MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES
OUSTANDING QUESTIONS
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
APRIL 21, 2026

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1. Question (Public Accounts, Page PA-525):

Member Eremenko: What I would like to know is: how many individuals started in the TLU? How many individuals were admitted to a TLU bed and did not complete? How many TLU individuals started in a TLU bed and did complete? We have the 54 inmates who completed. How many did not?

Answer:

During the reporting period, a total of 215 individuals started in a Therapeutic Living Unit (TLU) across Calgary Correctional Centre, Red Deer Remand Centre, Lethbridge Correctional Centre, and Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre.

During the reporting period, there were 115 total completions and 71 non-completions.

Completions include both outcome types recognized within the program framework:

- 52 successful completions, where individuals completed all program phases; and
- 63 supported completions, where individuals partially completed the program and exits occurred through a supportive and managed process, with warm handoffs to community supports.

Non-completions include individuals who are discharged from the program, including self-discharge, and or are released from custody.

The ministry previously reported 54 successful completions, which reflected the best information available from Beccarian Correctional Care at the time of reporting. The revised figure reflects improved data accuracy rather than a substantive change in program activity.

Additionally, admissions, completions, and non-completions do not reconcile within the reporting period because program participation spans multiple fiscal years. Some individuals who completed the program during the reporting period were admitted prior to the start of the period, while some individuals admitted during the period remained in the program beyond its end. As a result, admissions and exits are not expected to align within a single reporting year.

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2. Question (Public Accounts, Page PA-535):

Ms. Renaud: First question: does the ministry collect any race-based data from law enforcement to inform future investments?

Answer:

Race-based data collection is not uniform across the province or the country at present. Police agencies collect race-based information differently.

It is applied relatively equally for victims of crime, to determine whether an event is hate motivated. The Hate Crime Coordination Unit collects information from law enforcement with regard to occurrences motivated by bias, prejudice, or hate based on race; national or ethnic origin; language; colour; religion; sex; age; mental or physical disability; sexual orientation; or gender identity or expression; or on any other similar factor. This information assists with identifying trends in hate-motivated offending.

Number two: does the ministry collect any information to determine if anti-immigrant rhetoric influences escalating incidents of hate crimes?

Answer:

Hate-themed occurrences cannot be attributed to any single causal factor. There is no specific tracking for rhetoric relative to any incident or crime type

Third question: I note on page 27 that the ministry references border patrol teams as a strategy to keep Albertans safe. How much does the ministry invest totally in border security annually? How many FTEs are assigned to border security? Any stats regarding crimes prevented or charges laid? Then, overall satisfaction with the investment?

Answer:

- Annual allotted budget for 2025-26 fiscal is $14.9 million.
- There are 53 FTE full-time positions for the Interdiction Patrol Teams (IPT).
- The statistics for IPT in 2025 are as follows:

IPT Statistics	2025
Total Occurrences	12,717
Violation Tickets Issued	6,268
Warrants Executed	182

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○ Criminal Code Charges	123
○ Occurrences involving drugs and/or weapons	49
○ Immediate Roadside Sanctions Issued	142
○ Illegal Border Crossings Investigated	5
○ Value of illegally imported nicotine seized	$102,000+

My next question: can the department describe the social drivers of property crimes, which continue to occur at alarming rates? Does the department do any cross-ministry work to identify and address those drivers?

Answer:

Property crimes in Alberta, including break-and-enters, theft, and motor vehicle theft are influenced by complex social, economic, and demographic factors. Depending on the individual(s) involved and the nature of the offence, drivers may include factors such as repeat offending patterns, substance use, and crimes of opportunity, among others. While the Alberta RCMP reported a 10-year low in selected property crime as of early 2026, rural areas still experience higher rates of property crime compared to urban areas.

Public Safety and Emergency Services recognizes the serious and ongoing impact that social disorder, open drug activity, mental health, and crime have on community safety. Public safety in Alberta is a shared responsibility:

- Public Safety and Emergency Services works closely with the Ministry of Mental Health and Addiction, and Recovery Alberta, to strengthen police crisis response by establishing operational supports and best-practice guidance for police response to those in mental health crisis.
- Public Safety and Emergency Services also recognizes the importance of the work of the Ministry of Assisted Living and Social Services, which leads the mandate in Alberta for housing, employment, homelessness supports, and other social-based programs.

My last question: is the ministry targeting any specific investments in crime hot spots around the province? Any programs and/or grants targeted at locations where specific severe crimes occur, listing the amounts and targets?

Answer:

Public Safety and Emergency Services plays an important role in establishing the legislative and policy framework for policing and public safety and is committed to ensuring that municipalities and police services have the tools they need to support

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the wellness and recovery of Albertans while they focus on keeping communities safe. To support municipal and police responses, the province has made targeted investments to address elevated crime and disorder across the province.

Currently, the government's Safe Streets Action Plan provides approximately $10 million in annual funding ($5 million each) to the Cities of Edmonton and Calgary for the 50 Officer Initiative totalling $19.5 million. This funding commenced in late 2023, and each city has received the funding for the recruitment, training, and ongoing operational deployment of 50 new additional police officers in each city to address increased crime and social disorder within the cities' downtown core, transit corridors, and other identified high crime areas. Both cities have fully deployed teams operating with the goal of reducing crime and social disorder. In Edmonton, the teams are referred to as Transit Community Safety Teams (TRACS) and in Calgary, the Community Engagement Response Teams (CERT).

