

Understanding the Disability Tax Credit and Canada Disability Benefit - Webinar Q&A

Questions about the Disability Tax Credit (DTC)	
Question	Answer
What is RSDP in the previous slide?	The RDSP stands for the Registered Disability Savings Plan. See https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/registered-disability-savings-plan-rdsp.html
Do you have any suggestions for clients who seem eligible for the DTC, but their doctors say they are not and will not complete the application?	While a medical doctor or nurse practitioner can certify all impairments, specialized practitioners may complete sections of the application related to their area of expertise. If a person's doctor is unwilling to complete the form, it may be helpful to ask whether another qualified treatment provider is willing to do so. Specialized practitioners include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optometrist (vision) • Audiologist (hearing) • Occupational therapist (walking, feeding, dressing) • Physiotherapist (walking) • Psychologist (mental functions) • Speech-language pathologist (speaking)
Can more than one health practitioner complete the DTC form? For example, a nephrologist for life-sustaining therapy and physiotherapist for walking	More than one medical practitioner may complete a Disability Tax Credit Certificate. Each practitioner must complete the relevant section of the certificate and certify it.
Would someone with chronic addictions qualify?	Yes, they could under mental function: https://www.rdsp.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/MENTAL-HEALTH-AND-THE-DISABILITY-TAX-CREDIT.pdf
If someone was on CPP disability and then CPP, does he still qualify to apply for DTC/ Disability Tax Credit?	Yes, there is no age limit or asset limit for the DTC. Receipt of CPP does not affect DTC

<p>If a Temporary Foreign Worker suffered an accident at work and as a result has a disability, can s/he apply for these benefits?</p>	<p>An applicant must have significant residential ties to Canada to qualify for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC). This includes owning or renting a primary home in Canada, having a spouse or common-law partner who lives in Canada, and having dependents who live in Canada.</p> <p>A temporary foreign worker can use this form to request a determination of their residency status for tax purposes: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/forms/nr74.html.</p> <p>If a temporary foreign worker is approved for the DTC, they may also be eligible to apply for the Canada Disability Benefit if they have a valid work permit and have been in Canada for 18 months or more.</p>
<p>What about type 2 diabetes and the individual is on two different types of insulin for the rest of their lives? Or cancer patients receiving immunotherapy?</p>	<p>See here: https://www.diabetes.ca/getmedia/c1fa2e15-16dc-43ad-b708-59b5bdb9ebfa/2024-Disability-Tax-Credit-form_FINAL.pdf.</p>
<p>Is needle injections for Crohns considered ongoing therapy?</p>	<p>Here are the key criteria to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the therapy needed to support a vital function? • Is the therapy required at least twice per week? • Is the therapy required for an average of at least 14 hours per week? <p>For more information, see: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/segments/tax-credits-deductions-persons-disabilities/disability-tax-credit/eligible-dtc/life-sustaining-therapy.html</p>
<p>Is a person in a Seniors home Assisted Living floor with Alzheimers eligible?</p>	<p>They should apply if a medical practitioner can certify a severe and prolonged impairment in physical or mental functions.</p>

<p>I have a client whose child is now 23 years old but who may have qualified for DTC before the child was 18. Can the mom apply for retro benefits for the child? Or does the child apply on their own and obtain the 10 years retro?</p>	<p>If the adult child is mentally capable of applying for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC), they should apply on their own. A parent can only apply for the DTC on behalf of an adult child if they are the adult child's power of attorney or have been appointed as the child's legal guardian by a court.</p> <p>The adult child can name their mother on the DTC application as a supporting family member if they depend on her for at least one of the basic necessities of life, such as food, shelter, or clothing. If the adult child with the impairment does not need the full disability amount to reduce their income tax, they may transfer some or all of the disability amount to their mother.</p> <p>If a medical practitioner certifies that the impairment began before the child turned 18, the disability amount may be claimed or transferred retroactively for up to 10 years.</p>
<p>The restrictions seem to focus on physical disabilities. Are there categories for mental health issues?</p>	<p>Yes, there is a category for mental functions.</p>
<p>What about chemotherapy? have you seen that as life sustaining therapy?</p>	<p>Here is information on eligibility for life-sustaining therapy: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/segments/tax-credits-deductions-persons-disabilities/disability-tax-credit/eligible-dtc/life-sustaining-therapy.html.</p>
<p>Can someone with T1D apply for the DTC right away? I was informed by someone else with T1D that her application was declined because she had not had type 1 for a year. Can someone with T1D apply for the DTC right away?</p>	<p>A medical practitioner must certify that the impairment requiring life-sustaining therapy has lasted, or is expected to last, for a continuous period of at least 12 months. Someone with Type 1 Diabetes can apply immediately if their impairment is expected to last continuously for at least 12 months.</p>
<p>If I understand correctly, if you have type 1 diabetes, medical practitioner only needs to complete the 1 area of the form under life sustaining therapy? Other areas of the form would not be necessary?</p>	<p>Yes, that is correct.</p>

