

Tax time insights: Experiences of people living on low income in Canada

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Research questions

- 1. What are the **financial habits** and **attitudes** of people living on low incomes with respect to tax filing?
- 2. What are the **motivations** of people living on low incomes to file their taxes?
- 3. What is the **experience** of people living on low incomes when filing their taxes?
- 4. What **help/resources are accessed** by people living on low incomes to file their taxes?
- 5. What are the **barriers** which prevent people living on low incomes from accessing benefits and filing their taxes?



Research methods

- Participants living on low income (i.e. living under the LICO)
 were purposively selected through our network of national
 partners to represent a range of experiences
- Semi-structured interviews with 53 participants from March-July 2017. Participants were selected from urban centres across eight provinces and one territory
- Participants were interviewed three-four times in total resulting in 211 completed interviews



Collected information on:

- Demographics
- Quantitative data on tax filing
- Where participants go for tax filing
- Knowledge about tax filing
- Motivation to file or not file
- Feelings about free income tax clinics, commercial tax filers, and friends and family tax preparers
- What makes a good or bad tax filing experience
- Attitudes about benefits
- What they do with money gained
- Barriers and solutions to tax filing





Who did we talk to?



Participant

Demographics



53.....

LOCATION

AND ORIGIN

participants from nine urban centres across Canada

21%	20 %	11%
AB	MB	QC
9%	9%	9%
PEI	BC	ON
9%	8%	4 %
YK	NL	NB

62[%] P were born in Canada

19% arrived less than 5 years ago 6% arrived 5-20 years ago 11% arrived more than 20 years ago 2% were unclear

55% felt a somewhat strong sense of belonging

17% Very strong 9% Somewhat weak 19% Very weak



was the median age of participants, who ranged from 18-70 years old.

GENDER

62% Female **34%** Male 4% Other



RACE

38% reported a racialized status

38% Non-racialized 22% Indigenous 2% Other

EDUCATION



30% High school incomplete

The remaining education levels fall somewhere in between



4%

Master's or professional degree



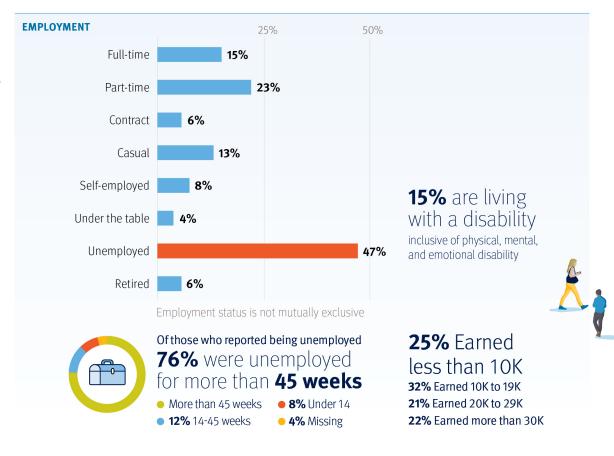


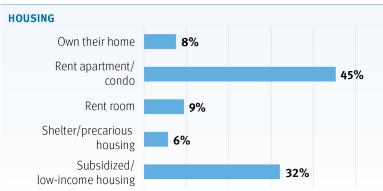
HEALTH

38% reported being in **good health**

8% Poor **24%** Fair

19% Very good **11%** Excellent





47% of participants reported more than **50%** of their income goes towards housing costs



What help/resources are accessed by people living on low income to file their taxes?



36% went to community organizations

28% accessed a tax clinic



23% sought commercial help

17% received help from a friend

15% asked family

9% received other help





Insights



Two tax filing journeys

Marcia goes to a CVITP clinic



Jared goes to a commercial preparer



Two tax filing journeys

Marcia goes to a CVITP clinic



Jared goes to a commercial preparer



Wait for and gather documents



Online CRA, receipts, slips Mail slips, receipts

In-person visits employer, professional offices, government agencies, library for internet Phone CRA, government agencies, community organizations

"It's too complicated. Getting everything organized and making sure that you don't lose anything is tiring."

