



## Why do People Pay Income Tax?

- Federal and provincial governments require ALL residents to pay a % of their income in tax (with the exemption of people with income less than \$7,756 annually)
- These taxes are what pays for public services such as the legal system (including policing), roads, childcare subsidies, and more
- Canada has a progressive tax system, meaning people with higher incomes pay higher taxes
- In 2016:
  - Federal tax ranges from 15% 33%
  - Provincial Tax ranged from 4% (ON) 25.75% (NB)
  - Example: \$50,000 income 30% in taxes = \$35,000

#### Federal tax rates for 2016

- 15% on the first \$45,282 of taxable income, +
- 20.5% on the next \$45,281 of taxable income (on the portion of taxable income over \$45,282 up to \$90,563), +
- 26% on the next \$49,825 of taxable income (on the portion of taxable income over \$90,563 up to \$140,388), +
- 29% on the next \$59,612 of taxable income (on the portion of taxable income over \$140,388 up to \$200,000), +
- 33% of taxable income over \$200,000.

| British Columbia | 5.06% on the first \$38,210 of taxable income, +<br>7.7% on the next \$38,211, +<br>10.5% on the next \$11,320, +<br>12.29% on the next \$18,802, +<br>14.7% on the amount over \$106,543 |
|------------------|---|
|------------------|---|

#### **Paycheque Deductions**

- Employers must withhold a portion of each employee's pay (this is the paycheque deduction) AND send it to the government so that the government will have money to operate throughout the year.
- Once a year, when completing their income tax return, tax payers can review their total paycheque deductions and claim back any excess that was collected (or pay any unpaid taxes).

• Must be filed by April 30<sup>th</sup>

What Happens When People Receive Income without Paycheque Deductions?

• All Canadian RESIDENTS are required to pay tax on all income. However, paycheque deductions don't apply to some sources of income including investment income, self-employment and contract work. In those cases, residents are required to report their own income, and may be required to submit tax instalments monthly or quarterly.

#### What is a Tax Return?

- Once a year, tax payers must file a report (a "return") that shows all their income and how much taxes they have paid through paycheque deductions. This is due April 30<sup>th</sup>.
- If they have overpaid taxes, they will get some money back that's why we call it a "return"!
- If they have underpaid taxes, they will be required to pay the difference.
- The government will then check over all the returns and may require you to submit evidence of your finances for the past year (or even previous years!)

## How Is a Tax Return Filled Out?

- On paper or electronically
- By yourself, an accountant or advisor, or possibly your

| Canada Revenue Agence<br>Agency du Ca   | e du revenu<br>nada                            | T1 GENERAL 2011   |
|---|--|---|
|   | Income Tax a                                   | nd Benefit Return   |
| complete all the sections that ap<br>or more information, see the gu  | ply to you in order to benefit from an<br>ide. | nounts to which you are entitled. ON  |
| dentification   |  | Enter your social insurance number (SIN)<br>if it is not on the label or if<br>you are not attaching a label: Year Month Day  |
| Attach your personal label here. Correct any wrong information.<br>If you are not attaching a label, print your name and address below.<br>First name and initial |  | Vour language of correspondence: English Françai  |
| Will. I. Am<br>Lastname<br>Overtaxed  |  | Marital status Tick the box that applies to your marital status on December 31, 2011: Married 2 Uving common-law 3 Widowed  |
| Mailing address: Apt No - Street<br>99 Black Eye St   |  | 4 Divorced 5 Separated 6 Single   |
| PO Box<br>City<br>Rapville  | Prov/Terr. Postal code                         | Information about your spouse or<br>common-law partner (if you ticked box 1 or 2 above)<br>Enter his or her SIN if it is not on the label or if you<br>are not attaching a label: |
| Information a   | bout your residence                            | Enter his or her first name:<br>Enter his or her net income for 2011  |

# What Happens When People Don't Report Income OR file a false tax return?

- Tax inspectors have the right to inspect tax, income & other financial records to ensure the tax return is complete & accurate.
- If it's not, the tax payer can be assessed for any missing taxes, plus interest & penalties. (They can go backYEARS ... not just the current year).
- In serious cases, the taxpayer can be charged with tax evasion and, if found guilty, sent to jail and/or fined.

