



Saving our Alberta Advantage:

What if Alberta's budget guardrails had been in place for the next generation?

Pre-budget Report for 2024-25

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About the Canadian Taxpayers Federation

The Canadian Taxpayers Federation (CTF) is a federally incorporated, not-for-profit citizen's group dedicated to lower taxes, less waste and accountable government. The CTF was founded in Saskatchewan in 1990 when the Association of Saskatchewan Taxpayers and the Resolution One Association of Alberta joined forces to create a national organization. Today, the CTF has 235,000 supporters nation-wide.

The CTF maintains a federal office in Ottawa and regional offices in British Columbia, Alberta, Prairie (SK and MB), Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic. Regional offices conduct research and advocacy activities specific to their provinces in addition to acting as regional organizers of Canada-wide initiatives.

CTF offices field hundreds of media interviews each month, hold press conferences and issue regular news releases, commentaries, online postings and publications to advocate on behalf of CTF supporters. CTF representatives speak at functions, make presentations to government, meet with politicians, and organize petition drives, events and campaigns to mobilize citizens to affect public policy change.

Any Canadian taxpayer committed to the CTF's mission is welcome to join at no cost and receive issue and Action Updates. Financial supporters can additionally receive the CTF's flagship publication The Taxpayer magazine published three times a year.

The CTF is independent of any institutional or partisan affiliations. All CTF staff, board and representatives are prohibited from holding a membership in any political party. In 2021-22, the CTF raised \$5.2 million on the strength of 55,653 donations. Donations to the CTF are not deductible as a charitable contribution. The CTF does not accept foreign funding.



Introduction: Saving Our Alberta Advantage

Alberta is on a promising path that leads to economic and financial strength: the way of fiscal responsibility.

The key concern facing most families in the province is affordability.

While Albertans are doing better than most of the rest of country, ordinary people and their families are still fighting to afford the basics such as food, fuel and housing.

Much of this financial pain has been inflicted by the federal government by way of carbon taxes and inflation caused by reckless and wasteful deficit spending.

While the Alberta government may not be the cause of this pain, it has a duty to shield Albertans from the worst of Ottawa's follies by keeping its own fiscal house in order.

It can provide this haven by saving Albertans as much money through good provincial fiscal management.

That means lower taxes, less waste, balanced budgets and accountable government.

Fiscal guardrails

The Alberta Government has passed strong new laws which provide the guardrails for fiscal responsibility, including:

- Balanced budget legislation.
- Half of cash surpluses must be used to pay down the debt, with the other half going into the Heritage Fund or to one-time spending.
- Spending restraint rules that restrict spending increases to the rate of inflation and population growth from the previous year.
- Amending the *Taxpayer Protection Act* requiring any increase to personal taxes or business taxes must be supported with a referendum.

The Canadian Taxpayers Federation applauds these commitments.

The CTF has been pressing for such guardrails since the mid 1990s.

What now?

This year's pre-budget report is slightly different from previous reports from the CTF.

Past reports have urged the Alberta government to do such things as balance the budget, pay down the debt and to restrain spending to the rate of inflation and population growth.

Previous reports have recommended that the government cut income taxes, strengthen the *Taxpayer Protection Act*, resist calls for a sales tax, and to pay down the debt to save Albertans the cost of interest payments.

Today, the Alberta government has committed to do these things, and it must make those commitments happen.

The CTF will hold the Alberta government to these promises.

To safeguard the fiscal future of the province, it's important to zoom out to 30,000 feet and take a look at the province's books over the past generation.

In this report we highlight how important these guardrails are for a province's finances, by looking back in time and asking: what if?

The CTF has been calling for the government to restrict spending increases to the rate of inflation and population growth for 25 years.

What if this rule had been in place for the last generation? How much money would have the province saved over the past generation?

The answer is staggering.

The province of Alberta would have saved about \$300 billion by now.

Balanced budgets

The CTF is also highlighting the need for balanced budgets.

As interest rates soar higher than they have in several decades, wasting money on interest payments on the debt is increasingly irresponsible.

What if Alberta had a balanced budget for the past generation?

How much money would we have saved in interest payments on the debt?

The Alberta population boom and the income tax rate

History has a way of repeating itself and once again a record number of Canadians have made tracks for Alberta.

Rivalling the oil rush of the 1970s, tens of thousands of people from other provinces have fled their corners of Canada that are full of red tape and sales taxes to work hard, and buy a home in Alberta.

The catch?

Alberta continues to punish ordinary workers who make under \$142,292 per year with a surprisingly high-income tax rate of 10 per cent as the lowest tax rate.

During the 2023 provincial election, the United Conservative Party promised to create a lower income tax rate which is more competitive with its neighbours.

The government must keep this promise to Albertans.

The promised new income tax rate of eight per cent for the first \$59,000 of earnings will be better than the rate paid in Saskatchewan, but it will still be higher than the income

tax paid by many workers in British Columbia. The Alberta government should work hard to reduce that income tax rate further.

The Alberta government should be able to at least meet or beat the income tax rate of neighbouring B.C. which has been run by an NDP government for the last six years.

