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Alberta

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2025¹

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 \$ 16,129	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16,130	to 22,323	-	15.00%	0.00%	6.87%	7.50%
22,324	to 57,375	929	25.00%	2.60%	15.85%	12.50%
57,376	to 114,750	9,692	30.50%	10.16%	22.18%	15.25%
114,751	to 151,234	27,191	36.00%	17.75%	28.50%	18.00%
151,235	to 177,882	40,326	38.00%	20.51%	30.80%	19.00%
177,883	to 181,481 ⁵	50,452	41.32%	25.09%	34.62%	20.66%
181,482	to 241,974 ⁵	51,939	42.32%	26.47%	35.77%	21.16%
241,975	to 253,414 ⁵	77,537	43.32%	27.85%	36.92%	21.66%
253,415	to 362,961	82,492	47.00%	32.93%	41.15%	23.50%
362,962	and up	133,980	48.00%	34.31%	42.30%	24.00%

1. 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.
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. A capital gains exemption may be available to reduce or eliminate the tax on capital gains from certain qualifying property and qualifying business transfers.
5. 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 and 5 above) ^{2,3}	\$ 2,181	\$ 2,232
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0) ^{2,3}	2,181	2,232
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0) ^{2,3}	2,181	2,232
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income over \$8,536 (provincial))	-	1,292
Caregiver credit (reduced when the particular person's income is over \$20,197 (federal) and \$20,545 (provincial))	1,290	1,292
Age credit (65 and over) ⁴	1,354	622
Disability credit ⁵	1,521	1,722
Pension income (maximum)	300	172
Canada employment credit	221	-
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%
El 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 \$253,414 (see Note 5 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 \$622 occurs at \$46,308 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$87,782.
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 \$1,292 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 \$3,523.
6. 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 \$2,885 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 \$253,414; otherwise, a federal tax credit rate of 29% applies.
8. One-half of CPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in computing taxable income.