



Activity REPORT

SERVICE DE POLICE DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL

2021



2021 ACTIVITY REPORT

This annual report provides an overview of police activities of the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM). All information presented here dates from December 31, 2021.

Collaborations and Acknowledgements

This report was produced by the Direction des communications, des pratiques d'affaires et des relations avec les partenaires du SPVM.

Concept and Design

Activity Report Committee, composed of the Division de l'intelligence d'affaires and the Division des communications

Acknowledgements

The Committee would like to thank the staff of all the SPVM units who contributed to collecting data and transmitting information for the production of this annual activity report.

**Legal deposit - Bibliothèque et
Archives nationales du Québec, 2022**
ISBN 978-2-922389-64-7

Please note that this English report has been translated from the original French version. In case of doubt or difference of interpretation, the French version shall prevail over the English.

According to the Charter of the French Language and the Office québécois de la langue française, municipalities shall designate all official names by their French names alone, even in the English version.



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Message from the Head of Public Security of the Ville de Montréal

As the person responsible for public security on the executive committee of Ville de Montréal, I would like to acknowledge the exemplary services provided to Montrealers by the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM).

Year after year, the police officers and civilian staff of the SPVM perform work that is becoming increasingly complex and demanding. 2021 was no exception.

I thank all of them for their commitment to keeping our city safe throughout a year marked by an ongoing pandemic and by an increase in gun violence. I congratulate them for the exceptional work they do on a daily basis to better serve and protect Montrealers.

In 2021, the SPVM valiantly continued its efforts to combat gun violence. It proved its agility by reorganizing its work structure to address this issue and to restore people's sense of safety.

The fight has intensified through the 2021 adoption of the comprehensive approach of the Stratégie intégrée en violence par armes à feu in Montréal, which aims both to bring together internal partners and to involve external partners.

I congratulate the SPVM for its efforts and its ability to work with local and community partners, in order to build trust with the public.

Keeping our city safe is a priority for each and every one of us.



The engagement in public safety of all our partners and key stakeholders is crucial.

Policing is an integral part of the solution.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alain Vaillancourt'.

Alain Vaillancourt

HEAD OF PUBLIC SECURITY,
VILLE DE MONTRÉAL

Message from the Director of the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal



Today I have the privilege of sharing with you the activities and results of the work we accomplished in 2021.

From the outset, and for the second year in a row, the pandemic has cast its shadow over us. Never in my career as a police officer would I have imagined a situation where staff on the front lines of calls for help would have also been among those affected. Nevertheless, we continued to provide our full range of services to the population, including a total of one million calls, to which we responded: “We’re here!”

Like other major Canadian cities, Montréal has unfortunately seen much armed violence again this year. Although the figures show that Montréal is among the safest cities, we continue to feel a deep collective outrage at this violence and at the deaths of innocent victims.

In response to this public safety issue, which is beyond understanding and extends beyond our borders, we have instituted a series of measures and actions with the creation of new teams in the field, such as multidisciplinary teams specializing in firearms (EMAF).

In addition, our discussions with the Ville de Montréal and the ministère de la Sécurité publique (MSP) accorded us a number of resources, both human and material. These resources enabled us to carry out the projects essential for concerted and collaborative action in the fight against armed violence.

Lastly, I would like to express how honoured and truly privileged I have been to serve as the Director of the SPVM. I have been fortunate to work in an organization founded on solid expertise, and with police officers and civilian employees whom I deeply respect for their resilience and courage.

To all the staff, you have my admiration! Thank you for continuing to “hold the fort” and for giving so much to the people of Montréal.

I wish you all the best in continuing your fine work!

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sylvain Caron". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Sylvain Caron

DIRECTOR, SERVICE DE POLICE DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL
FROM 2018 TO 2021



Welcome to Sophie Roy, interim Director of the SPVM

As we finalize this Annual Activity Report, we welcome our very first female director, Mrs. Sophie Roy, who is currently acting in this senior position and succeeds the director Sylvain Caron. The entire organization offers her its most sincere congratulations, support and best wishes for success.



SPVM Mission

The Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM) responds to the calls and the needs of citizens, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. As a first response organization for Montréal, the SPVM is the second largest municipal police service in Canada and the eighth largest in North America.

Our mission, in close collaboration with our partners, is to:

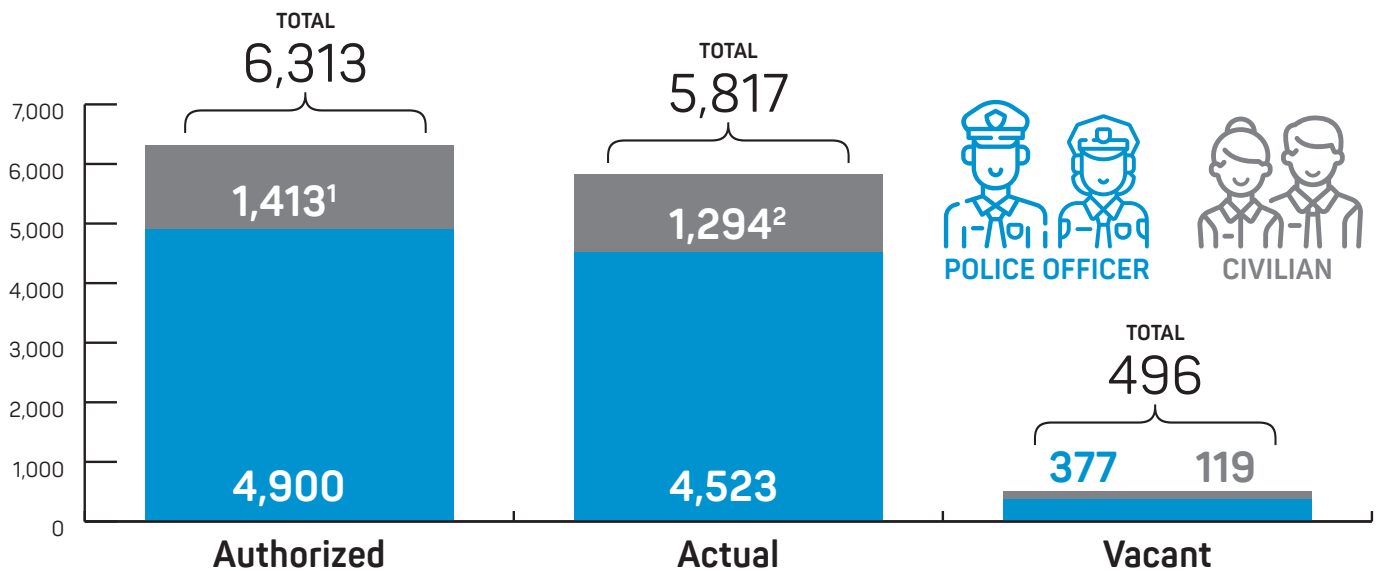
- Protect the lives and property of citizens
- Keep the peace and maintain public safety
- Prevent and combat crime
- Enforce the laws and regulations in effect