Keeping the promise of the Alberta Advantage

We owe it to ourselves and our children to make this Alberta boom pay for generations to come.

With our unique ability to have our say on important policies including tax increases through referenda and recall legislation, Albertans are alone in Canada when it comes to grassroots power.

With a firm commitment to the fiscal guardrails, balanced budgets, and lower taxes, we can build our province into the secure and wealthy powerhouse it deserves to be.

Good financial management with sound budgets will help make that happen.



Taxpayer Magazine from 1996 highlighting Alberta's Taxpayer Protection Act.

Recommendations:

Alberta government should:

- **Keep spending increases to the rate of inflation and population growth.**
- **Maintain its balanced budget, *Taxpayer Protection* and debt payment laws.**
- **Reduce the lowest income tax bracket to match or beat the lowest bracket in B.C.**
- **Strengthen the *Taxpayer Protection Act* to shield Albertans from a provincial carbon tax.**
- **Stop spending taxpayers' money on corporate welfare in Alberta, saving hundreds of millions of dollars.**
- **Reduce the rate of pay for MLAs to match or beat the salaries of MLAs in B.C.**

Fiscal discipline matters

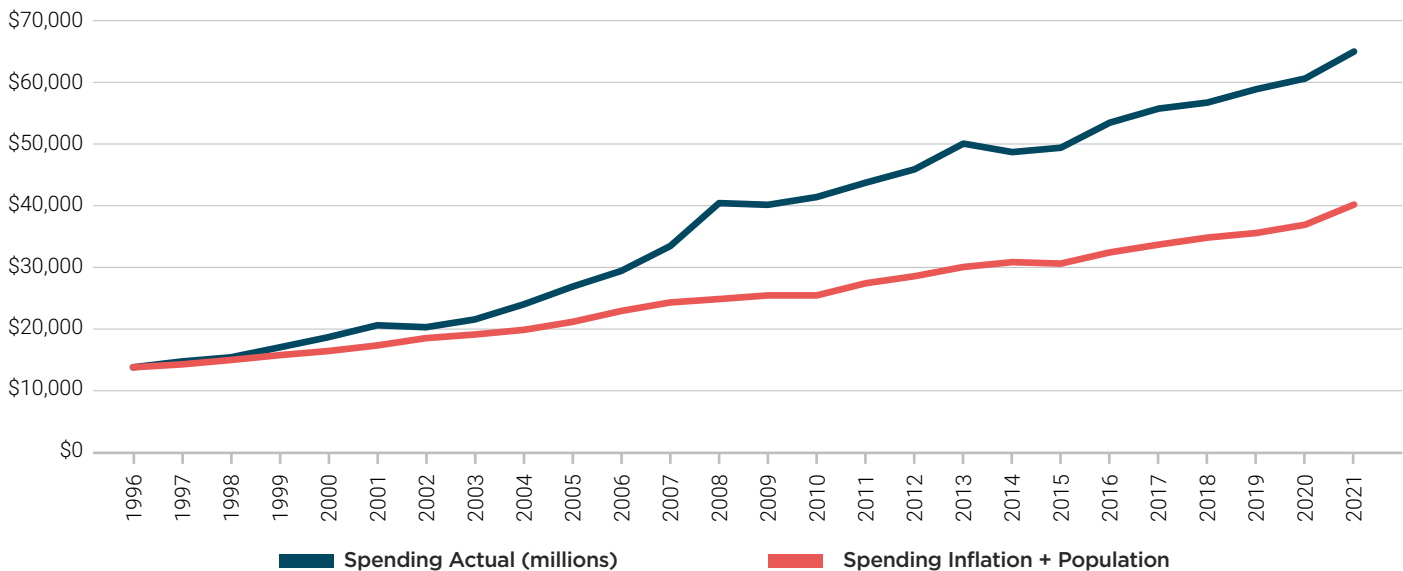
What if spending had been restrained to the rate of inflation and population growth from year previous, year by year in each budget?

The Canadian Taxpayers Federation has been urging the Alberta government to restrain spending increases to the rate of inflation and population growth for the past generation.

What if the government of Alberta had kept spending increases to the rate of inflation and population growth?

FIG. 1
Actual Alberta spending vs. spending at inflation + population growth

Estimated cumulative savings with spending restrained at rate of population growth and yearly inflation since 1996, based on provincial budget data.



It's estimated more than \$300 billion could have been saved if Alberta had restrained spending to the rate of inflation & population growth for the past generation, starting in 1996-97.

Why do this calculation, why does this money matter?

If the government of Alberta had implemented the fiscal guardrails of restricting spending increases to the rate of inflation and population growth back when it was being proposed in 1996-97, the savings would today be enormous.

The government of Alberta would have saved an estimated \$304 billion by now.

This amount of savings would have been achieved just by maintaining this clear and simple rule of spending restraint.

This amount of savings would not have required cuts as spending would have still ticked up consistently.

This represents such an enormous amount of money, it's difficult to comprehend.

To put that amount of money into perspective:



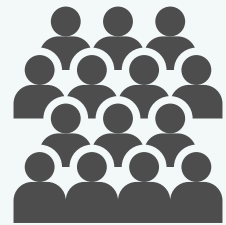
That money would build about **300 new hospitals**.