<p>Would you please talk about cancer patients' situations?</p>	<p>We encourage cancer patients to complete the Restrictions Questionnaire Tool (https://mydtc.dabc.ca/tool/) and discuss their eligibility for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC) with their medical practitioner(s). Please also refer to the question above regarding life-sustaining therapy.</p>
<p>Can multiple practitioners support the same DTC form. Ex. Optometrist and Family Doctor</p>	<p>More than one medical practitioner can complete a Disability Tax Credit Certificate. They are required to complete the relevant section of the application and certify it with their signature, telephone number, and date.</p>
<p>What if the individual's capacity is severely limited under mental health considerations but they have no ID, just photos. (Born abroad but is Canadian citizen) with no living family. Is there consideration for these types of scenarios under the application process?</p>	<p>They have to file taxes. There are also ID clinics to help. But if they don't file taxes they won't be eligible. See https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/community-volunteer-income-tax-program/need-a-hand-complete-your-tax-return.html</p>
<p>I'm a hospital Social Worker. Many of the folks I work with are on ODSP due to mental illness. I connect folks with free tax clinics, and usually they get no return "because they didn't pay taxes." When I've tried to help patients apply for the DTC in the past, it seemed like they were not eligible if they did not have to purchase supplies for things like incontinence or physical health aids.</p> <p>What I'm hearing is that it's worth applying for the DTC in order to access to other Federal programs? But does this have anything to do with actually filing taxes? Can you please give an example for someone with mental illness who receives ODSP (no other income sources) who has impairments in concentration, judgment, perception of reality. They may have support services in place to get them to and from appointments, but not ones they pay for out of pocket. How does this translate into extra money for patients?</p>	<p>The Disability Tax Credit (DTC) serves as a gateway to other federal benefits, such as the Canada Disability Benefit (CDB) and the Registered Disability Savings Plan. Additionally, all or part of the DTC can be transferred to a supporting family member listed on the application to reduce their income taxes. Therefore, it's worth applying for the DTC even if a low-income client doesn't currently benefit from a tax credit. See https://disabilityalliancebc.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/DTC-Mental-Health-Guide_Print_June2022.pdf</p> <p>Clients who receive the DTC and apply for the CDB must file their income tax returns every year to continue receiving the CDB. For clients on ODSP, the CDB can provide up to \$200 extra per month. While this may not solve all financial challenges, it's still valuable additional income and worth pursuing.</p>

<p>Do you receive a back pay once you are approved?</p>	<p>The Disability Tax Credit (DTC) is a non-refundable tax credit. If you were eligible for the DTC in previous years but did not claim it, you can apply retroactively for up to 10 years. In some cases, this could result in a refund from past tax returns.</p>
<p>Do you have to fill out the form to claim DTC every tax year? Or is it good to claim for a certain amount of years after they process your T2201 form?</p>	<p>Some approved DTC applications expire after a certain number of years and you will have to re-apply. When your eligibility is about to expire, the CRA will notify you 1 year in advance, as well as in the year it expires. If your DTC has not expired, you do not need to apply for the DTC every year and you can continue to claim or transfer the disability amount on your income tax return.</p>
<p>Does a person's status in Canada affect their eligibility? If a client is waiting for the H&C application to apply for PR card.</p>	<p>Applicants do not need to be Canadian citizens to claim the Disability Tax Credit. Permanent residents, refugee claimants, and refugees may qualify as long as they have significant residential ties to Canada and a Social Insurance Number. Arguably, clients awaiting the determination of their humanitarian and compassionate (H&C) application can also apply for the DTC if they meet these criteria.</p>
<p>What would a vision example look like</p>	<p>See: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/segments/tax-credits-deductions-persons-disabilities/disability-tax-credit/eligible-dtc/vision.html.</p>
<p>So, if I understand correctly, the DTC is used to reduce the successful applicant's taxes</p>	<p>The Disability Tax Credit reduces the income tax that people with physical or mental impairments, or their supporting family members, may have to pay. It aims to offset some of the costs related to the impairment. It is also a gateway to other important benefits, like the Canada Disability Benefit: https://mydtc.dabc.ca/handbook/benefits-of-dtc/.</p>
<p>If someone has Type 2 Diabetes, Cancer, and Arthritis but this person is working full time, can this person apply for any disability credit?</p>	<p>Yes, you can work full-time and still apply for the Disability Tax Credit, as there are no asset restrictions for eligibility.</p>