Overview of 2021

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

Some 6,000 police officers and civilian employees work together and collaborate with various local, provincial and international partners to meet the public safety needs of Montrealers.

AUTHORIZED AND ACTUAL WORKFORCE TOTALS

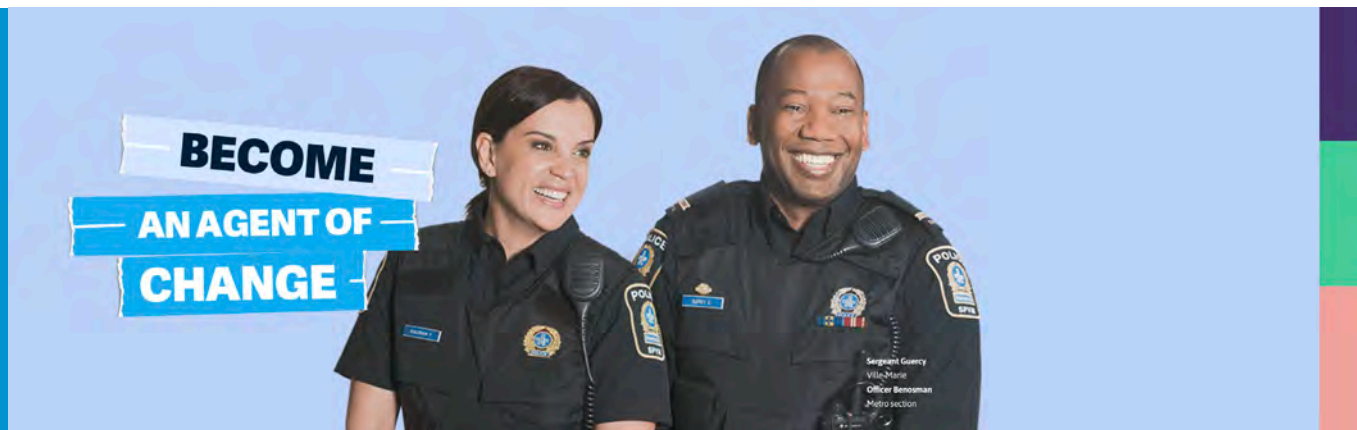
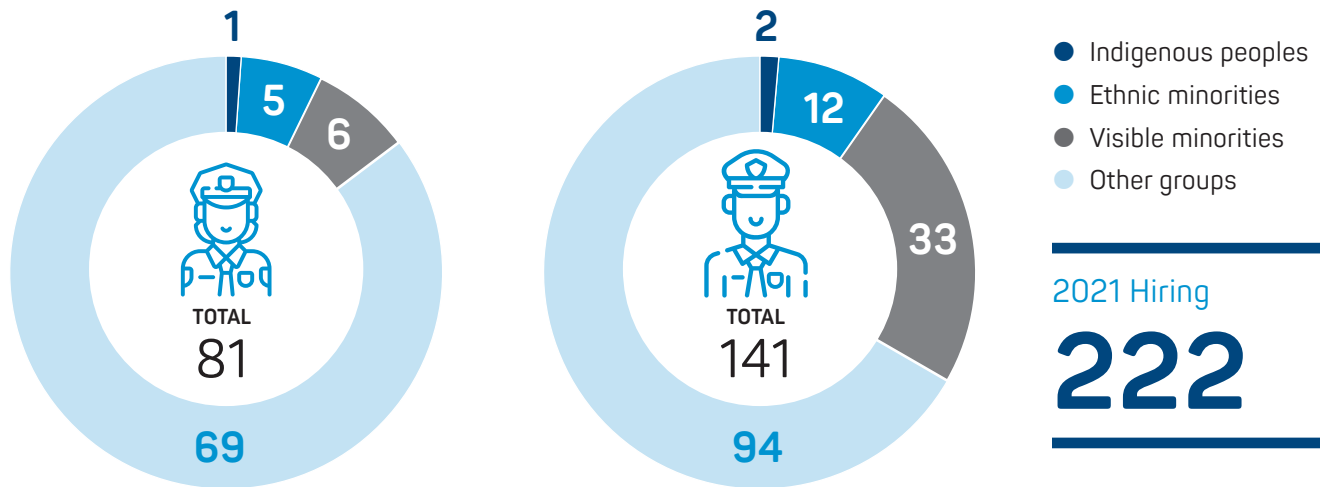


To compensate for the loss of service resulting from the various absences of police officers, the SPVM uses permanent auxiliary constables. They are police officers subject to a one-year probationary period from their hiring date. In 2021, the SPVM had 215 permanent auxiliary constables on its actual workforce, but this number varies annually and can reach a maximum of 300. The 377 vacant police officer positions include these 85 unfilled permanent auxiliary constable positions.

¹ Including permanent and temporary status positions.

² Certain functions of the SPVM benefit from banks of ancillary employees. For example, a bank (on call) of ancillary school crossing guards is available to replace permanent school crossing guards when needed. As a result, as of December 31, 2021, the SPVM could count on 1,465 people available for the 1,294 filled civilian positions.