That money would pay the salaries of about **150,000 police officers** and **150,000 paramedics** for about 10 years.



That money could buy about **679,000 single family homes** in Alberta.



That money could provide about **\$65,000 per person** in Alberta.

This is why it is important to install fiscal restraint spending limits.

If maintained, this budget discipline will greatly benefit Albertans in the future.

Tax affordability matters

Recommendation: Meet or beat B.C.'s lowest income tax rate

The Alberta government has been hitting workers who make under \$142,292 per year with a [10 per cent](#) income tax rate.

That means a police officer or a plumber moving to Alberta from British Columbia is taking a significant hit on their paycheques.

By comparison, B.C. [charges](#) an income tax of five per cent on the first \$45,654 of earnings and seven per cent up to \$91,310.

The government of Alberta has promised to create a lower income tax rate of eight per cent which is more competitive with its neighbours.

The government has promised that Alberta workers will be taxed at eight per cent on the first \$59,999 earned and 10 per cent on additional earnings.

The government calculates this will save Albertans earning more than \$60,000 about [\\$760 per year](#).

While this is a better income tax rate than Saskatchewanians pay, it still is higher than the rate in B.C., and the Alberta government should work hard to bring its income tax down further still.

The Alberta government should meet or beat the income tax rate being offered by the NDP government in B.C.

FIG. 2
Provincial income tax collected by year in Alberta since 1996-97

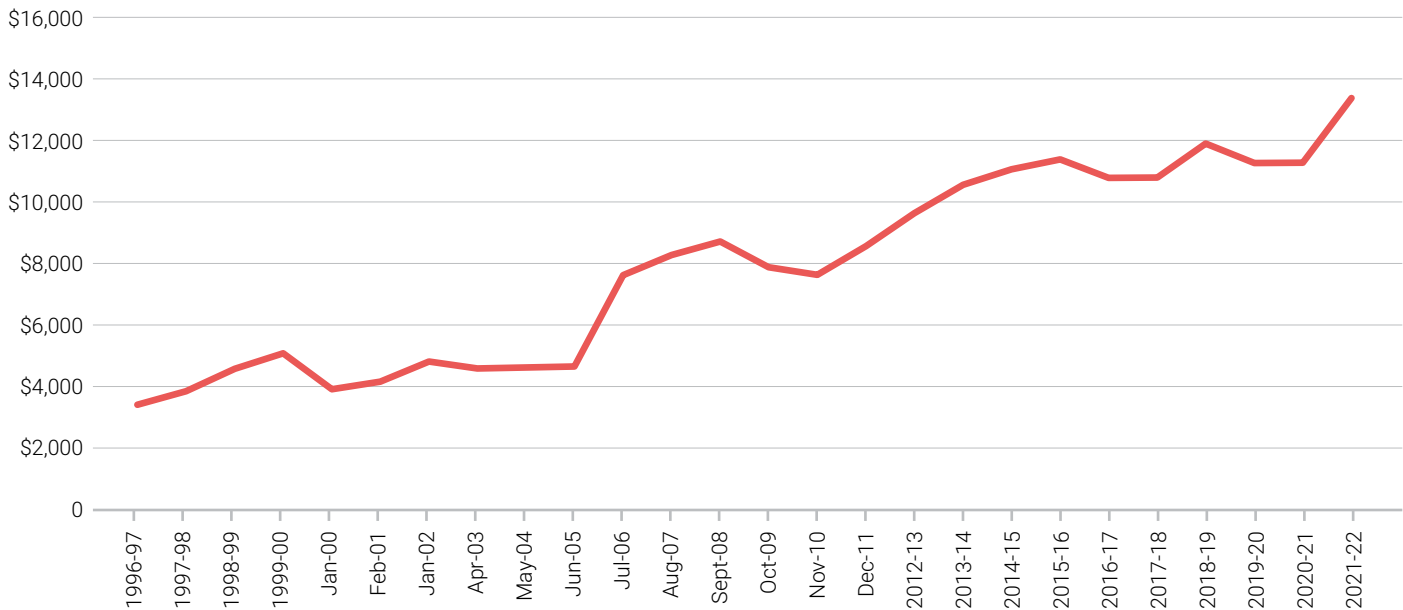
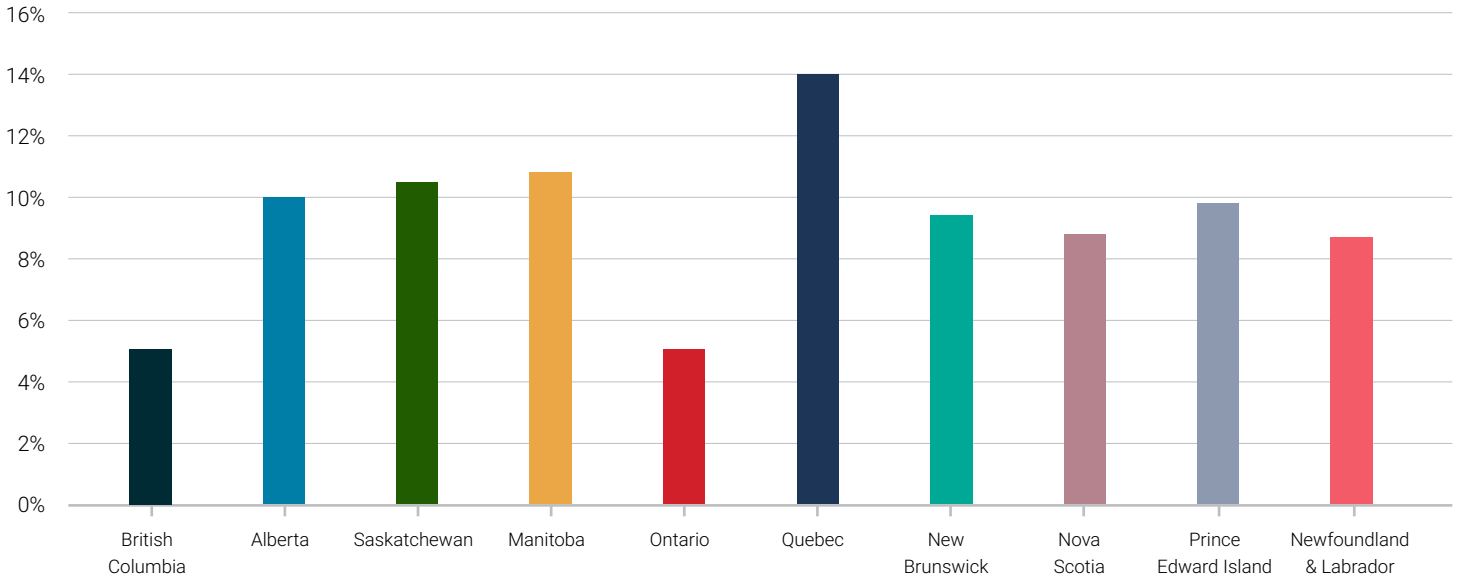


