

# Saskatchewan

## Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates – 2010<sup>1</sup>

Taxable income		Saskatchewan				
Lower limit	Upper limit	Basic tax <sup>2</sup>	Rate on excess	Marginal rate on		
				Eligible dividend income <sup>3</sup>	Other dividend income <sup>3</sup>	Capital gains <sup>4</sup>
\$ -	to \$ 10,382	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10,383	to 13,348	-	15.00	0.00	2.08	7.50
13,349	to 40,354	445	26.00	0.00	8.33	13.00
40,355	to 40,970	7,466	28.00	2.88	10.83	14.00
40,971	to 81,941	7,639	35.00	8.68	19.58	17.50
81,942	to 115,297	21,979	39.00	14.44	24.58	19.50
115,298	to 127,021	34,988	41.00	17.32	27.08	20.50
127,022	and up	39,794	44.00	21.64	30.83	22.00

- The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to 15 December 2010. 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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 2010 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%.

## Federal and provincial personal tax credits – 2010

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
<b>Amount of credits:</b>		
Basic personal credit (see note 2 above)	\$ 1,557	\$ 1,468
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) \$1,335 (provincial))	1,557	1,468
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) \$1,335 (provincial))	1,557	1,468
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income exceeds \$5,992)	633	929
Caregiver credit (reduced when particular person's income exceeds \$14,422)	633	929
Age credit/senior supplement (65 and over) <sup>1</sup>	967	607
Disability credit	1,086	929
Pension income (maximum)	300	110
Education and textbook – per month	70	44
Canada employment credit	158	-
Child tax credit – per child under 18	315	544
<b>Credits as a percentage of:</b>		
Tuition fees	15.00%	11.00%
Public transit passes	15.00%	-
Medical expenses <sup>2</sup>	15.00%	11.00%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	11.00%
- Remainder	29.00%	15.00%
CPP contributions <sup>3</sup>	15.00%	11.00%
EI premiums	15.00%	11.00%

1. The maximum federal age credit of \$967 occurs at \$32,506 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$75,480. The maximum basic provincial age credit of \$480 occurs at \$32,506 and declines to nil as net income rises to \$61,613. A \$127 senior's supplement applies to all individuals age 65 and older.

2. The credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,024 and 3% of net income.

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

Source: Ernst & Young Electronic Publishing Services Inc.