HIRING OF POLICE OFFICERS BY GENDER AND ETHNOCULTURAL ORIGIN



SPVM's Campaign for Diversity

The invitation to “Become an agent of change by working as a police officer at the SPVM” was launched in May 2021 during Police Week to young Montrealers from diverse backgrounds between the ages of 15 and 25 as part of our vast recruitment campaign.

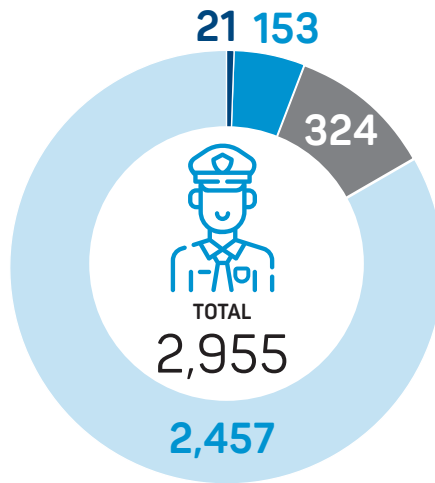
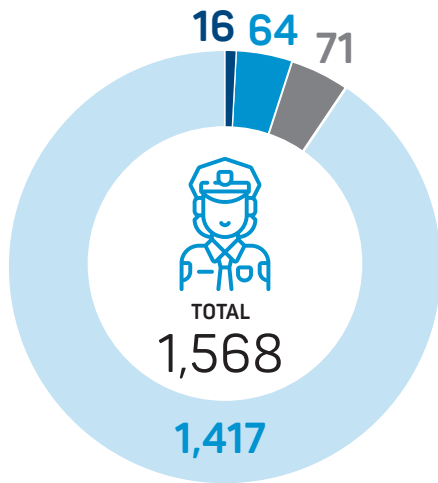
OUR OBJECTIVE: INCREASE THE NUMBERS OF THESE YOUNG PEOPLE TO BETTER REFLECT THE REALITY OF OUR MULTICULTURAL CITY.

To give a human face to this digital campaign, police officers from different backgrounds agreed to tell their stories and share their career paths at the SPVM. Their moving and undeniably common testimonies confirm that “making a place for yourself” and “making a difference” are possible here. Similar situations probably await those who have chosen or will choose to be part of the great SPVM team.

In 2021, our dedicated recruiting staff organized or participated in nearly 50 events to reach out to youth of diverse backgrounds and to introduce them to our more than 150 job opportunities.

To learn more about the 2021 recruitment campaign or to apply, go to recrutementspvm.ca.

REPRESENTATION OF **WORKFORCE** BY GENDER AND ETHNOCULTURAL ORIGIN

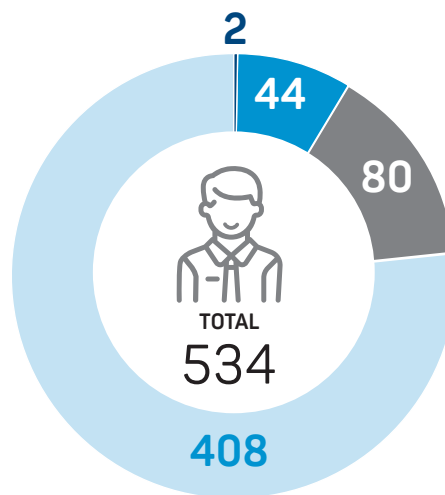
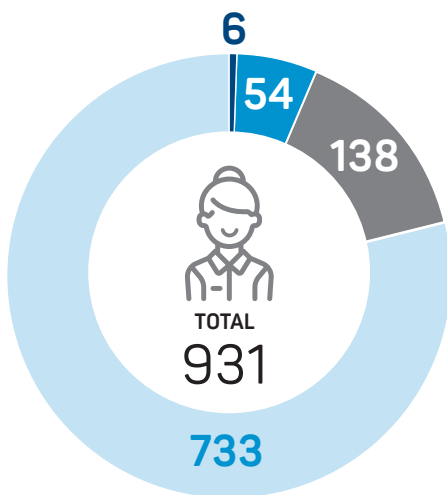


- Indigenous peoples
- Ethnic minorities
- Visible minorities
- Other groups

Total

4,523

REPRESENTATION OF **CIVILIAN** WORKFORCE BY GENDER AND ETHNOCULTURAL ORIGIN



- Indigenous peoples
- Ethnic minorities
- Visible minorities
- Other groups

Total

1,465



Definitions

- Indigenous peoples:** First Nations, Métis or Inuit.
- Ethnic minorities:** People whose first language is neither French nor English.
- Visible minorities:** People who are non-white in colour.

Source: Equal Access to Employment program of Ville de Montréal

BREAKDOWN OF CIVILIAN WORKFORCE BY JOB CATEGORY

Job Category	Number
White-collar	578
Blue-collar	25
Crossing guard	543
Professional	92
Management	55
TOTAL	1,294

BREAKDOWN OF POLICE WORKFORCE BY RANK

Grade	Number
Officer	3,243
Sergeant	358
Sergeant-detective	651
Lieutenant	46
Lieutenant-detective	90
Commander	76
Inspector	30
Chief Inspector	13
Deputy Director	5
Director	1
TOTAL	4,523

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED - POLICE WORKFORCE

Level of Education	Number
École nationale de police du Québec graduate (or equivalent)	3,039
Short university program	314
Certificate or minor	714
Major	11
Bachelor's	377
Master's or Advanced Graduate Diploma	67
Doctorate	1
TOTAL	4,523

BREAKDOWN OF POLICE WORKFORCE BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	Number
18-24	139
25-29	676
30-34	656
35-39	643
40-44	805
45-49	863
50-54	573
55-59	146
60 and over	22
TOTAL	4,523