FIG. 3

Lowest income tax bracket by province



*Quebec has a federal income tax abatement of 35% due to a distinct tax method involving tax points.

Cost of debt to Albertans

Recommendation: Balance the budget to save money on debt interest payments.

How much have we spent on debt interest payments?

Over the past generation, Albertans have paid more than **\$25.6 billion** in interest payments on the provincial debt.

To put that money into perspective, that amount could otherwise build about 20 new hospitals or purchase about 55,000 family homes.

Balanced budget legislation is a useful tool. It sets the tone throughout the cabinet and sends a message to the departments that saving taxpayers' money is the rule, not the exception.

The province of Alberta passed [balanced budget](#) legislation in [1995](#). The rule required the government to balance the budget and put all the surplus down on to the provincial debt.

The province maintained a balanced budget from fiscal year [1994-95](#) to [2008-09](#) before the legislation was amended in 2009 by the government of premier Ed Stelmach.

The Stelmach government was in power from 2006 to 2011 and it allowed over-spending to hit warp speed. Between fiscal years 2005-06 and 2011-12, spending increased by 61 per cent.

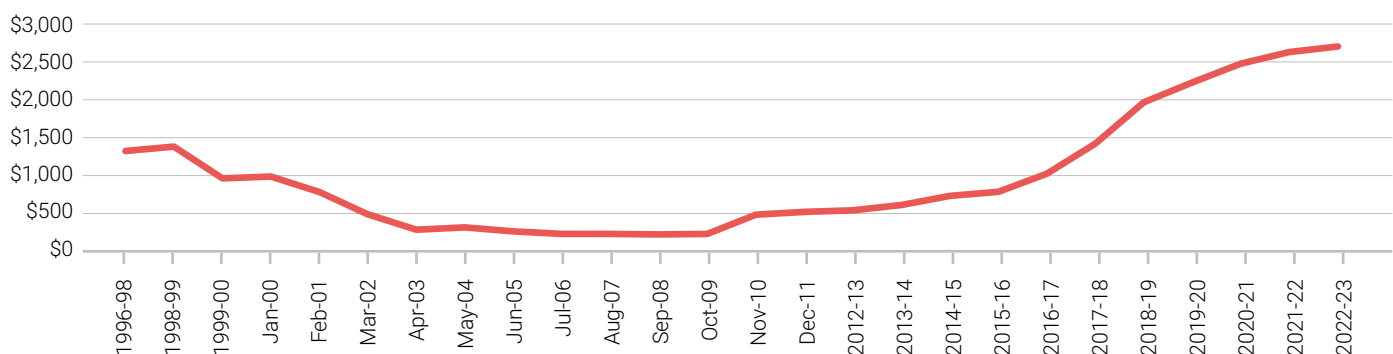
The previous balanced budget legislation was replaced with the Fiscal Management Act, which allowed contingency funds to be used to mask deficits. This act was fully repealed by former premier Rachel Notley's NDP government in [2015](#).

The provincial government did not balance the budget under Notley's government, returning deficits in [all four years](#) of the term.

The budget stayed in deficit under former premier Jason Kenney's United Conservative government in 2019-20 and 2020-21 before returning to balance with a surplus of \$3.9 billion in 2021-22.

