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Nova Scotia

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2025¹

Taxable income			Nova Scotia				
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	\$ 15,100 ⁵	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
\$ 15,101	to	\$ 16,129 ⁵	-	13.79%	6.82%	12.42%	6.90%
\$ 16,130	to	\$ 21,000 ⁵	142	28.79%	6.82%	19.28%	14.40%
\$ 21,001	to	\$ 25,000	1,544	23.79%	0.00%	13.53%	11.90%
\$ 25,001	to	\$ 30,507 ⁶	2,496	24.32%	0.65%	14.14%	12.16%
\$ 30,508	to	\$ 57,375 ⁶	3,835	30.48%	9.15%	21.22%	15.24%
\$ 57,376	to	\$ 61,015 ⁶	12,024	35.98%	16.71%	27.55%	17.99%
\$ 61,016	to	\$ 75,000 ⁶	13,333	37.70%	19.08%	29.53%	18.85%
\$ 75,001	to	\$ 95,883	18,605	37.17%	18.35%	28.92%	18.59%
\$ 95,884	to	\$ 114,750	26,367	38.00%	19.50%	29.87%	19.00%
\$ 114,751	to	\$ 154,650	33,537	43.50%	27.09%	36.20%	21.75%
\$ 154,651	to	\$ 177,882	50,893	47.00%	31.92%	40.22%	23.50%
\$ 177,883	to	\$ 253,414 ⁷	61,812	50.32%	36.50%	44.04%	25.16%
\$ 253,415	and up		99,817	54.00%	41.58%	48.27%	27.00%

- The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to February 1, 2025. 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.
- 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 Notes 6 and 7 below).
- 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.
- 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 Nova Scotia on December 31, 2025 with taxable income up to \$15,100, 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 \$15,100 until the reduction is eliminated, resulting in an additional 5% of provincial tax on income between \$15,101 and \$21,000.
- The Nova Scotia basic personal amount comprises two elements: the base amount of \$8,744 and an additional amount of \$3,000. The additional amount is reduced for individuals with taxable income in excess of \$25,000 and is fully eliminated for individuals with taxable income in excess of \$75,000. Consequently, the additional amount is clawed back on taxable income in excess of \$25,000 until the additional tax credit of \$264 is eliminated; this results in additional provincial income tax (e.g., 0.53% on ordinary income) on taxable income between \$25,001 and \$75,000.
- The federal basic personal amount comprises two elements: the base amount (\$14,538 for 2025) and an additional amount (\$1,591 for 2025). The additional amount is reduced for individuals with net income in excess of \$177,882 and is fully eliminated for individuals with net income in excess of \$253,414. Consequently, the additional amount is clawed back on net income in excess of \$177,882 until the additional tax credit of \$239 is eliminated; this results in additional federal income tax (e.g., 0.32% on ordinary income) on net income between \$177,883 and \$253,414.

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 - 2025¹

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see notes 2, 6 and 7 above) ^{2,3}	\$ 2,181	\$ 769
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) and \$874 (provincial)) ^{2,3}	2,181	769
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) and \$874 (provincial)) ^{2,3}	2,181	769
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income over \$5,859 (provincial))	-	254
Caregiver credit (reduced when the particular person's income exceeds \$20,197 (federal) and \$13,677 (provincial))	1,290	431
Age credit (65 and over) ⁴	1,354	375
Disability credit ⁵	1,521	645
Pension income (maximum)	300	103
Education - per month	-	18
Canada employment credit	221	-
Child fitness and arts credits ⁶	-	44
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	15.00%	8.79%
Medical expenses ⁷	15.00%	8.79%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	8.79%
- Remainder ⁸	29% / 33%	21.00%
CPP contributions ⁹	15.00%	8.79%
EI premiums	15.00%	8.79%

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 \$253,414 (see Note 7 to the chart above). The provincial 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 taxable income below \$75,000 (see Note 6 to the chart above).
3. A federal caregiver tax credit of \$403 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 \$1,354 occurs at \$45,522 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$105,709. The maximum provincial age credit of \$375 occurs at \$30,828 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$59,288. Also, an enhanced provincial age credit is available for individuals with taxable income under \$25,000, resulting in a tax credit of \$129. The enhanced tax credit is gradually reduced and eliminated when taxable income reaches \$75,000.
5. A federal supplement of \$887 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 \$3,464. A provincial supplement of \$303 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 \$2,346.
6. Effective for 2022 and subsequent years, the provincial children's sports and arts refundable tax credit may be available for eligible expenses paid in respect of a child under 19 years of age.
7. The federal credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,834 and 3% of net income. The provincial credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$1,637 and 3% of net income.
8. 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 \$253,414; otherwise, a federal tax credit rate of 29% applies.
9. One-half of CPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in computing taxable income.

Source: Ernst & Young Electronic Publishing Services Inc.