BREAKDOWN OF POLICE WORKFORCE BY YEARS OF SERVICE

Years of Service	Number
0 to 4	817
5 to 9	659
10 to 14	562
15 to 19	812
20 to 24	1 115
25 to 29	479
30 to 34	65
35 and over	14
TOTAL	4,523

Retirements, resignations, dismissals and deaths

207

For 222 hires



OUR ENVIRONMENT AND THE POPULATION OF MONTRÉAL

PROFILE OF MONTRÉAL



Surface area³
496 km²



Festivities and events shape the urban environment



Top-rated city in North America for openness to **LGBTQ2+ culture**⁴



Top-rated city of the **safest** cities for **travelers**⁵



Best student city in North America⁶

POPULATION⁷



Over **2 millions** residents in Montréal



34% of Montréal residents come from **visible minorities**



Almost **6 of 10** Montréal residents have **immigrant** backgrounds



7% of the **Indigenous population** of Québec, i.e., **13,000** people



Some **3,150** **people** are visibly **homeless**⁸

3 Source: Socio-demographic profile of *Montréal en statistiques* from the Service du développement économique of Ville de Montréal, May 2018.
4 Source: WorkMotion's international ranking, 2021.
5 Source: Berkshire Hathaway Travel Protection, list of the World's Safest Cities for travel, 2022.
6 Source: QS Best Student Cities 2022 for studying abroad.
7 Source for the first four items: 2016 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.
8 Source: Number of homeless people on the island of Montréal, April 24, 2018. This number may have increased significantly with the pandemic.

COVID-19, FOR A SECOND YEAR

The persistence of COVID-19 in 2021, which took a toll on our lives and the lives of people around the world, led to the government extending the decreed state of emergency and health orders. Our police officers continued their work in the field to educate, promote awareness and ensure compliance with the rules. Between January 1 and December 31, 911 staff members responded to 15,569 calls related to the health crisis, and more than 15,800 general violation reports or citations were issued under the *Public Health Act*.

The fifth wave of the pandemic hit Québec hard. Although affected by the disease and vulnerable to its impact on their daily lives, our team was resilient and tireless in delivering the quality of service that everyone is entitled to receive from our organization.

The COVID-19 pandemic also had an impact on major crime indicators. For the second year in a row, people were confined to their homes on a large scale, many commercial establishments had to close for a while, a curfew was in effect for the first five months of 2021 (January 9 to May 28, 2021), and telework was compulsory for those whose positions allowed it. These extraordinary situations help, at least in part, to put into context the statistics presented in this Annual Activity Report.



INTERVENTION REQUESTS

NUMBER OF CALLS RECEIVED AT THE 911 CENTRE - RESPONSE AND PROCESSING TIME

	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
Total number of 911 calls	1,386,443	1,382,225	-
Number of calls to 514 280-2222 (non-urgent calls)	50,406	62,857	+
TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS PROCESSED BY THE CENTRALE 911	1,436,849	1,445,082	+
Response time (seconds)	2	3	+
Processing time (seconds)	142	140	-

In 2021, the 911 Centre staff responded to 1,445,082 calls requiring emergency services (police, fire, ambulance). Of these, just over 425,000 calls (30%) required SPVM intervention and were sent to police officers for handling. This statistic remains relatively stable from one year to the next.

NUMBER OF CALLS PER REGION BASED ON PRIORITY

Priority Code	West Region	South Region	North Region	East Region	Metro Section	Total by Priority
1	2,400	2,029	2,273	2,288	108	9,098
2	44,277	40,682	45,613	41,816	3,055	175,443
3	41,734	35,564	45,742	34,893	3,831	161,764
4	13,720	16,879	30,115	13,812	7	74,533
5	768	751	839	731	11	3,100
6	27	32	28	25	1	113
7	232	273	256	181	8	950
P ⁹	0	0	3	1	0	4
TOTAL	103,158	96,210	124,869	93,747	7,021	425,005

AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME¹⁰ FOR PRIORITY 1 CALLS

	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
Average response time (minutes)	5,49	6,05	+

⁹ 911 call for immediate assistance to a member of the police staff.

¹⁰ Time calculated between the transfer of the call to police officers and the arrival time of police officers on the scene.

STATISTICS OF ALARM MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID ALARMS	877	808	-
Burglaries	769	683	-
Robberies	108	125	+
TOTAL NUMBER OF FALSE ALARMS	19,347	18,541	-
Burglaries	18,184	17,354	-
Robberies	1,163	1,187	+
AMOUNT COLLECTED IN FINES FOR FALSE ALARMS (\$)	1,379,259	1,704,262	+

ONLINE POLICE REPORTS

Number of requests received via Internet	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
MISCHIEF	1,313	1,241	-
Graffiti	268	267	-
Damage to a vehicle	853	783	-
Other mischief	192	191	-
LOST OBJECTS	1,986	1,999	+
THEFTS	6,102	6,399	+
Theft from in or on a vehicle	2,644	2,819	+
Bicycle theft	1,055	1,061	+
Other theft	2,403	2,519	+
HATE INCIDENTS	21	26	+
REQUESTS REJECTED OR REDIRECTED FOR APPROPRIATE PROCESSING	2,993	2,949	-
REPORTS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH HEALTH GUIDELINES RELATED TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT	4,727	3,317	-
TOTAL	17,142	15,931	-

In 2021, the SPVM received a total of 15,931 online requests for a police report. Of this number, the 911 Centre processed 3,317 reports of gatherings, and rejected or forwarded 2,949 requests to police officers for proper processing. Of the 9,665 requests to write a report that met the online reporting criteria, 8,461 event reports were written.

Reporting a situation online

If you are a victim of mischief, theft or vandalism or wish to return a lost item, you can file an [Online police report](#) without visiting your neighbourhood police station (PDQ).

If you are a victim of an incident that involved investigative elements, i.e. the presence of a suspect, a witness, evidence, or if the event has a hateful connotation, call 911.





CRIMINAL CODE INFRACTIONS

The following tables present crime statistics for 2021 and for the previous five years. This type of tabulation makes it possible to compare data from one year against a broader set of years, to examine trends, and to observe certain statistical patterns more clearly in an environment like the one we are experiencing with the ongoing pandemic.