<p>Is the application process for applying for children the exact same as it is for adults?</p>	<p>Yes. However, Part A - Section 4 must be signed by the legal guardian of a person under 18 years of age.</p>
<p>Can the GP complete it and attach supporting reports from a psychiatrist, etc. or should we go directly to the psychiatrist and bypass the doctor? I think if there were more than one disability, the GP with supporting documents from other professionals/specialists might be the best option?</p>	<p>It's important to choose a medical practitioner you trust and who can reliably complete the Disability Tax Credit Certificate. More than one medical practitioner can complete the certificate, or you can select one practitioner to complete it while including supporting documents from other treatment providers.</p>
<p>Can husband and wife both claim the DTC if they both qualify?</p>	<p>Yes, they can claim the DTC on their individual income tax and benefit returns.</p>
<p>On average, how long does it take for the application to be approved or denied?</p>	<p>Due to higher than normal intake volume, the Canada Revenue Agency is experiencing delays in processing Form T2201, Disability Tax Credit Certificate. If you recently applied for the DTC, it may take up to 12 weeks to process your request. Processing times are found here: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/corporate/contact-information/check-cra-processing-times.html.</p>
<p>Applying for DTC done on a yearly basis?</p>	<p>Some approved DTC applications expire after a certain number of years and you will have to re-apply. When your eligibility is about to expire, the CRA will notify you 1 year in advance, as well as in the year it expires.</p>
<p>Is there an age limit?</p>	<p>No, there is no age limit for the Disability Tax Credit.</p>
<p>Could you comment on support people claiming DTC? A situation where a distant relative is caregiving? This is well beyond the usual list of family members.</p>	<p>Maybe - The Canada Revenue Agency will ask if you rely on the person for all or some of the basic necessities of life (food, shelter, and clothing). See here for definitions: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/about-your-tax-return/tax-return/completing-a-tax-return/deductions-credits-expenses/line-31800-disability-amount-transferred-a-dependant.html.</p>

<p>For clarity, if a client/resident is already on ODSP, we should encourage them to check with their doctors if they could qualify for DTC prior to applying?</p>	<p>This is a conversation that a client or resident should have with their medical practitioner, based on their specific limitations. It may not be worthwhile to go through the process of applying for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC) if their medical practitioner does not believe they are eligible.</p>
<p>A client has a disabled son and was approved for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC) two years ago. However, the accountant who filed her most recent tax return did not apply the DTC on that filing. Is she still eligible to claim it, or does she need to reapply? Can the accountant correct this with the CRA?</p>	<p>It is possible to refile. This might be helpful information: https://turbotax.intuit.ca/tips/how-to-claim-the-disability-amount-retroactively-2-5331?srsltid=AfmBOorB__MipxJlcVeBaPrnorRn32eHaNuv41Ush7HgXHZ1Xl0B7Qfo.</p>
<p>Can someone who doesn't work and only receives OW or ODSP benefits apply for DTC?</p>	<p>They can apply for the Disability Tax Credit if they meet the eligibility criteria. Individuals receiving Ontario Works (OW) or Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP) benefits may apply if a medical practitioner certifies that they have a severe and prolonged impairment causing a marked restriction in basic activities of daily living, lasting substantially all the time, or if they require therapy to support a vital function.</p>
<p>Would a child with ADHD be eligible for this?</p>	<p>Eligibility for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC) is not based on a diagnosis alone. A child with ADHD may qualify if they have a severe and prolonged impairment in physical or mental functions that results in a marked restriction. A doctor, nurse practitioner, or psychologist is responsible for certifying the application.</p>
<p>If a client is unsure they have applied, who can I contact to confirm whether they have applied or not?</p>	<p>The client can register for a Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) My Account to check the status of their application online or they can authorize you to contact the CRA on their behalf to ask about the status of their DTC application: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/representative-authorization/overview.html.</p>
<p>Is the ability to do daily activities measured with or without aids such as prothesis or glasses?</p>	<p>An applicant is required to "Provide examples that describe how your patient's ability to [insert activity of daily living] is impaired despite the use of appropriate therapy, medication, and devices."</p>

