Where taxpayer is over 65 years of age	additional $500
Where taxpayer is blind or confined for the whole of the taxation year to a bed or a wheelchair	additional $500
Charitable donations	up to 10 percent of income
Medical expenses	in excess of 3 percent of income

In lieu of claiming deductions for charitable donations, medical expenses and membership dues in trade unions or professional societies, an individual may claim a standard deduction of $100.

As mentioned above, an individual who is resident in Canada for the whole year is taxed on his income from both inside and outside Canada. An individual who is not resident in Canada at any time during the year but who carries on business in Canada or who earns salary or wages in Canada is taxed only on the income earned in Canada. In computing taxable income earned in Canada such a non-resident individual is allowed to deduct that part of the exemptions and deductions that may reasonably be attributed to the income earned in Canada. (A non-resident who derives investment income from Canada is taxed in a different way described under a separate heading.) An individual who ceases to be a resident of Canada during the year or who becomes a resident during the year so that he is resident for only part of the year will be subject to income tax in Canada on only that part of his income for the year received while he is resident in Canada. Under these circumstances, the deductions from income permitted for determining taxable income will be the amount which may reasonably be considered as applicable to the period during which he is resident in Canada.

A progressive schedule of rates is applied to taxable income. These rates begin at 11 percent on the first $1000 of taxable income and increase to 80 percent on taxable income in excess of $400,000. In addition, an old-age security tax is levied on taxable income at the rate of 3 percent, with a maximum of $90 reached at the level of $3000.

In calculating the amount of his income tax, an individual is allowed tax credits under three main headings:

a) Dividend tax credit:

In order partially to eliminate the double taxation of corporate profits and to encourage participation in the ownership of Canadian companies, Canadian resident individuals are allowed to deduct from their tax an amount equal to 20 percent of the net dividends they receive from Canadian taxable companies.

b) Foreign tax credit:

Foreign taxes paid on income from foreign sources may be credited against Canadian income tax, but the credit may not exceed the proportion of Canadian tax relative to such income.

c) Abatement under federal-provincial arrangement:

In 1962 the federal personal income tax otherwise payable on income of a resident of a province and on income earned in a province was reduced by 16 percent. This abatement will increase by one percentage point a year until it becomes 20 percent in 1966.