CRIMINALITY VARIATION

Infractions	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021	Variation 2021 / 5-year average
Crimes against the person	19,650	20,217	20,593	23,692	22,984	25,129	+	17.3%
Crimes against property	54,561	53,796	50,705	51,642	45,477	46,400	+	-9.4%
Other offences under the Criminal Code	8,281	8,417	8,729	8,875	7,404	7,218	-	-13.5%
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	82,492	82,430	80,027	84,209	75,865	78,747	+	-2.8%
Other laws and regulations	18,234	21,201	18,709	14,669	11,977	16,173	+	-4.6%
TOTAL GLOBAL	100,726	103,631	98,736	98,878	87,842	94,920	+	-3.1%

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2022.

Generally, Criminal Code offences dropped by 2.8%. Specifically, property crimes and other Criminal Code offences fell by 9.4% and 13.5%, respectively, compared to the five-year average, while crimes against the person grew by 17.3%.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

Offences	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021	Variation 2021 / 5-year average
Homicides	23	24	32	25	25	36	+	39.5%
Other offences resulting in death	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	-28.6%
Attempted murders	99	89	106	122	131	139	+	27.1%
Assaults	10,439	10,421	10,918	13,275	12,970	14,233	+	22.6%
Sexual assaults	1,487	1,828	1,879	1,957	1,797	2,365	+	32.2%
Robberies	2,687	2,511	2,252	2,387	1,983	2,102	+	-14.5%
Other offences against the person	4,919	5,342	5,405	5,925	6,076	6,253	+	13.0%
TOTAL	19,650	20,217	20,593	23,692	22,984	25,129	+	17.3%

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2022.

Across Canada, an upward trend in various crimes against the person has been noted for several years now. In Montréal, in 2021, these increased 17.3% over the 2016 to 2020 average. Homicides and attempted murders increased significantly and the issue of armed violence certainly contributed to this picture. Half of all homicides and attempted murders committed in the SPVM territory in 2021 involved the presence or use of a firearm (see [Firearms table](#)). The issue of armed violence remains a central concern of the SPVM.

Health measures have likely had an impact on victims of crime against the person in terms of their ability to request help, gain access to services and the possibility for third parties to detect or report situations. Thus, after a slight decrease in 2020, the number of assaults resumed its upward trend in 2021. This rise is primarily due to simple assault and assault with a weapon or causing injury.

The number of sexual assault cases rose 32.2% over the five-year average. The media coverage of court cases, the filing of commission reports, including *Rebâtir la confiance*¹¹, and greater general public awareness have definitely contributed to an increase in reporting to the police.

¹¹ Source: Rapport du comité d'experts sur l'accompagnement des victimes d'agressions sexuelles et de violence conjugale, December 2020.

Domestic violence

In 2021, 26 women were murdered in Québec, the vast majority in domestic situations. In Montréal, five women died as a result of domestic or intra-family violence, constituting 13.5% of homicides.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on domestic violence are indisputable, and the urgency to act remains a priority. For this reason, the SPVM enhanced its domestic violence resources by deploying the **Section spécialisée en violence conjugale** (SSVC), thanks to funding of just over \$5 million over five years from the ministères de la Sécurité publique and de la Justice. This unit consolidates the structure, as well as the cooperative practice, in domestic and intrafamily violence, where a domestic and intrafamily violence community relations officer or a detective lieutenant already acts as a resource person in each neighbourhood police station or investigation centre.

The SSVC also allows us to:

- Provide more personalized support to victims of domestic violence, from when they file a complaint and throughout the judicial process
- Increase the follow-up and monitoring of offenders following their release to ensure that they are complying with court-ordered conditions
- Optimize the process of referring abusers to the appropriate assistance resources



CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Offences	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021	Variation 2021 / 5-year average
Arson	360	406	353	370	386	383	-	2.1%
Breaking and entering	9,766	9,168	7,415	6,994	6,067	5,072	-	-35.7%
Motor vehicle theft	4,411	4,816	4,345	4,321	4,789	6,527	+	43.9%
Petty larceny	25,645	24,864	24,298	23,879	18,806	19,473	+	-17.1%
Possession of stolen goods	486	460	474	502	506	530	+	9.1%
Fraud	6,544	6,802	7,401	9,417	9,048	8,618	-	9.9%
Mischief	7,349	7,280	6,419	6,159	5,875	5,797	-	-12.4%
TOTAL	54,561	53,796	50,705	51,642	45,477	46,400	+	-9.4%

Source : M-IRIS, en date du 20 février 2022.

Property crime dropped in 2021, continuing the downward trend observed over past few years. This is primarily due to declines in break-ins, simple theft and misdemeanours. Specifically, the number of break-ins dropped by 35.7% in 2021 compared to the average of the last five years. Although this type of offence has been declining for several years, the pandemic seems to have accelerated the trend. The same is true for simple theft and misdemeanours, which declined by 17.1% and 12.4%, respectively, compared to the average of the last five years. That people were being confined to their homes due to health regulations, curfews and mandatory telework may explain these changes.

Motor vehicle theft shows a significant increase in 2021 compared to the average of the last five years. This problem is of concern to the police forces of Québec and Canada, as a rising trend seems to have set in over the last few years. Technological advances, the sophistication of tools used and the scarcity of vehicle and spare parts due to the pandemic are among the reasons for this significant increase. The SPVM works on prevention with motorists in conjunction with its municipal, provincial and federal partners to combat this issue.

Incidence of fraud dropped compared to the last two years. However, this category of offences increased by nearly 10% compared to the average of the last five years. This is partly due to a rise in identity and service card fraud (e.g. bank card).

OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE

Offences	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021	Variation 2021 / 5-year average
Firearm offences ¹²	513	501	436	344	251	376	+	-8.1%
Offences against the administration of law and justice	6,724	6,991	7,046	7,335	5,820	5,553	-	-18.1%
Other offences	958	925	1,247	1,196	1,333	1,289	-	13.9%
TOTAL	8,281	8,417	8,729	8,875	7,404	7,218	-	-13.5%

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2022.

OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Offences	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021	Variation 2021 / 5-year average
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	2,840	3,164	2,726	2,083	1,844	1,683	-	-33.5%
Federal law infractions	126	207	226	189	191	557	+	196.6%
Provincial law infractions	712	820	424	438	2,081	6,500	+	626.3%
Municipal by-laws	14,556	17,010	15,333	11,959	7,861	7,433	-	-44.3%
TOTAL	18,234	21,201	18,709	14,669	11,977	16,173	+	-4.6%

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2022.

There was a significant increase in federal and provincial law infractions. This is due to the application of the *Public Health Act* and the *Quarantine Act*, which resulted in issuing tickets and the drafting of general offence reports. The rules imposed by Public Health mainly generated new categories of offences subject to penalties (minimum distance between individuals, wearing a mask, banned gatherings, closure of non-essential shops, ban on being out during the curfew).

¹² Firearm offences not involving a crime against the person.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL CASES¹³

	2020			2021		
	Adult MEA ¹⁴	Minors		Adult MEA	Minors	
		MEA	SMA ¹⁵		MEA	SMA
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON						
Homicides	23	0	0	23	2	0
Other offences resulting in death	1	0	0	1	0	0
Attempted murders	50	3	0	63	12	0
Assaults	5,302	208	52	5,541	257	30
Sexual assaults	319	40	3	389	33	1
Robberies	660	161	6	709	188	9
Other offences against the person	2,458	128	19	2,356	109	13
SUBTOTAL	8,813	540	80	9,082	601	53
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY						
Arson	36	1	0	34	3	4
Breaking and entering	1,005	19	21	790	30	13
Motor vehicle theft	251	24	0	305	4	11
Petty larceny	2,413	69	108	2,552	32	102
Possession of stolen goods	347	19	3	344	22	3
Fraud	557	24	5	373	10	5
Mischief	653	35	14	574	46	24
SUBTOTAL	5,262	191	151	4,972	147	162
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE						
Firearm offences	180	13	5	206	27	2
Offences against the administration of law and justice	4,685	177	9	4,494	154	14
Other offences	404	6	10	292	8	3
SUBTOTAL	5,269	196	24	4,992	189	19
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	19,344	927	255	19,046	937	234
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS						
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	1,617	46	10	1,496	54	5
Federal law infractions	175	4	1	528	6	0
Provincial law infractions	5,320	167	8	14,649	355	7
Municipal by-laws	8,285	282	0	7,798	329	0
SUBTOTAL	15,397	499	19	24,471	744	12
OVERALL TOTAL	34,741	1,426	274	43,517	1,681	246

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2022.

¹³ The statistics presented in this table relate to the number of criminal cases closed in 2020 and 2021. In view of the complex nature of investigations, it is possible that this includes previously opened cases. Therefore, it is not possible to present a classification rate for a given year.

¹⁴ MEA: incident with charges laid.

¹⁵ Incident with no charges laid where the suspect is a minor. The statutes of activities included in this category are primarily diversion cases where a complaint was withdrawn or an extrajudicial measure was applied under the Youth Criminal Justice Act (discretionary power, warning or referral to alternative justice).

Collective battle against armed violence

Montréal has experienced an increase in armed violence on its territory. Preserving life and ensuring that people feel safe and have peace of mind where they live are at the heart of the SPVM's mission and its commitment to combat armed violence.

This criminal situation extends beyond the borders of Montréal's territory. Its recurrence highlights the importance of joining forces with governments, our colleagues from other police forces, citizens and our community partners. In sharing responsibility we can act in the interests of the community and win the battle – together.

In light of this vision of unity, SPVM management called on all possible agencies and resources in 2021 to provide the means to adapt to this challenging reality.



FIREARMS

	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
NUMBER OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON IN WHICH A FIREARM WAS PRESENT¹⁶	437	516	+
Homicides	5 (6) ¹⁷	17 (19)	+
Attempted murders	57 (78)	52 (71)	-
Firearm discharges	71	144	+
NUMBER OF FIREARMS RECOVERED	1,065	959	-
Firearms seized ¹⁸	744	628	-
Voluntarily surrendered firearms ¹⁹	321	331	+

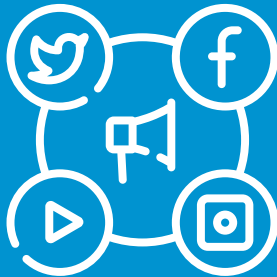
Source: M-IRIS, as of March 23, 2022.

¹⁶ These are crimes against the person (any type) where there is reference to presence or use of a firearm.

¹⁷ Number of events (number of victims).

¹⁸ "Firearms seized" includes the following categories: used as a weapon, seized with a warrant, seized without a warrant, preventive seizure, evidence, recovered, found and abandoned.

¹⁹ "Voluntarily surrendered firearms" includes the following categories: amnesty, voluntary surrender/relinquishment and handover by a citizen.



Social media is playing an increasingly important role in firearms investigations. In 2021, there was a **68%** surge in such cases handled by our cyber investigation unit.

Crimes against the person involving the presence or use of a firearm rose by 15.3% in 2021.