Set up appointment to file

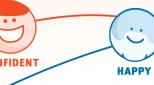


Phone

Community organization calls to book

"The organization called to remind me and schedule a date. I didn't have to wait. They told me what to bring."









Mail slips, receipts

TOUCH-POINTS

In-person visits professional offices, government agencies

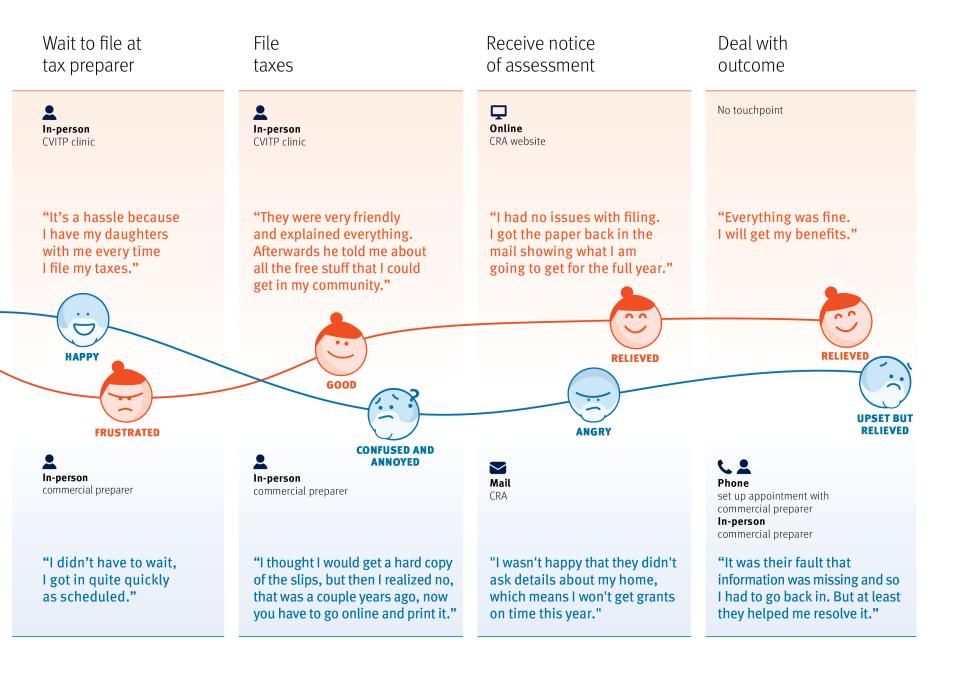
Phone CRA, government agencies, community organizations

"I have a tendency of misplacing things, so trying to make sure I put them in the same spot and they're all together is difficult."

Phone

Call commercial preparer

"The location close to me was able to fit me in right away."



Participants identified a number of factors that contributed to a "positive" tax filing experience:

Access to tax-filing supports, such as CVITP clinics, commercial preparers or friends and family

Learning about the tax filing process and benefit eligibility through the preparer

filing outcomes were met (no mistakes were made, refund received, felt respected)

Simple tax-filing situations: (e.g. not too many documents required to file taxes) Independent filers expressed feeling empowered at tax time



Factors contributing to a "bad" tax filing experience:

Hard time obtaining required documents to file taxes leading to multiple phone calls to CRA

Inaccessible hours of operation at CVITP clinics:

Mistakes made by preparers

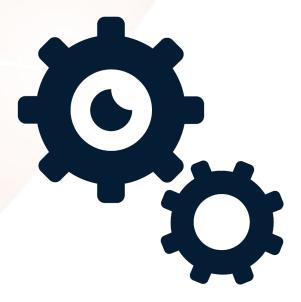
Complicated tax-filing situations (self-employment, or filing for multiple years)

Unclear expectations
about tax filing
outcomes (owing money
vs. getting money)

