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Saskatchewan

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2026¹

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 \$ 16,452	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16,453	to 20,381	-	14.00%	0.00%	5.72%	7.00%
20,382	to 54,532	550	24.50%	0.00%	14.89%	12.25%
54,533	to 58,523	8,917	26.50%	2.07%	17.19%	13.25%
58,524	to 117,045	9,975	33.00%	9.63%	24.67%	16.50%
117,046	to 155,805	29,287	38.50%	17.22%	30.99%	19.25%
155,806	to 181,440	44,210	40.50%	19.98%	33.29%	20.25%
181,441	to 258,482 ⁵	54,592	43.79%	24.53%	37.08%	21.90%
258,483	and up	88,332	47.50%	29.64%	41.34%	23.75%

1. The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to January 15, 2026. 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 (see Note 5 below).
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. A capital gains exemption may be available to reduce or eliminate the tax on capital gains from certain qualifying property and qualifying business transfers. Individuals resident in Saskatchewan on December 31, 2026 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%.
5. The federal basic personal amount comprises two elements: the base amount (\$14,829 for 2026) and an additional amount (\$1,623 for 2026). The additional amount is reduced for individuals with net income in excess of \$181,440 and is fully eliminated for individuals with net income in excess of \$258,482. Consequently, the additional amount is clawed back on net income in excess of \$181,440 until the additional tax credit of \$227 is eliminated; this results in additional federal income tax (e.g., 0.29% on ordinary income) on net income between \$181,441 and \$258,482.

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

Source: Ernst & Young Electronic Publishing Services Inc.



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Federal and provincial personal tax credits - 2026¹

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see notes 2 and 5 above) ^{2,3}	\$ 2,076	\$ 2,140
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) and \$2,038 (provincial)) ^{2,3}	2,076	2,140
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) and \$2,038 (provincial)) ^{2,3}	2,076	2,140
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income exceeds \$8,097 (provincial))	-	1,498
Caregiver credit (reduced when the particular person's income exceeds \$20,601 (federal) and \$19,490 (provincial))	1,228	1,498
Age credit/senior supplement (65 and over) ⁴	1,289	620
Disability credit ⁵	1,448	1,498
Pension income (maximum)	280	105
Canada employment credit	210	-
Child tax credit - per child under 18 ³	-	878
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	14.00%	-
Medical expenses ⁶	14.00%	10.50%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	14.00%	10.50%
- Remainder ⁷	29% / 33%	14.50%
CPP contributions ⁸	14.00%	10.50%
EI premiums	14.00%	10.50%

1. This table lists the most common non-refundable tax credits; other non-refundable and refundable credits may be available.
2. The federal tax value of the basic personal credit, the spousal credit and the equivalent-to-spouse credit represents the amount available to taxpayers in the highest tax bracket. An additional amount may be available for individuals with net income below \$258,482 (see Note 5 to the chart above).
3. A federal caregiver tax credit of \$384 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 \$1,289 occurs at \$46,432 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$107,819. The maximum basic provincial age credit of \$620 occurs at \$43,927 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$83,267. A \$270 senior's supplement applies to all individuals age 65 and older.
5. A federal supplement of \$844 is available for an individual who is under 18 years of age, reduced by the total child care and attendant care expenses claimed for the individual in excess of \$3,533. A provincial supplement of \$1,498 is available for an individual who is under 18 years of age, reduced for the total child care and attendant care expenses claimed for the individual in excess of \$3,343.
6. The federal credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,890 and 3% of net income. The provincial credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,734 and 3% of net income.
7. The federal tax credit rate of 33% applies to charitable donations in excess of \$200 to the extent the individual has taxable income in excess of \$258,482; otherwise, a federal tax credit rate of 29% applies.
8. One-half of CPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in computing taxable income.