

Prince Edward Island

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2019¹

Taxable income			Prince Edward Island				
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	\$ 12,069	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
12,070	to	12,731	-	15.00%	0.00%	6.87%	7.50%
12,732	to	17,000	99	24.80%	0.00%	14.99%	12.40%
17,001	to	24,000 ⁵	1,158	29.80%	5.93%	20.74%	14.90%
24,001	to	31,984	3,244	24.80%	0.00%	14.99%	12.40%
31,985	to	47,630	5,224	28.80%	4.55%	19.59%	14.40%
47,631	to	63,969	9,730	34.30%	12.12%	25.91%	17.15%
63,970	to	95,259	15,334	37.20%	16.12%	29.25%	18.60%
95,260	to	98,995	26,974	42.70%	23.71%	35.57%	21.35%
98,996	to	147,667	28,569	44.37%	24.56%	37.18%	22.19%
147,668	to	210,371	50,165	47.37%	28.70%	40.63%	23.69%
210,372	and up		79,868	51.37%	34.22%	45.23%	25.69%

1. The tax rates include the provincial surtax and reflect budget proposals and news releases to 15 June 2019. 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. Where applicable, the provincial surtax has been applied after deducting the dividend tax credit.
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.
5. Individuals resident in Prince Edward Island on 31 December 2019 with taxable income up to \$12,731 pay no provincial income tax as a result of a low-income tax reduction. The low-income tax reduction is clawed back for income in excess of \$17,000 until the reduction is eliminated, resulting in an additional 5% of provincial tax on income between \$17,001 and \$24,000.

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

Source: Ernst & Young Electronic Publishing Services Inc.

Prince Edward Island

Federal and provincial personal tax credits - 2019¹

	Federal credit	Provincial credit ²
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see note 2 above) ³	\$ 1,810	\$ 987
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) and \$778 (provincial)) ³	1,810	839
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) and \$778 (provincial)) ³	1,810	839
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income over \$4,966 (provincial))	-	264
Caregiver credit (reduced when particular person's income exceeds \$16,766 (federal) and \$11,953 (provincial))	1,071	264
Age credit (65 and over) ⁴	1,124	369
Disability credit	1,262	743
Pension income (maximum)	300	108
Education amount - per month	-	43
Canada employment credit	183	-
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	15.00%	10.78%
Medical expenses ⁵	15.00%	10.78%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	10.78%
- Remainder ⁶	29% / 33%	18.37%
CPP contributions ⁷	15.00%	10.78%
EI premiums	15.00%	10.78%

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 credit includes the reduction in provincial surtax as it would apply to taxpayers in the highest tax bracket (except 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 \$369 occurs at \$28,019 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$53,112.
5. The federal 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 \$1,678 and 3% of net income.
6. 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.
7. One-half of CPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in computing taxable income.