

Saskatchewan

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2017¹

Taxable income			Saskatchewan				
Lower limit	to	Upper limit	Basic tax ²	Rate on excess	Marginal rate on		
					Eligible dividend income ³	Other dividend income ³	Capital gains ⁴
\$ -	to	\$ 11,635	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11,636	to	16,065	-	15.00%	0.00%	5.24%	7.50%
16,066	to	45,225	665	25.75%	0.00%	13.88%	12.88%
45,226	to	45,916	8,173	27.75%	2.76%	16.22%	13.88%
45,917	to	91,831	8,365	33.25%	10.32%	22.65%	16.63%
91,832	to	129,214	23,632	38.75%	17.91%	29.09%	19.38%
129,215	to	142,353	38,118	40.75%	20.67%	31.43%	20.38%
142,354	to	202,800	43,472	43.75%	24.81%	34.94%	21.88%
202,801	and up		69,917	47.75%	30.33%	39.62%	23.88%

1. The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to 19 May 2017. 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. Individuals resident in Saskatchewan on 31 December 2017 who reported a capital gain from the disposition of qualified farm property or small business corporation shares may be eligible for an additional capital gains credit of up to 2%.

A chart of the most common non-refundable tax credits is available on the next page

Source: Ernst & Young Electronic Publishing Services Inc.

Saskatchewan

Federal and provincial personal tax credits - 2017¹

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see note 2 above) ³	\$ 1,745	\$ 1,727
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) and \$1,607 (provincial)) ³	1,745	1,727
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) and \$1,607 (provincial)) ³	1,745	1,727
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income exceeds \$6,715 (provincial)) ²	-	1,017
Caregiver credit (reduced when the particular person's income exceeds \$16,163) ²	1,032	1,017
Age credit/senior supplement (65 and over) ⁴	1,084	526
Disability credit	1,217	1,017
Pension income (maximum)	300	108
Education amount - per month ⁵	-	43
Canada employment credit	177	-
Child tax credit - per child under 18 ³	-	655
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees ⁵	15.00%	10.75%
Public transit passes	15.00% ⁶	-
Medical expenses ⁷	15.00%	10.75%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	10.75%
- Remainder ⁸	29% / 33%	14.75%
CPP contributions ⁹	15.00%	10.75%
EI premiums	15.00%	10.75%

1. This table lists the most common non-refundable tax credits; other non-refundable and refundable credits may be available.
2. Effective for 2017 and subsequent taxation years, the Canada caregiver credit replaces the federal infirm dependant tax credit, the caregiver tax credit and the family caregiver tax credit. The credit is available for an individual who is a caregiver in respect of a related individual who is dependent by reason of an infirmity.
3. A federal caregiver tax credit of \$322 may be available in respect of a spouse, dependant or child who is dependent on the individual by reason of mental or physical infirmity.
4. The maximum federal age credit of \$1,084 occurs at \$36,430 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$84,597. The maximum basic provincial age credit of \$526 occurs at \$36,430 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$69,057. A \$139 senior's supplement applies to all individuals age 65 and older.
5. The provincial tuition tax credit is eliminated for eligible tuition fees paid for enrollment after 30 June 2017. The provincial education credit is also eliminated after 30 June 2017. Unused amounts carried forward from previous taxation years may still be claimed.
6. The public transit tax credit is eliminated effective 1 July 2017.
7. The credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,268 and 3% of net income.
8. 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 \$202,800; otherwise, a federal tax credit rate of 29% applies.
9. One-half of CPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in computing taxable income.