The government has also increased investment in public safety through the formation of the Fugitive Apprehension Sheriff Support Team (FASST), which works independently and in conjunction with police agencies. Also, the Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods (SCAN) unit has been expanded to address community safety needs.

In addition, recent amendments to the *Police Act* require police commissions to develop and implement community safety plans in collaboration with police services and community partners, ensuring that resident concerns are reflected in local safety strategies.

3. Question (Public Accounts, Page PA-535):

Member Eremenko: Mr. Chair, just one question. Please clarify that the ADM referenced 72 therapeutic living beds across four units located in four correctional and remand facilities. And further, does the ministry have an estimate for or a target for the number of inmates to go through therapeutic living units in a 12-month period?

Answer:

There are 72 Therapeutic Living Unit (TLU) beds in total in Alberta. These beds are distributed across four therapeutic living units, located in four correctional and remand facilities, including:

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- Calgary Correctional Centre (22 beds);
- Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre (22 beds);
- Lethbridge Correctional Centre (16 beds); and
- Red Deer Remand Centre (12 beds).

With respect to throughput, the ministry does not establish fixed annual targets for the number of individuals moving through TLUs. Program duration is needs-based and varies by individual; while some participants may transition in approximately three months, others require longer periods of support. As a result, there are no pre-determined throughput targets. Additionally, for individuals who are not participating in TLU programming, transitional services are available in all centres to support access to appropriate community-based programs and services.

4. Question (Public Accounts, Page PA-535):

Mr. Lunty: I'd like to read a couple of questions in, through you, of course. Under Outcome 1 on page 20 it states that Public Safety and Emergency Services must continue work with stakeholders to implement risk reduction strategies and hate-motivated crime, so what has Public Safety and Emergency Services done to ensure that hate crimes are combatted? Additionally, through the chair, how does ASIP funding reduce the risk or impact of hate or bias-motivated incidents, and can the ministry provide examples of measurable outcomes achieved?

I'd also like to ask a question about the Alberta crime prevention grant. This is referencing pages 17 to 22 of the annual report. Can the department outline the types of initiatives that the Alberta crime prevention grant supported and how it aligns with key objective 1.2 on implementing risk reduction strategies?

The final question, through the chair, is: can the department please describe how these grants improve public safety of Alberta communities?

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Answer:

The department has a Hate Crime Coordination Unit (HCCU) which conducts inter-agency coordination; aggregated intelligence and analysis; development and support for in-service law enforcement training; specialized investigative supports; and community engagement. In 2024-25, the HCCU conducted 124 engagements to promote investigation, prevention, and public education. Engagements included

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stakeholders such as provincial ministries, municipal programs, law enforcement, schools, diaspora communities, and indigenous organizations. HCCU personnel also pursued a pilot youth initiative that built partnerships with a rural southern Alberta school board to support anti-bullying and leadership programming. The HCCU also provided intelligence support to police services across the province, producing and disseminating 18 situational and analytical reports in relation to precursor indicators of hate crimes and incidents such as geopolitical catalysts and emerging social fabric fault lines.

The 2024-25 Alberta Security Infrastructure Program (ASIP) and Alberta Crime Prevention (ACP) grants improved public safety in Alberta by supporting communities to provide prevention-focused programs and by enhancing safety and supports for victims and vulnerable populations that aim to reduce crime and victimization over the longer term.

- The ASIP grant aims to address and mitigate hate and bias-motivated crimes and incidents by providing targeted grants to organizations serving identifiable groups impacted by hate- and bias-motivated crime in Alberta. These grants also strengthen their capacity to protect their members and facilities by providing security updates or training, depending on the organization's needs.
- Organizations have noted positive outcomes for the communities and organizations that received this funding. A 2024-25 survey of ASIP grant recipients determined that 97% of respondents reported increased feelings of security and reduced anxiety for those who accessed their spaces. Survey results also indicated that respondents believed the ASIP funding was effective in improving safety at their facilities.

The 2024-25 ACP grant supported a broad range of prevention, early intervention, and risk-reduction initiatives that addressed the underlying conditions contributing to crime. Initiatives also met Objective 1.2 of Public Safety and Emergency Services' business plan by addressing factors linked to serious and organized criminal activity. Outcomes for these grants are grant specific and are usually tied to the organization's ability to achieve the program goals they have set out. The department has not historically collected higher level outcomes for this funding stream; funded programs depended on the applications received and were not targeted to reaching particular groups or audiences, or creating provincial-level outcomes tied to crime prevention.

2024-25 ACP grant funded initiatives included:

- Youth diversion, restorative justice, and early intervention programming that helped prevent escalation of behaviours into more serious criminal behaviour, including organized crime behavior.

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- Integrated supports and services that reduced key risk factors and strengthened protective factors by addressing trauma; mental health and substance use challenges; neurodevelopmental conditions such as Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder; and fostering resilience, positive development, and community connectedness for at-risk youth and victims or those impacted by exploitation and human trafficking.

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