Small refunds not worth the time and effort to file taxes

Not being aware of free tax-filing supports





Implications



Implications for policy

Policy

- Simplifying the tax code
- Reducing required documentation
- Increasing awareness of CVITP sites, leveraging service systems people with low incomes frequent
- Expanding and strengthening CVITP services
- Identifying who isn't tax filing and pursuing targeted strategies
- Piloting new tax filing models
- Increasing year-round tax-filing support
- Improving CRA's frontline culture
- Include people with low incomes directly in development of solutions
- Consider regional super hubs



Implications for practice and research

Practice

- Make the tax filing process more transparent so they know what to expect
- Use document checklists to help clients better prepare and improve their experience
- Provide tailored services to meet the specific needs of diverse groups
- Support individuals who want to learn how to file their own taxes

Research

- Identify gaps in tax filing and CVITP use among people living on low incomes for local communities
- Monitor and report on CVITP filing error so we can address any weaknesses and dispel concerns
- Explore the needs and capacities of rural, remote and Indigenous communities to provide tax-filing assistance



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- YMCA of Greater Saint John
- Yukon Literacy Coalition

Advisory Committee:

- Ansley Dawson
- Sally Massey-Wiebe
- Kevin Schachter
- Jen Smerdon

As well as our interviewers and Prosper Canada staff!



Thank you for your time!

You can find the report:

http://prospercanada.org/Resources/Publications.aspx



Contact us if you have any questions!



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Data analysis and coding process

- The Integrated Behavioural Model was used to structure the following codes:
 - Knowledge and skills
 - Attitudes towards filing
 - Factors that contribute to good and bad experiences
 - Process of tax filing
 - Barriers to tax filing
 - Potential solutions
- Each transcript was read and excerpts were highlighted and coded
- All excerpts were reviewed under the main codes and major themes were identified from the coded excerpts
- Insights were validated by an advisory committee after the first and second round of coding. The committee consists of partners from WoodGreen, Community Financial Counselling Services, SEED, and The Working Centre





Project background

Limitations

- Volunteer/participant bias: only interviewed participants recruited through community organizations
- Interviews do not perfectly align with the "tax filing event" (e.g. 2 before tax filing and 2 after tax filing)
- Interviews were only conducted in urban centres, thus the experiences of rural or remote residents were not captured
- No interviews were conducted with tax filing service providers: with tax-filing volunteers, paid services, CRA or friends/family



Barriers and solutions

Participants identified barriers to tax filing:

Barriers to tax filing included:

Costs related to tax filing are not transparent and should be standardized by the government



Low literacy created challenges with complicated forms and instructions



Lack of awareness around free tax filing supports in community



Difficulty communicating with CRA and their technical communication style



Living with a disability



Transient housing situations



Limited proficiency in English/French



Burden of documentation as it was difficult and costly to gather in time for tax filing



Inaccessible free tax-filing support services
(e.g. location and hours)



What benefits/credits were accessed in the previous year?

Benefits/ Credits

Participants reported on the types of benefits/ credits they received in the previous year (2016).

81% received the Guaranteed Income Supplement



53% received the Canada Child Benefit



11% received the Disability Tax Credit



55% received the Goods and Services Tax (GST)/ Harmonized Sales Tax (HST)



13% received the Canada Pension Plan



received the Working
Income Tax Benefit
(Canada Worker Benefit)







Marcia

At present, Marcia has a high documentation burden as she prepares for tax time. However, she feels really supported by the community organization and the CVITP clinic.

"I really enjoy going to the CVITP clinic, I feel like they respect me and take my financial situation seriously. They ask me lots of questions every year to make sure they are being accurate, and they tell me what to bring and what's going to happen. Maybe next year I can learn how to do it myself."





Jared

Jared goes to a commercial tax preparer and finds it difficult to gather the documents needed like utility bills, transportation and medical receipts, and more. In February he calls in and gets an appointment quite quickly. Until participating in the study, Jared didn't know there were free tax clinics offered in his community:

"I didn't know those existed or I could have asked them some questions about which documents I should be collecting. Beyond that though, well how accurate and good are they? Are they students or actual accountants?"

