Federal Electoral District	<p>A federal electoral district (FED) refers to any place or territorial area represented by a member of Parliament elected to the House of Commons. There are 308 FEDs in Canada according to the 2003 Representation Order. The Representation Order is prepared by the Chief Electoral Officer describing, naming and specifying the population of each electoral district established by the Electoral Boundaries Commission and sent to the Governor in Council.</p> <p>The 2014 databanks contain 308 areas coded as level of geography 31.</p>

21	Census Division	<p>A census division (CD) is a group of neighbouring municipalities joined together for the purposes of regional planning and managing common services (such as police or ambulance services). A CD might correspond to a county, a regional municipality or a regional district.</p> <p>CDs are established under laws in effect in certain provinces and territories of Canada. In other provinces and territories where laws do not provide for such areas (Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta), Statistics Canada defines equivalent areas for statistical reporting purposes in cooperation with these provinces and territories.</p> <p>The 2011 Census contain 293 areas coded as level of geography 21; however, the 2014 databanks contain 295 areas since the CD of Halton (Ont.) straddles 2 Economic Regions.</p> <p>Starting in 2007, Census divisions are identified in the tables by a six digits code:</p> <p>2 first digits = Province  2 next digits = Economic Region  2 last digits = Census Division</p>
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## **Geographic Levels – Special Geography**

Clients may select geographical areas of their own definition; areas that are not part of the standard areas listed here (for example, bank service areas, retail store catchment areas). For this, clients must submit a list of lower level geographies such as **Postal Codes** or census tracts that make up their user defined areas. We will then aggregate the micro data to correspond to that area of interest. If there is more than one level of geography within the areas submitted by the client, this must be clearly indicated. A list of low level geographies which rollup into user defined areas is commonly referred to as a conversion file and is usually supplied to us in an Excel format.

## **We invite your comments**

We are always working on ways to improve our products. The comments we receive concerning quality and presentation are essential to meet this objective. If you have any suggestions in this regard, we encourage you, the user, to provide us with your comments.

## **How to obtain more information**

Inquiries about these data and related statistics or services should be directed to:

Client Services, Income Statistics Division  
Telephone: Toll Free 1-888-297-7355 or 613-951-7355  
Statistics Canada, Jean Talon Building, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6  
Online requests: [STATCAN.income-revenu.STATCAN@canada.ca](mailto:STATCAN.income-revenu.STATCAN@canada.ca)

Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre provides a wide range of services: identification of your needs, establishing sources or availability of data, consolidation and integration of data coming from different sources, and general support for the use of Statistics Canada concepts and the use of statistical data.

Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre  
Telephone: Toll Free 1-800-263-1136 or 613-951-8116  
Telecommunications device for the hearing impaired (TTY): 1-800-363-7629  
Online requests: [STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca](mailto:STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca)

You can also visit us on the web: <http://www.statcan.ca>.

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## List of available data products

The Income Statistics Division of Statistics Canada tabulates statistical data derived from administrative records - most notably, the taxfile. The resulting demographic and socio-economic databanks available are listed in the table below, along with their identifying product number and the usual release dates.

<b>Product name</b>	<b>Product number</b>	<b>Release date</b>
RRSP Contributors	17C0006	Winter
RRSP Contribution Limits (Room)	17C0011	Winter
Canadian Savers	17C0009	Winter
Canadian Investors	17C0007	Winter
Canadian Investment Income	17C0008	Winter
Canadian Taxfilers	17C0010	Winter
Canadian Capital Gains	17C0012	Winter
Charitable Donors	13C0014	Winter
Neighbourhood Income and Demographics	13C0015	Spring - Summer
Economic Dependency Profile	13C0017	Spring - Summer
Labour Income Profile	71C0018	Spring - Summer
Families	13C0016	Spring - Summer
Seniors	89C0022	Spring - Summer