

Saskatchewan

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates – 2011¹

Taxable income		Saskatchewan				
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 \$ 10,527	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10,528	to 14,535	-	15.00	0.00	2.08	7.50
14,536	to 40,919	601	26.00	0.00	9.58	13.00
40,920	to 41,544	7,461	28.00	2.82	12.08	14.00
41,545	to 83,088	7,636	35.00	10.67	20.83	17.50
83,089	to 116,911	22,176	39.00	16.31	25.83	19.50
116,912	to 128,800	35,367	41.00	19.13	28.33	20.50
128,801	and up	40,242	44.00	23.36	32.08	22.00

- The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to 15 July 2011. 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 2011 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 – 2011

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see note 2 above)	\$ 1,579	\$1,599
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) \$1,454 (provincial))	1,579	1,599
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) \$1,454 (provincial))	1,579	1,599
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income exceeds \$6,076)	642	942
Caregiver credit (reduced when particular person's income exceeds \$14,625)	642	942
Age credit/senior supplement (65 and over) ¹	981	487
Disability credit	1,101	942
Pension income (maximum)	300	110
Education and textbook - per month	70	44
Canada employment credit	160	-
Child tax credit - per child under 18	320	607
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	15.00%	11.00%
Public transit passes	15.00%	-
Medical expenses ²	15.00%	11.00%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	11.00%
- Remainder	29.00%	15.00%
CPP contributions ³	15.00%	11.00%
El premiums	15.00%	11.00%

1. The maximum federal age credit of \$981 occurs at \$32,961 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$76,541. The maximum basic provincial age credit of \$487 occurs at \$32,961 and declines to nil as net income rises to \$62,481. A \$129 senior's supplement applies to all individuals age 65 and older.

2. The credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,052 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.