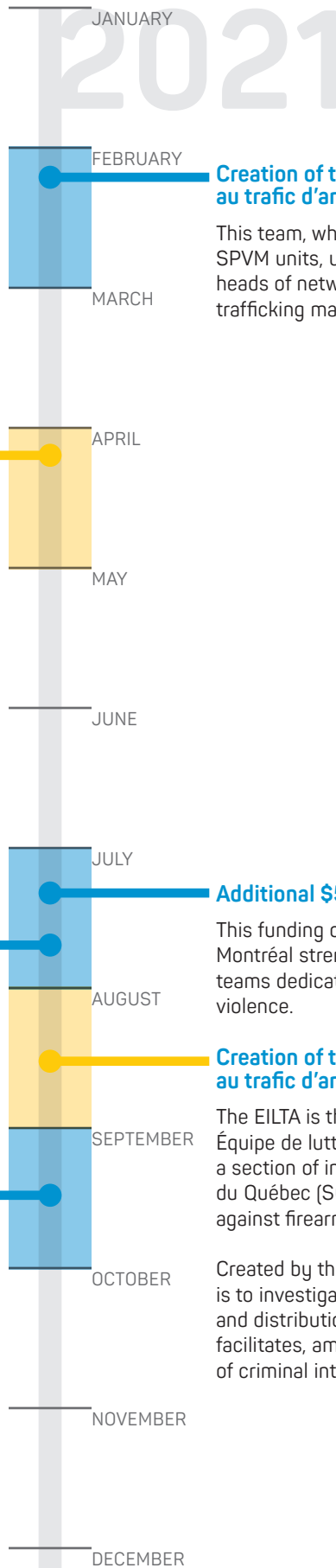
Homicides involving the presence or use of a firearm as well as firearm discharges were up significantly. Attempted murders involving the presence or use of a firearm dropped.

The increase in firearm discharges may be related to an upturn in calls for service involving gunshots. The volume of calls from the public on this topic increased by 30% between 2020 and 2021. Beyond an actual increase in these types of incidents, there is evidence that the public is also more likely to contact the SPVM when they hear gunshots, due to the outreach work of SPVM teams in the field.

The investigative teams of the four regional sections, narcotics and major crimes, as well as patrol officers and civilian personnel with special expertise or in a critical function (911), also contribute to the fight against gun violence.

Maintaining a sense of peace in Montréal mobilizes and rallies all staff!

SOME CONCERTED ACTIONS TO COUNTERACT GUN VIOLENCE



Creation of multisectoral firearms teams (EMAF)

The multisectoral firearms teams, commonly known as EMAFs, were created to provide Montrealers with an additional measure in the fight against armed violence. Their objective is to deal with firearms-related crimes (firearms discharges, attempted murders and firearms possession).

Deployment of the Stratégie intégrée en violence armée in Montréal

This strategy on armed violence brought together SPVM teams and external partners in the fight against armed violence to ensure that a sense of security was maintained.

Launch of operation CENTAURE

The SPVM closely contributes as a partner to the operation CENTAURE (Coordination des Efforts Nationaux sur le Trafic d'Armes, Unis dans la Répression et les Enquêtes), launched by the ministère de la Sécurité publique (MSP).

Creation of the Équipe de lutte au trafic d'armes à feu (ELTA)

This team, whose role complements other SPVM units, ultimately aims to arrest the heads of networks and to tackle the arms trafficking market.

Additional \$5.8 million of support

This funding obtained from the City of Montréal strengthened the capacity of the teams dedicated to the fight against armed violence.

Creation of the Équipe intégrée de lutte au trafic d'armes à feu (EILTA)

The EILTA is the result of the merger of the Équipe de lutte au trafic d'armes (ELTA) and a section of investigators from the Sûreté du Québec (SQ) specializing in the fight against firearms.

Created by the MSP, the team's mandate is to investigate the supply, importation and distribution of firearms. This integration facilitates, among other things, the sharing of criminal intelligence across police forces.

THE SPVM IS TUNED IN TO ITS ENVIRONMENT

For the past few years, the SPVM has set up several specialized joint teams that patrol the streets and build alliances with partners to take action against crime, in a concerted and complementary manner.

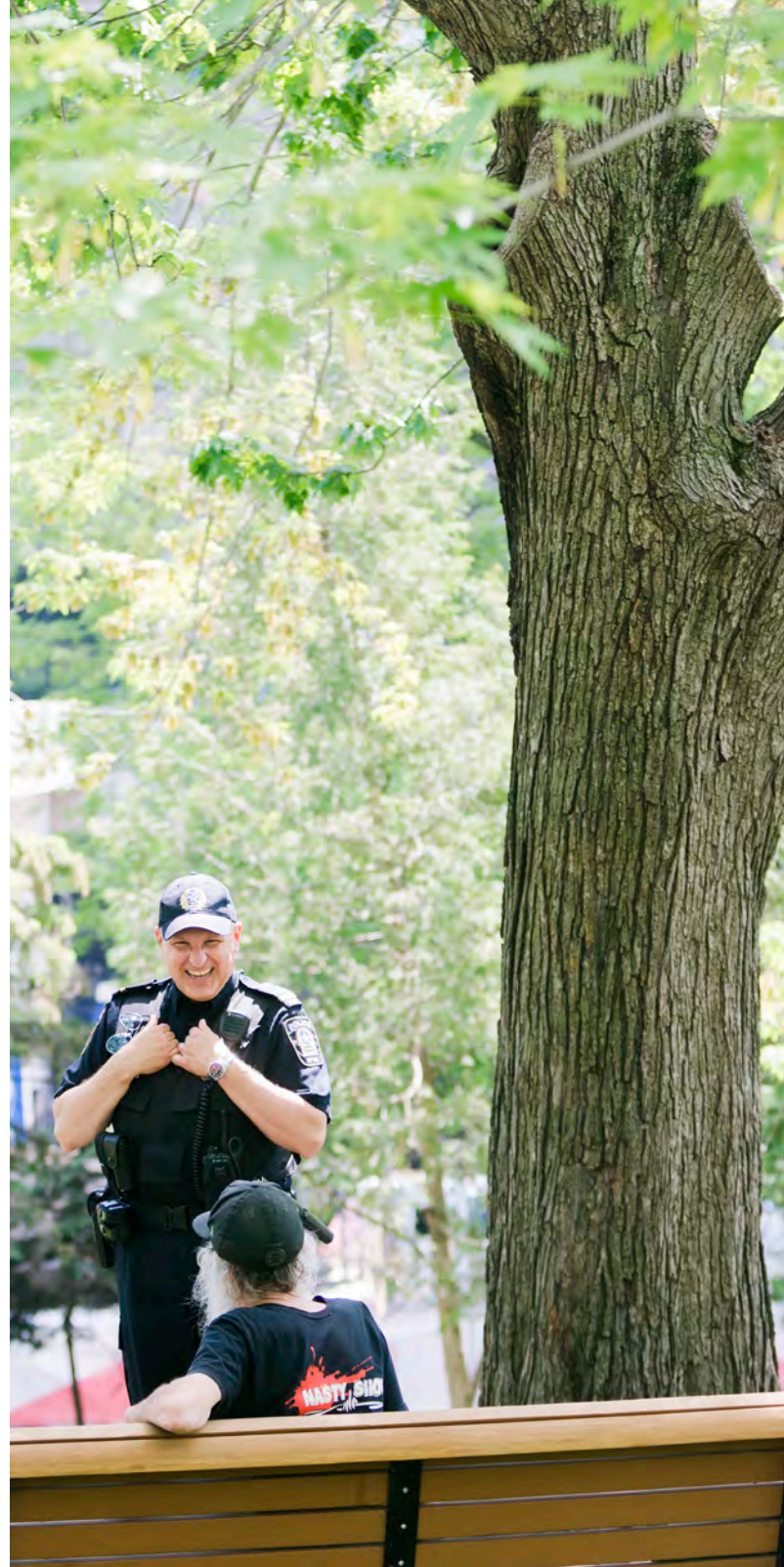
The ECCR: a new mobile team freed from responding to calls