FIG. 4
Alberta debt interest payments since 1997-98

Millions of dollars



Source: <https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/fe2a75b5-571b-4b44-8b04-66a6d81aaba4/resource/7f532f18-4416-4b40-b387-e7d03b43d6dd/download/budget-2023-fiscal-plan-2023-26.pdf>
<https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/c48d754f-9e69-4ab2-83b2-df8c160eb71d/resource/c638c193-7243-4de3-8cf6-ef5d5e65eae1/download/fiscal-plan-complete.pdf>

Taxpayer Protection Act

Recommendation: Expand the *Taxpayer Protection Act* to shield Albertans from a provincial carbon tax

The *Taxpayer Protection Act* currently protects Alberta taxpayers from:

- PST
- Personal and business tax increases

The Alberta government should take another important step to protect Alberta taxpayers. It should use the *Taxpayer Protection Act* to shield Albertans from any future provincial carbon tax.

Currently, the federal government imposes a mandatory minimum carbon tax on Albertans.

The Parliamentary Budget Officer calculates the average Alberta family will be out more than \$900 this year, 2024-25, net costs with rebates factored in.

The PBO calculates the average Alberta household will pay out more than [\\$2,770](#), net, per year, by 2030.

Albertans cannot afford a carbon tax, regardless of government origin.

The Alberta government surprised taxpayers with a provincial carbon tax in 2017, eventually costing Albertans more than [\\$1 billion](#) per year. The Alberta government repealed the provincial carbon tax in [2019](#).

The provincial government should expand the *Taxpayer Protection Act* to prevent the creation of a provincial carbon tax in Alberta in the future.

The *Taxpayer Protection Act* matters

Alberta is the only province in Canada without a Provincial Sales Tax.

The *Taxpayer Protection Act* requires the government to hold and win a referendum before it could impose a PST on Albertans.

It is because of this protection that Albertans remain PST-free.

The Canadian Taxpayers Federation supports the Alberta government in its refusal to consider a PST for Albertans.

A PST makes nearly everything cost more and it hurts poorer and lower income people the most.

Next door in B.C., for example, the government charges seven per cent on almost all items other than basic groceries and housing.

The Alberta government is right to say no to a PST and Albertans should not accept any suggestions that we need one

The Government of Alberta strengthened the *Taxpayer Protection Act* in the 2023-24 legislative session.

Key changes [include](#) freezing personal income taxes preventing personal and business tax increases from occurring in Alberta unless there is a referendum in favour of such tax increases.

This grassroots requirement for the Alberta government to hold a successful referendum before it is permitted to raise personal taxes on people of Alberta is a central element of direct democracy.

Extend the Provincial Fuel Tax suspension

Recommendation: Alberta government should extend the full fuel tax suspension

The Alberta government did the right thing when it fully suspended the provincial fuel tax in December of 2022.

That move saved Albertans about \$100 million per month because they were not paying 13 cents per litre of gasoline and diesel.

The government suspended the provincial fuel tax not only based on the per litre tax calculation which is tied to the price of a barrel of oil, but also because Albertans were struggling to afford the necessities of life.

Inflation and federal carbon tax hikes were making things unaffordable for many working people.

That situation has not changed, and in some cases, it's gotten worse for Albertans.

Prime Minister Justin Trudeau is going to increase his carbon tax on April 1, and he's set on increasing it every year for the next six years.

It was out of sync for the Alberta government to put the fuel tax back up to nine cents per litre on Jan. 1, 2024, the very same day that NDP Premier of Manitoba Wab Kinew fully suspended his province's 14 cent per litre fuel tax and on the same day that Saskatchewan Premier Scott Moe stopped collecting the federal carbon tax on home heating fuels in his province.

The Alberta government can afford to extend the full fuel tax suspension for at least another six months. Alberta is running a [\\$5.5 billion](#) budget surplus.

It's important for the Alberta government to cut taxes as often and for as long as possible to give the people who live and work in this province a true Alberta Advantage

Stop corporate welfare

Recommendation: Stop giving taxpayers' money to corporations

The government of Alberta should not be playing investment banker with taxpayers' money.

Taxpayers' money should *not* be used to build NHL hockey rinks for billionaire team owners and millionaire players.

Spending more than [\\$330 million](#) in taxpayers' money to help build an NHL arena in Calgary is a waste of taxpayers' money.

Spending [\\$45 million](#) for "hydrogen innovation" is also a waste of taxpayers' money. If the "hydrogen economy" is truly going to be worth between \$2.5 and \$11 trillion" within the next 25 years, private capital will fund it.

Spending \$10 million on a Toronto-based venture capital firm is also a waste of taxpayers' money. That money came out of the *Alberta Enterprise Corporation*, a government crown corporation that hands out taxpayers' money to private companies.

The government has over [\\$330 million](#) worth of financial assets in the *Alberta Enterprise Corporation*, according to its last budget. The government should immediately end all future AEC corporate welfare and work to get taxpayers' money back.

If the government of Alberta wants to attract companies, it needs to keep business tax rates low and let the companies spend their own money, not take money from taxpayers.

