

Ontario

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2019^{1,5}

Taxable income		Ontario				
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 \$ 12,069	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
12,070	to 15,414	-	15.00%	0.00%	6.87%	7.50%
15,415	to 20,245 ⁶	502	25.10%	0.00%	10.92%	12.55%
20,246	to 43,906	1,714	20.05%	0.00%	8.89%	10.03%
43,907	to 47,630	6,458	24.15%	0.00%	13.61%	12.08%
47,631	to 77,317	7,358	29.65%	7.56%	19.93%	14.83%
77,318	to 87,813	16,160	31.48%	8.92%	22.04%	15.74%
87,814	to 91,098	19,464	33.89%	12.24%	24.81%	16.95%
91,099	to 95,259	20,578	37.91%	17.79%	29.43%	18.95%
95,260	to 147,667	22,155	43.41%	25.38%	35.76%	21.70%
147,668	to 150,000	44,905	46.41%	29.52%	39.21%	23.20%
150,001	to 210,371	45,988	47.97%	31.67%	41.00%	23.98%
210,372	to 220,000	74,947	51.97%	37.19%	45.60%	25.98%
220,001	and up	79,952	53.53%	39.34%	47.40%	26.76%

- The tax rates include the provincial surtaxes and reflect budget proposals and news releases up to 15 June 2019. The rates do not include the Ontario Health Premium (see note 5 below). 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. Effective for 2017 and subsequent taxation years, provincial surtax and the Ontario tax reduction are pro-rated if the individual is a multijurisdictional filer.
- 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). 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. Where applicable, the provincial surtax has been applied prior to deducting the dividend tax credit.
- The rates apply to the actual amount of the capital gain. The capital gains exemption on qualified farm or fishing property and small business corporation shares may apply to eliminate the tax on those specific properties.
- Individuals resident in Ontario on 31 December 2019 with taxable income in excess of \$20,000 must pay the Ontario Health Premium. The premium ranges from \$nil to \$900 depending on the individual's taxable income, with the top premium being payable by individuals with taxable income in excess of \$200,599.
- Individuals resident in Ontario on 31 December 2019 with taxable income up to \$15,414 pay no provincial income tax as a result of a low-income tax reduction. The low-income tax reduction (\$244 of Ontario tax) is clawed back for income in excess of \$15,414 until the reduction is eliminated, resulting in an additional 5.05% of provincial tax on income between \$15,415 and \$20,245.

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 - 2019¹

	Federal credit	Provincial credit ^{2, 5}
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see note 2 above) ³	\$ 1,810	\$ 834
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) and \$898 (provincial)) ³	1,810	708
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) and \$898 (provincial)) ³	1,810	708
Caregiver credit (reduced when particular person's income over \$16,766 (federal) and \$17,064 (provincial))	1,071	393
Age credit (65 and over) ⁴	1,124	261
Disability credit	1,262	673
Pension income (maximum)	300	115
Canada employment credit	183	-
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	15.00%	-
Medical expenses ⁶	15.00%	7.88%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	7.88%
- Remainder ⁷	29% / 33%	17.41%
CPP contributions ⁸	15.00%	7.88%
EI premiums	15.00%	7.88%

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

2. The tax value of each provincial tax credit includes the reduction in provincial surtax as it would apply to taxpayers in the highest tax bracket (except for the age credit).

3. A federal caregiver tax credit of \$335 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 \$1,124 occurs at \$37,790 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$87,750. The maximum provincial age credit of \$261 occurs at \$38,463 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$72,903.

5. Beginning in 2019, a new provincial non-refundable tax credit may be available for low-income working individuals and families, providing a maximum credit of \$850 for a single individual and \$1,700 for couples. The credit is reduced by 10% of the greater of the individual's net income exceeding \$30,000 and family net income exceeding \$60,000.

6. The credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,352 and 3% of net income. The provincial credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,395 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 \$210,371; 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.