

Unit 7: Personal Finance**7.2A Net Income Part 1**

Net Income: Gross Income – Deductions

- “take-home pay”

Note: for the purpose of practice questions a certain set of values will be used. Current values are always changing.

Main deductions:

- 1) CPP – Canada Pension Plan
 - Provides some income after retirement
 - Approx. 3.2% of gross annual income exceeding \$3500 [current rate is 5.7%; current exemption \$3500]
 - Maximum annual CPP contribution \$1068.80 [current max \$3499.80]
 - Only paid by employees 18 years of age or older
- 2) EI – Employment Insurance
 - Provides some income during periods of unemployment (caused by no fault of the individual) to eligible applicants
 - Need to have accumulated between 420 and 700 hours of insurable employment during a 52 week period preceding unemployment to be entitled to receive EI regular benefits.
 - Approx. 2.7% of gross income [current 1.58%]
 - Maximum annual EI contribution (premium) \$1053 [current \$952.74]

Ex. Michelle’s gross income is \$1400 bi-weekly. Calculate her CPP and EI deductions for each pay period.

3) Income Tax – federal & provincial

- Revenue for government to pay for services
- Depends on income & tax credits (tax free dollars)
- Calculated only on taxable income (will look at how this is calculated in Part 2)
- Use tax table to calculate

CURRENT (2021)

Annual Taxable Income		Tax Rate
Over	Not Over	
\$0	\$49,020	15%
\$49,020	\$98,040	20.5%
\$98,040	\$151,978	26%
\$151,978	\$216,511	29%
\$216,511		33%

Ex. Steve has an annual taxable income of \$60,000. Calculate his federal tax.

Note: the actual amount paid in federal tax (called Basic Federal Tax will be less due to Tax Credits)

Provincial Tax (for our purposes) is calculated as a percentage of Basic Federal Tax (use Provincial Tax Table)

Ex. Kim, who lives in BC, has a basic federal tax of \$11590. What is her provincial tax payable?