Reduce politician pay

Recommendation: Alberta should reduce MLA pay to match the MLA pay in B.C.

Members of the Legislative Assembly in Alberta are paid a base salary of [\\$120,936](#).

B.C. MLAs are paid a salary of \$115,045 per year.

Why do Alberta MLAs take more than B.C. MLAs?

The Alberta government should reduce the rate of pay for Alberta MLAs to match that of B.C.

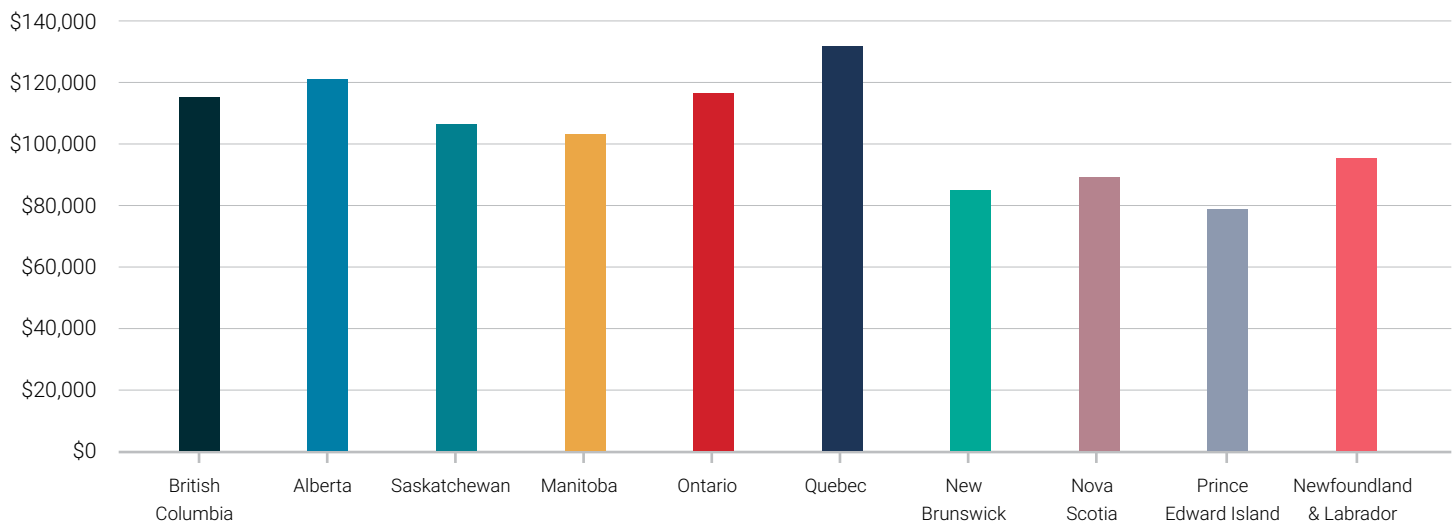
The UCP government of Alberta should be able to meet or beat the salary restraint of the NDP government in B.C.

By cutting their own pay, provincial MLAs will build credibility and when entering into government union negotiations in spring 2024.

Provincial Legislature Member Salaries	
Province	Provincial legislature member salaries
British Columbia	\$115,045
Alberta	\$120,936
Saskatchewan	\$106,384
Manitoba	\$102,998
Ontario	\$116,550
Quebec	\$131,766
New Brunswick	\$85,000
Nova Scotia	\$89,234
Prince Edward Island	\$78,541
Newfoundland & Labrador	\$95,357

FIG. 5

Provincial Member of the Legislature Salaries



Recommendations

Alberta government should:

- **Keep spending increases to the rate of inflation and population growth.**
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- **Reduce the lowest income tax bracket to match or beat the lowest bracket in B.C.**
- **Strengthen the *Taxpayer Protection Act* to shield Albertans from a provincial carbon tax.**
- **Stop spending taxpayers' money on corporate welfare in Alberta.**
- **Reduce the rate of pay for MLAs to match or beat the salaries of MLAs in B.C.**

Conclusion

Alberta is on solid economic footing.

The government has committed to balancing the budget, paying down the debt, lowering personal income taxes, shielding Albertans from tax increases, and keeping spending increases to the rate of inflation and population growth.

Albertans don't pay a PST.

The key concern facing most families in the province is affordability.

By practicing conscientious fiscal discipline, the Alberta government can better shield Albertans from the costs of inflation and high taxes emanating from Ottawa.

Alberta has a wealth of natural resources, a growing hardworking population and, presently, fiscal discipline. We also have an engaged citizenry who, using our grassroots system of referenda and recall legislation, tell the government if it is going the wrong way.

The Alberta government should be doing all it can to save Albertans as much money as possible through good fiscal management.

As this report has shown, if Alberta had kept its spending to the rate of inflation and population growth for the last generation, we would have saved more than \$300 billion by now.

If the government had balanced the budget all those years, it would have been able to save still more billions for taxpayers.

The government of Alberta can and should keep its renewed commitment to lower taxes, less waste, balanced budgets, and accountable government.

If it stays on this course, the next generation of Albertans will benefit.