<p>How do you decide what disability to use on the form when you may have more than one impairment? Example. AHD, Crohns , epilepsy.</p>	<p>Eligibility for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC)is not based solely on the presence of a medical condition. It is based on the impairment resulting from a condition and the effects of that impairment on the patient. We encourage you to review the DTC application to get a better sense of the information required and how the form is completed: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/segments/tax-credits-deductions-persons-disabilities/disability-tax-credit/how-apply-dtc.html#toc1.</p>
<p>Have you come across clients whose physicians charge a fee for completing the DTC form?</p>	<p>Yes, they often do so unfortunately. However, you can claim the fee as a medical expense on lines 33099 or 33199 of your tax return.</p>
<p>I have ahd. Doctors ask the client to fill in the form and they will review it and sign. Is that OK?</p>	<p>The Disability Tax Credit Certificate form requires a medical practitioner to complete the relevant sections - not the patient. You may want to refer your doctor to the digital application available at canada.ca/dtc-digital-application.</p> <p>As discussed during the presentation, we encourage applicants to prepare for their medical appointment by using the Restrictions Questionnaire tool from Disability Alliance. This tool generates a summary letter outlining your restrictions for your medical practitioner: https://mydtdc.dabc.ca/tool/.</p>
<p>Can the application be made by spouse or family members?</p>	<p>A spouse or family member can only complete and sign Part A if they are the applicant's legal representative, with a valid power of attorney or a court-issued guardianship order.</p>
<p>Shall we choose applying for DTC, as step one before submitting ODSP or CPP-disability application?</p>	<p>A person does not need to apply for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC) before applying for ODSP or CPP-D. However, having a DTC certificate can strengthen your application for ODSP or CPP-D, as it demonstrates a severe and prolonged impairment in physical or mental functions.</p>
<p>other than type-1 diabetes, do you need to be on ODSP to apply?</p>	<p>No need to be on ODSP to apply! Here is a tip sheet: https://disabilityalliancebc.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/HS14.pdf.</p>

<p>My client's son was recently diagnosed with "Selective Mutism". I am not sure how severe it is, but how about this family's DTC eligibility?</p>	<p>They need to speak with a medical practitioner about their son's eligibility for the Disability Tax Credit. We encourage them to prepare for the appointment by using the Restrictions Questionnaire tool from Disability Alliance, which generates a summary letter outlining their son's restrictions for the medical practitioner: https://mydtc.dabc.ca/tool/.</p>
<p>Has any medical association in Canada issued a guide for the use of doctors to understand DTC and fill out 2201? Is it available anywhere?</p>	<p>Yes: https://www.rdsp.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/A-Medical-Practitioners-Guide-to-the-Disability-Tax-Credit-DTC.pdf.</p> <p>And more here: https://mydtc.dabc.ca/handbook/practitioners-guide/.</p>
<p>Can you please share a link to the screening tool you mentioned?</p>	<p>https://mydtc.dabc.ca/tool/</p>
<p>Who can claim DTC on their taxes: the person with a disability or the person taking care of them?</p>	<p>If the person with the impairment does not need the entire disability amount to reduce their income tax, they may transfer some or all of the disability amount to the supporting family member who is identified on the DTC application form (Part A question 2).</p>
<p>Once DTC is applied for- does CDB come automatically? And is there a wait for that?</p>	<p>No, the Canada Disability Benefit (CDB) requires a separate application and has its own eligibility criteria. You can only apply for the CDB if you have a valid Disability Tax Credit (DTC) certificate.</p> <p>Once you apply for the CDB, you can expect to receive a letter with the eligibility decision within 28 calendar days. However, if a legal representative applies on your behalf, the decision should be expected within 49 calendar days.</p>
<p>Could a patient with DHAD/Attention Deficit disorder be eligible for DTC benefit?</p>	<p>It is possible, but depends on the severity of restrictions even with medication and other assistive devices.</p>
<p>How often do you have to apply for DTC? Does it last for 5 or 10 years?</p>	<p>Some approved DTC applications expire after a certain number of years and you will have to re-apply. When your eligibility is about to expire, the CRA will notify you 1 year in advance, as well as in the year it expires.</p>

