

Alberta

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2023¹

Taxable income			Alberta				
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	\$ 15,000	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
15,001	to	21,003	-	15.00%	0.00%	6.87%	7.50%
21,004	to	53,359	900	25.00%	2.60%	15.85%	12.50%
53,360	to	106,717	8,989	30.50%	10.16%	22.18%	15.25%
106,718	to	142,292	25,264	36.00%	17.75%	28.50%	18.00%
142,293	to	165,430	38,071	38.00%	20.51%	30.80%	19.00%
165,431	to	170,751 ⁵	46,863	41.32%	25.09%	34.62%	20.66%
170,752	to	227,668 ⁵	49,061	42.32%	26.47%	35.77%	21.16%
227,669	to	235,675 ⁵	73,146	43.32%	27.85%	36.92%	21.66%
235,676	to	341,502	76,615	47.00%	32.93%	41.15%	23.50%
341,503	and up		126,353	48.00%	34.31%	42.30%	24.00%

1. The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to January 15, 2023. 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 (see Note 5 below).
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.
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. The federal basic personal amount comprises two elements: the base amount (\$13,521 for 2023) and an additional amount (\$1,479 for 2023). The additional amount is reduced for individuals with net income in excess of \$165,430 and is fully eliminated for individuals with net income in excess of \$235,675. Consequently, the additional amount is clawed back on net income in excess of \$165,430 until the additional tax credit of \$222 is eliminated; this results in additional federal income tax (e.g., 0.32% on ordinary income) on net income between \$165,431 and \$235,675.

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 - 2023¹

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see notes 2 and 5 above) ^{2,3}	\$ 2,028	\$ 2,100
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0) ^{2,3}	2,028	2,100
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0) ^{2,3}	2,028	2,100
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income over \$8,032 (provincial))	-	1,216
Caregiver credit (reduced when the particular person's income is over \$18,783 (federal) and \$19,331 (provincial))	1,200	1,216
Age credit (65 and over) ⁴	1,259	585
Disability credit ⁵	1,414	1,620
Pension income (maximum)	300	162
Canada employment credit	205	-
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	15.00%	-
Medical expenses ⁶	15.00%	10.00%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	60.00%
- Remainder ⁷	29% / 33%	21.00%
CPP contributions ⁸	15.00%	10.00%
EI premiums	15.00%	10.00%

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 \$235,675 (see Note 5 to the chart above).
3. A federal caregiver tax credit of \$375 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 \$1,259 occurs at \$42,335 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$98,309. The maximum provincial age credit of \$585 occurs at \$43,570 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$82,590.
5. A federal supplement of \$825 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 \$3,221. A provincial supplement of \$1,216 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 \$3,315.
6. The federal credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,635 and 3% of net income. The provincial credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,714 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 \$235,675; otherwise, a federal tax credit rate of 29% applies. A private member's bill increased the provincial credit for charitable donations from 10% to 60% on the first \$200 of charitable donations. While this bill is enacted, it is not in effect until proclaimed in force; however, it is assumed that the measure will apply for 2023.
8. One-half of CPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in computing taxable income.