Appendices

Savings if spending increases had been restrained to the rate of inflation and population growth, year over year in Alberta since 1996-97

Year	Spending actual	Spending info + pop	Savings (millions)	Savings actual
1996	\$14,163	\$14,163	-	-
1997	\$15,095	\$14,605.28	\$489.72	\$489,717,836.00
1998	\$15,725	\$15,314.75	\$410.25	\$410,251,649.60
1999	\$17,312	\$16,104.90	\$1,207.10	\$1,207,102,523.21
2000	\$18,956	\$16,755.39	\$2,200.61	\$2,200,609,609.23
2001	\$20,845	\$17,619.60	\$3,225.40	\$3,225,400,083.65
2002	\$20,529	\$18,799.55	\$1,729.45	\$1,729,450,716.45
2003	\$21,751	\$19,386.81	\$2,364.19	\$2,364,190,395.93
2004	\$24,153	\$20,110.71	\$4,042.29	\$4,042,286,925.32
2005	\$26,991	\$21,396.79	\$5,594.21	\$5,594,206,824.19
2006	\$29,507	\$23,118.59	\$6,388.41	\$6,388,406,877.33
2007	\$33,432	\$24,478.82	\$8,953.18	\$8,953,178,213.78
2008	\$40,256	\$25,021.80	\$15,234.20	\$15,234,198,780.44
2009	\$39,988	\$25,600.46	\$14,387.54	\$14,387,544,605.44
2010	\$41,238	\$25,611.92	\$15,626.08	\$15,626,075,601.42
2011	\$43,509	\$27,524.96	\$15,984.04	\$15,984,044,132.32
2012	\$45,643	\$28,663.88	\$16,979.12	\$16,979,116,508.43
2013	\$49,736	\$30,114.99	\$19,621.01	\$19,621,007,406.67
2014	\$48,366	\$30,872.51	\$17,493.49	\$17,493,494,882.97
2015	\$49,061	\$30,650.28	\$18,410.72	\$18,410,715,174.81
2016	\$53,077	\$32,447.77	\$20,629.23	\$20,629,229,221.23
2017	\$55,318	\$33,658.46	\$21,659.54	\$21,659,537,997.93
2018	\$56,283	\$34,778.35	\$21,504.65	\$21,504,653,650.20
2019	\$58,376	\$35,512.52	\$22,863.48	\$22,863,482,758.76
2020	\$60,099	\$36,833.09	\$23,265.91	\$23,265,914,292.62
2021	\$64,378	\$40,052.59	\$24,325.41	\$24,325,407,937.11
Total			\$304,589.22	\$304,589,224,605.05

Alberta debt interest payments

What if the Alberta government had balanced the budget?

How much have we spent on debt interest payments?

Year	Total debt (millions)**	Debt interest cost (millions)
1997-98	\$14,976	\$1,322
1998-99	\$14,106	\$1,379
1999-00	\$12,020	\$956
2000-01	\$8,195	\$980
2001-02	\$5,261	\$774
2002-03	\$4,736	\$476
2003-04	\$3,730	\$271
2004-05	-	\$302
2005-06	-	\$248
2006-07	-	\$215
2007-08	-	\$214
2008-09	\$9,961	\$208
2009-10	\$14,467	\$214
2010-11	\$16,224	\$472
2011-12	\$17,825	\$509
2012-13	\$20,136	\$530
2013-14	\$25,832	\$601
2014-15	\$29,567	\$722
2015-16	\$37,437	\$776
2016-17	\$52,342	\$1,018
2017-18	\$66,414	\$1,420
2018-19	\$80,791	\$1,971
2019-20	\$92,208	\$2,235
2020-21	\$111,425	\$2,486
2021-22	\$110,152	\$2,641
2022-23	\$97,199*	\$2,715*
TOTAL		\$25,655,000,000

*Forecast in Alberta Budget 2023.

**Including self-supported debt.

Alberta population by year

Year	Population	Change from year previous
1994-95	2,700,606	1.2 %
1995-96	2,734,519	1.2 %
1996-97	2,775,133	1.4 %
1997-98	2,829,848	1.9%
1998-99	2,899,066	2.4%
1999-00	2,952,692	1.8 %
2000-01	3,004,198	1.7 %
2001-02	3,058,108	1.7 %
2002-03	3,128,429	2.2 %
2003-04	3,183,065	1.7 %
2004-05	3,238,668	1.7 %
2005-06	3,321,768	2.5 %
2006-07	3,421,434	3 %
2007-08	3,514,147	2.7 %
2008-09	3,679,000	+ 2.3 %
2009-10	3,732,000	+ 1.4 %
2010-11	3,645,000	- 2.3 %
2011-12	3,875,000	+ 6.3 %
2012-13	3,981,000	+ 2.7 %
2013-14	4,084,000	+ 2.5 %
2014-15	4,144,000	+ 1.4 %
2015-16	4,067,000	- 1.8 %
2016-17	4,244,000	+ 4.3 %
2017-18	4,301,000	+ 1.3 %
2018-19	4,371,000	+ 1.6 %
2019-20	4,416,000	+ 1 %
2020-21	4,443,000	+ 0.6 %
2021- 22	4,543,000	+ 2.2 %
2022-23	4,703,772	+ 3.5 %
2023-24		