<p>Do refugee claimants need to meet specific criteria to qualify for the DTC? ex. length of time in Canada, access to other tax benefits.</p>	<p>A refugee claimant must have significant residential ties within Canada to apply for the Disability Tax Credit. This includes owning or renting a primary residence in Canada, having a spouse or common-law partner living in Canada, and having dependents residing in Canada.</p> <p>Refugee claimants can use this form to request a determination of their residency status for tax purposes: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/forms/nr74.html.</p> <p>See https://www.rdsp.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Guide-to-the-DTC-RDSP-for-Newcomers-with-Disabilities.pdf</p>
<p>Could you provide guidance and advice on opening an RDSP?</p>	<p>We encourage you to visit: https://www.rdsp.com.</p>
<p>Can a parent apply for benefits that could have been awarded before their child turned 18, after their child is a legal adult?</p>	<p>A parent can apply for the Disability Tax Credit on behalf of their adult child if they are the child's power of attorney or legal guardian (appointed by the court). If the medical practitioner certifies that the impairment began before the child turned 18, the adult child can claim or transfer the disability amount retroactively for up to 10 years.</p>
<p>If you have been saving money in an RESP for a child and things change and it won't be needed, can it be moved into an RDSP?</p>	<p>Contact https://www.rdsp.com to find more info.</p>
<p>For how many years is DTC granted? I heard you only apply for it once and you have it for the rest of your life. Is Disability Benefits lasts as long as a person has DTC?</p>	<p>Some approved Disability Tax Credit Certificates expire after a certain number of years and you will have to re-apply. When your eligibility is about to expire, the Canada Revenue Agency will notify you 1 year in advance, as well as in the year it expires. The Canada Disability Benefit lasts as long as the person is eligible for it.</p>
<p>Do you need to provide the disability certificate annually?</p>	<p>No. The person with the impairment can claim the Disability Tax Credit on their income tax return once the Canada Revenue Agency approves the application. If they don't need the full amount to reduce their income tax, they may transfer the remaining credit.</p>

<p>If a person applies and is approved for the certificate but lets say they don't work whether and is on OAS, CPP or ODSP, how is applying the tax credit helping if there is not a lot of taxes paid? Would they get more money back then at refund time? I have a client who is over 65 and found out he was able to back date to 2019 and got very excited thinking he is going to be getting all this money back. Would he actually?</p>	<p>It depends on his tax situation in previous years, so it's difficult to say for sure. But you're right that he may very well end up feeling disappointed! That said, the client can transfer some or all of the disability amount to a supporting family member or person to reduce their taxes.</p>
<p>What about someone who has had a brain injury?</p>	<p>They should apply for the Disability Tax Credit.</p>
<p>If someone is on ODSP and not paying taxes, should they apply?</p>	<p>Yes, if they think they may meet criteria they should apply for the Disability Tax Credit.</p>
<p>40 year old female who had head injury and is not able to work, on CPP disability</p>	<p>They should apply for the Disability Tax Credit.</p>
<p>Immunotherapy is not 14 hours a week. It's 4-6 hours every two weeks, but it's life sustaining - he will be on this for the rest of his life due to the rarity of the cancer. Because it doesn't meet the 14 hours / week, does one still attempt applying?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>
<p>What level of vision/hearing loss would be considered eligible?</p>	<p>See here: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/segments/tax-credits-deductions-persons-disabilities/disability-tax-credit/eligible-dtc/hearing.html</p>
<p>How do they assess mental function, and what is the percentage of it is considered? Is there any list of some disease which....qualifies them to the benefits?</p>	<p>Eligibility for the Disability Tax Credit is not determined solely by having a medical condition or diagnosis. Instead, it depends on the impairment caused by the condition and how that impairment affects the individual's daily functioning. For more information on mental functions and eligibility, visit: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/segments/tax-credits-deductions-persons-disabilities/disability-tax-credit/eligible-dtc/mental-functions.html.</p>
<p>Who is the disability tax benefit for, how much is it, how successful have people approved for the DTC been in claiming it?</p>	<p>The Disability Tax Credit (DTC) is a non-refundable tax credit that an individual can use or transfer to another person to reduce their taxes. For the 2025 tax year, the disability amount that can be claimed is \$10,138.</p>

