

British Columbia

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2016¹

Taxable income			British Columbia				
Lower limit	Upper limit		Basic tax ²	Rate on excess	Marginal rate on		
					Eligible dividend income ³	Other dividend income ³	Capital gains ⁴
\$ -	to	11,474	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11,475	to	18,956	-	15.00%	0.00%	5.24%	7.50%
18,957	to	31,647 ⁵	1,122	23.62%	0.00%	12.44%	11.81%
31,648	to	38,210	4,120	20.06%	0.00%	8.27%	10.03%
38,211	to	45,282	5,436	22.70%	0.00%	11.36%	11.35%
45,283	to	76,421	7,042	28.20%	7.56%	17.79%	14.10%
76,422	to	87,741	15,823	31.00%	8.25%	21.07%	15.50%
87,742	to	90,563	19,332	32.79%	10.72%	23.16%	16.40%
90,564	to	106,543	20,258	38.29%	18.31%	29.60%	19.15%
106,544	to	140,388	26,376	40.70%	21.64%	32.42%	20.35%
140,389	to	200,000	40,151	43.70%	25.78%	35.93%	21.85%
200,001	and up		66,202	47.70%	31.30%	40.61%	23.85%

1. The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases up to 30 June 2016. Where the tax is determined under the alternative minimum tax provisions (AMT), the above table is not applicable. AMT may be applicable where the tax otherwise payable is less than the tax determined by applying the relevant AMT rate to the individual's taxable income adjusted for certain preference items.

2. The tax determined by the table should be reduced by the applicable federal and provincial tax credits (see chart below), other than the basic personal tax credits, which have been reflected in the calculations.

3. The rates apply to the actual amount of taxable dividends received from taxable Canadian corporations. Eligible dividends are those paid by public corporations and private companies out of earnings that have been taxed at the general corporate tax rate (the dividend must be designated by the payor corporation as an eligible dividend). Where the dividend tax credit exceeds the federal and provincial tax otherwise payable on the dividends, the rates do not reflect the value of the excess credit that may be used to offset taxes payable from other sources of income. This assumption is consistent with prior year rates.

4. The rates apply to the actual amount of the capital gain. The capital gains exemption on qualified farm and fishing property and small business corporation shares may apply to eliminate the tax on those specific properties.

5. Individuals resident in British Columbia on 31 December 2016 with taxable income up to \$18,956 generally pay no provincial income tax as a result of a low-income tax reduction. The low-income tax reduction is clawed back on income in excess of \$18,956 until the reduction is eliminated, resulting in an additional 3.56% of provincial tax on income between \$18,957 and \$31,647.

Federal and provincial personal tax credits - 2016¹

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see note 2 above) ²	\$ 1,721	\$ 507
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) and \$859 (provincial)) ²	1,721	434
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) and \$859 (provincial)) ²	1,721	434
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income over \$6,807 (federal) and \$6,989 (provincial))	1,018	222
Caregiver credit (reduced when the particular person's income over \$15,940 (federal) and \$14,850 (provincial)) ²	700	222
Age credit (65 and over) ³	1,069	228
Disability credit	1,200	381
Pension income (maximum)	300	51
Education and textbook - per month	70	10
Canada employment credit	174	-
Child fitness and arts credits ⁴	38	51
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	15.00%	5.06%
Public transit passes	15.00%	-
Medical expenses ⁵	15.00%	5.06%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	5.06%
- Remainder ⁶	29% / 33%	14.70%
CPP contributions ⁷	15.00%	5.06%
EI premiums	15.00%	5.06%

1. This table lists the most common non-refundable tax credits; other non-refundable and refundable credits may be available.

2. A federal family caregiver tax credit of \$318 may be available in respect of a spouse, dependant or child who is dependent on the individual by reason of mental or physical infirmity.

3. The maximum federal age credit of \$1,069 occurs at \$35,927 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$83,427. The maximum provincial age credit of \$228 occurs at \$33,473 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$63,453.

4. In addition, a refundable (formerly non-refundable) federal child fitness tax credit of up to \$75 per child may be available. The provincial child fitness tax credit includes an additional credit of up to \$13 per child for fitness equipment. Additional federal and provincial amounts may be available for a child with a disability.

5. The federal credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,237 and 3% of net income. The provincial credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,085 and 3% of net income.

6. The federal tax credit rate of 33% applies to charitable donations in excess of \$200 to extent the individual has taxable income in excess of \$200,000; otherwise, a federal tax credit rate of 29% applies.

7. One-half of CPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in computing taxable income.