<https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/c45f2f78-0d6c-4a7e-98bc-313fbb232040/resource/a19f4e35-769f-4eccd-9c4e-62f1a3799ae8/download/population-estimates-ab-annual-1921-to-current.xlsx>

Alberta government total spending by year

Year	Spending (millions)
1997-98	\$15,095
1998-99	<u>\$15,725</u>
1999-00	<u>\$17,312</u>
2000-01	<u>\$18,956</u>
2001-02	<u>\$20,845</u>
2002-03	<u>\$20,529</u>
2003-04	\$21,751
2004-05	\$24,153
2005-06	<u>\$26,991</u>
2006-07	<u>\$29,507</u>
2007-08	\$33,432
2008-09	\$40,256
2009-10	\$39,988
2010-11	\$41,238
2011-12	\$43,509
2012-13	\$45,643
2013-14	\$49,736
2014-15	\$48,366
2015-16	\$49,061
2016-17	\$53,077
2017-18	\$55,318
2018-19	\$56,283
2019-20	\$58,376
2020-21	\$60,099
2021- 22	\$64,378
2022-23	\$65,635
2023-24	\$68,282

Alberta inflation plus population by year

Year	Inflation rate %	Population change	Sum
1994-95	+ 2.3 %	1.2 %	+ 3.2 %
1995-96	+ 2.2 %	1.2 %	+ 3.4 %
1996-97	+ 1.9 %	1.4 %	+ 3.3 %
1997-98	1.2%	1.9%	+ 3.1 %
1998-99	2.4%	2.4%	+ 4.8 %
1999-00	3.3%	1.8%	5.1 %
2000-01	2.3%	1.7%	4 %
2001-02	3.4%	1.7%	5.1 %
2002-03	4.4%	2.2%	6.6 %
2003-04	1.4%	1.7%	3.1 %
2004-05	2.0%	1.7%	3.7 %
2005-06	3.8%	2.5%	6.3 %
2006-07	4.9%	3%	7.9 %
2007-08	3.1%	2.7%	5.8 %
2008-09	-0.08%	2.3%	2.2 %
2009-10	0.9%	1.4%	2.3 %
2010-11	2.4%	-2.3%	+ .1 %
2011-12	1.1%	6.3%	+7.4 %
2012-13	1.4%	2.7%	+ 4.1 %
2013-14	2.5%	2.5%	+ 5 %
2014-15	1.1%	1.4%	+ 2.5 %
2015-16	1.1%	-1.8%	- 0.7 %
2016-17	1.5%	4.3%	+ 5.8 %
2017-18	2.4%	1.3%	3.7 %
2018-19	1.7%	1.6%	3.3 %
2019-20	1.1%	1%	2.1 %
2020-21	3.1%	0.6%	3.7 %
2021- 22	6.4%	+ 2.2%	8.6 %
2022-23	+ 3.7 %*	+ 3.5 %	7.2 %

<https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/c45f2f78-0d6c-4a7e-98bc-313fbb232040/resource/a19f4e35-769f-4ecd-9c4e-62f1a3799ae8/download/population-estimates-ab-annual-1921-to-current.xlsx>

*August 2022 to August 2023

Alberta inflation by year

Year	Inflation rate %
1994-95	+ 2.30 %
1995-96	+ 2.24 %
1996-97	+ 1.96 %
1997-98	+ 1.24 %
1998-99	+ 2.46 %
1999-00	+ 3.39 %
2000-01	+ 2.32 %
2001-02	+ 3.41 %
2002-03	+ 4.40 %
2003-04	+ 1.43 %
2004-05	+ 2.07 %
2005-06	+ 3.88 %
2006-07	+ 4.98 %
2007-08	+ 3.13 %
2008-09	-0.08 %
2009-10	+ 0.9 %
2010-11	+ 2.4 %
2011-12	+ 1.1 %
2012-13	+ 1.4 %
2013-14	+ 2.5 %
2014-15	+ 1.1 %
2015-16	+ 1.1 %
2016-17	+ 1.5 %
2017-18	+ 2.4 %
2018-19	+ 1.7 %
2019-20	+ 1.1 %
2020-21	+ 3.1 %
2021- 22	+ 6.4 %
2022-23	

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1810000501>

Alberta income tax collected by year

Year	Alberta income tax collected (millions)
1996-97	\$3,445
1997-98	\$3,877
1998-99	\$4,601
1999-00	\$5,100
2000-01	\$3,943
2001-02	\$4,183
2002-01	\$4,834
2003-04	\$4,613
2004-05	\$4,649
2005-06	\$4,677
2006-07	\$7,622
2007-08	\$8,271
2008-09	\$8,708
2009-10	\$7,877
2010-11	\$7,631
2011-12	\$8,563
2012-13	\$9,621
2013-14	\$10,537
2014-15	\$11,042
2015-16	\$11,357
2016-17	\$10,763
2017-18	\$10,775
2018-19	\$11,874
2019-20	\$11,244
2020-21	\$11,257
2021-22	\$13,335
FULL TOTAL:	\$204,399,000,000