<p>Lots of clients with ADHD, on ODSP, wondering if they might meet requirements. Any particular advice for ADHD?</p>	<p>Eligibility for the Disability Tax Credit is not based on diagnosis alone. A person with ADHD may qualify if they have a severe and prolonged impairment in physical or mental functions that causes a marked restriction. A doctor, nurse practitioner, or psychologist is responsible for certifying the application. We encourage clients with ADHD to complete the Restrictions Questionnaire Tool and discuss their specific restrictions with a medical practitioner: https://mydtdc.dabc.ca/tool/.</p>
<p>Does age (for example older than age of 80) make people eligible for DTC?</p>	<p>A person is not automatically eligible for the DTC based on age. However, anyone aged 80 or older can apply if they meet the eligibility criteria.</p>
<p>A person had a fall three years ago and sustained a brain injury. The person is receiving ODSP. Could the person be eligible to apply?</p>	<p>This determination must be made by a medical practitioner. The client should speak with a doctor, nurse practitioner, or other authorized treatment provider about their eligibility for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC) based on their impairments.</p> <p>They can complete this questionnaire before their medical appointment: https://mydtdc.dabc.ca/tool/.</p>
<p>Is there a separate application for the disability benefit (after you've been approved for DTC) or is it automatically determined and assessed once you apply for the T2201 form to claim DTC?</p>	<p>For the Canada Disability Benefit, a separate application must be completed after DTC approval. However, for some other benefits that use the Disability Tax Credit as a gateway, no separate application is required.</p>
<p>How would you navigate filling out a DTC for a child where parents are divorced and have joint custody?</p>	<p>We encourage you to consult an accountant about this, as there are specific rules regarding who can claim a personal tax credit for a particular person in a given tax year. For example, if you are required to pay support for that person to your current or former spouse or common-law partner, these rules apply. Additionally, if you were separated from your spouse or common-law partner for only part of the year due to a relationship breakdown, special rules come into effect.</p>

<p>If a client struggles with severe migraines, can they apply?</p>	<p>This determination must be made by a medical practitioner. The client should speak with a doctor, nurse practitioner, or other qualified treatment provider about their eligibility for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC) based on their impairments.</p> <p>They can complete this questionnaire before their medical appointment: https://mydtc.dabc.ca/tool/.</p>
<p>If someone has been approved for the Disability Tax Credit (DTC) and the CRA states they are eligible from 2019 to 2030, and the individual has a permanent disability that does not change, how many times are they required to reapply before getting indefinitely?</p>	<p>Disability Tax Credit (DTC) approval periods vary depending on the nature and effects of the impairment. Your eligibility may expire after a certain number of years, requiring you to reapply at the end of that period. If you have been approved for the DTC on an ongoing basis and your notice of determination does not show an expiry date, do not submit a new Form T2201 unless requested by the Canada Revenue Agency. It's a good idea to ask your medical practitioner completing your application to confirm if your disability is permanent. If so, they can indicate their opinion that you should not need to reapply for the DTC.</p>
<p>Does the disability credit work the same way or offer same credit amount if the person stops working full time and registers for CPP or OAS?</p>	<p>The disability amount that a person can claim does not change even if they stop working full-time or start to receive CPP or OAS.</p>
<p>A now senior who agreed to pay back an ODSP overpayment. Can he qualify for DTC? He is legally blind.</p>	<p>A person can apply for the Disability Tax Credit even if they have an ODSP overpayment. However, a medical practitioner or optometrist must certify their application.</p>
<p>Are there any services that actually help you work this and work with the doctor, specialist to get form completed and sent for approval?</p>	<p>We encourage applicants to complete the Restrictions questionnaire tool and discuss their restrictions with a medical practitioner: https://mydtc.dabc.ca/tool/.</p>
<p>Someone living with depression who is “high functioning” in the community but struggles behind doors, ex: over sleeping, not eating/eating too much, following through on plans or hygiene suffers. Would they be eligible? Or because they seem “fine” in public would they have a hard time? What would this person do?</p>	<p>We encourage a person in this situation to complete the Restrictions questionnaire tool and discuss their restrictions with a medical practitioner: https://mydtc.dabc.ca/tool/.</p>