## Tax Credits & Deductions Available to Students

- Students can claim a tax credit for the amount of their tuition.
- Full-time students can also claim an education amount of \$400 for EACH month they were registered in FULL time in an approved institution. The education amount is \$120 for each month for part-time students.
- Students may also be eligible for tax deductions like the cost of moving to another location to go to school (or even get a job). Low-income Canadians (including students) can claim a credit to offset a portion of the Goods and Services tax (GST) they've paid. Students over the age of 19 may be eligible for a credit on their own income.
- You must KEEP RECEIPTS to claim this.

#### What is an RESP?

- Registered Education Savings Plan
- One way to save for your education AND get a tax break at the same time.
- If the income earned in RESP is withdrawn (for education) it's taxed as YOUR income (the student), no matter who deposited the money (such as your parents). It's likely to be tax-free because your income is low while taking your classes.
- If the income is withdrawn for any other reason, your contributor (such as your parents) would generally have to pay income tax with penalties on it.

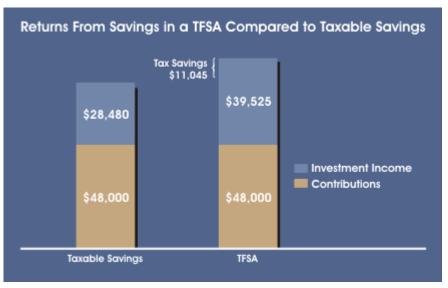
## What is an RRSP?



- Registered Retirement Savings Plan
- Gov. of Canada encourages Canadians to save for retirement by allowing them to DEDUCT from their income the money contribute to an RRSP.
- For example, if you had \$60,000 in taxable income one year but contributed \$5,000 to an RRSP, you only have to pay taxes on \$55,000.
- The money contributed to your RRSP can grow, tax-free, until you withdraw some of it.
- When you withdraw it, the money is taxed as income... but if you are retired at that time you'll probably pay less tax because your income and taxation rate are likely to be lower.

#### What is a tax-free account?





- GIC
- RRSP (and tax break)
- Term
- Shares
- Mutual funds

-The interest earned from the investments is tax free!

-You can contribute (add to your investments) up to \$5,000 per year.

### Activity

- Pretend you worked hard this year you mowed every lawn in the neighbourhood! There were 25 lawns mowed in total, 15 times each, and you charged \$10 per mow. Calculate your gross income.
- 2. Since you were self-employed and did not have paycheque deductions for income tax, you now owe INCOME TAX!\* The amount you owe depends on your gross income, and must be paid in a lump sum to the government. On the next slide is the 2015 tax brackets which brackets do you fall into for both federal and provincial income tax rates?

\*There is also an age restriction – if you are under 18 years of age, you do not pay income tax. So, let's say you're 19 for the purpose of this activity.

#### **Federal Tax Brackets:**

- 15% on the first \$44,701 of taxable income, +
- 22% on the next \$44,700 of taxable income, +
- 26% on the next \$49,185 of taxable income, +
- 29% of taxable income over \$138,586.

#### **B.C.Tax Brackets:**

- 5.06% on the first \$37,869 of taxable income, +
- 7.7% on the next \$37,871, +
- 10.5% on the next \$11,218, +
- 12.29% on the next \$18,634, +
- 14.7% on the next \$45,458, +
- 16.8% on the amount over \$151,050

3. Calculate how much federal income tax you owe, using this formula:

Gross income x  $_\%$  = \$\_\_\_\_\_

4. Now calculate how much provincial income tax you owe, using this formula:

Gross income x  $__\% =$ 

5. Finally, calculate your net income: Gross income – federal tax – provincial tax = \$\_\_\_\_\_

| Gross income: | <b>\$</b> _ |  |
|---------------|-------------|--|
| Net income:   | <b>\$</b> _ |  |