<p>If a person wants to apply for the DTC for their Type 1 diabetes and also apply for mental health reasons, can this all be in one application or does the person need to submit two different applications (one re: type 1 diabetes and one application re: mental health?)</p>	<p>This can be done in one application and certified by a nurse practitioner or doctor.</p>
<p>If application has been submitted and no decision has been received before tax filing deadline, would they have to refile taxes to claim the tax credit retroactively once approved?</p>	<p>You may request changes to an assessed income tax and benefit return if you need to correct amounts or forgot to include information on your return: https://www.canada.ca/en/services/taxes/income-tax/personal-income-tax/after-you-file/change-return.html.</p>
<p>You mentioned before that there is a difference in Disability tax credit vs Canada disability tax credit. Not sure if I got the two names correctly. Can you please explain the two? In addition, how does one apply for the two? Can someone apply for both or one?</p>	<p>The Disability Tax Credit (DTC) is a non-refundable tax credit. It is not a monthly benefit payment. The Canada Disability Benefit (CDB), on the other hand, is a monthly benefit payment. You must be eligible for the DTC to apply for the CDB.</p>
<p>What are some of the reasons why someone may be asked to reapply?</p>	<p>If your Disability Tax Credit application is denied, your notice of determination will explain the reasons. Compare the reasons given with your copy of Form T2201, Disability Tax Credit Certificate. Sometimes, it's better to submit a stronger new application rather than dispute the original decision.</p>
<p>The largest barrier we are finding is with those who are living with mental health issues. Either the doctor won't do the application or they are denied. Is the outcome better if the psychiatrist applies?</p>	<p>We encourage the client to complete the Restrictions Questionnaire to help their doctor better understand their limitations and complete the application: https://mydttc.dabc.ca/tool/. In some cases, a psychologist or psychiatrist may be better suited to complete the application.</p>
<p>What if a client's doctor says they won't do the forms? But they prescribe the medications for ADHD, depression and anxiety?</p>	<p>A psychologist can complete the forms instead.</p>
<p>Can someone on OAS apply for the DTC? Or only if they are on ODSP?</p>	<p>You can apply for the Disability Tax Credit regardless of your income. There are no income or asset restrictions for eligibility.</p>

<p>Factors such as impaired problem solving, decision making, and thought processing were mentioned with mental health impairments. Are there examples of how we can word and describe those challenges to support a client's application?</p>	<p>Here is some sample wording for mental functions from the Canada Revenue Agency:</p> <p>X is independent in some aspects of everyday living; however, despite medication and therapy, they need daily support and supervision due to an inability to accurately interpret their environment</p> <p>X cannot make a common, simple transaction, such as buying food at the grocery store, without help</p> <p>X experiences psychotic episodes several times a year. Given the unpredictability of their psychotic episodes and the other defining symptoms of their impairment (for example, lack of initiative or motivation, disorganized behaviour and speech), they continue to need daily supervision</p> <p>X is unable to express their needs or anticipate consequences of behaviour when interacting with others</p> <p>X is unable to comply with prescribed treatments</p> <p>X is unable to remember basic personal information, such as date of birth or address</p>
<p>Can a status-less refugee who is waiting for his appeal decision, apply?</p>	<p>Applicants do not have to be Canadian citizens to claim the Disability Tax Credit, meaning permanent residents, refugee claimants, and refugees may qualify so long as they have significant residential ties with Canada and a Social Insurance Number.</p>