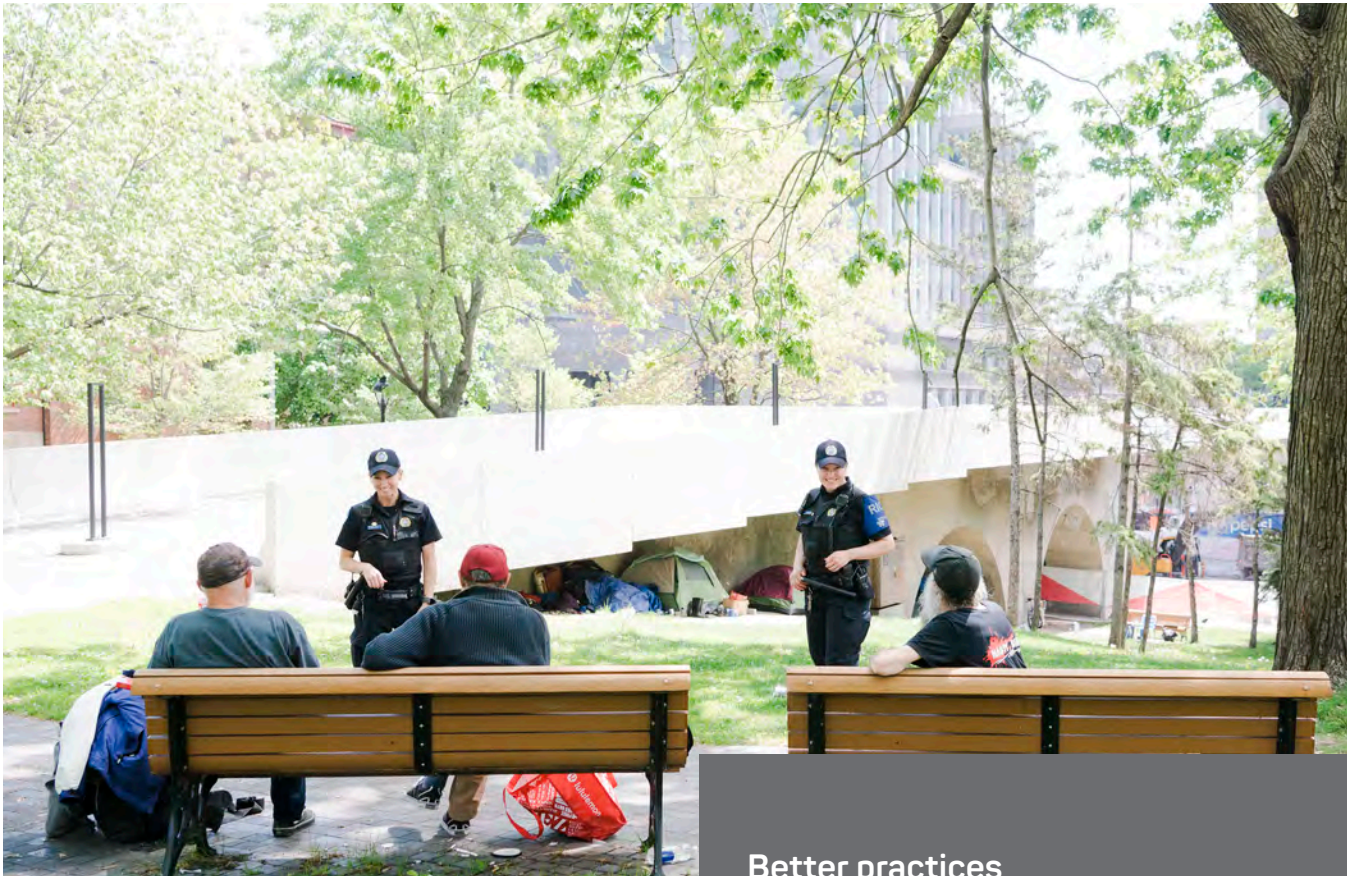
2021 was marked by the creation of the **Équipe de concertation communautaire et de rapprochement** (ECCR). This team is not responsible for responding to calls but is dedicated to dealing with community concerns. Its mandate is to meet with individuals and community organizations in order to find sustainable solutions to current and emerging urban security and social co-existence issues.

The ECCR builds bridges by identifying hindrances to community consultations and finding neighbourhood locations conducive to formal or informal discussions. During foot or hybrid patrols, police officers from the ECCR meet with people wherever they are, including shelters, parks, seniors' residences, metro stations and shopping centres.

The ECCR also provides an opportunity for police officers to develop a better understanding of diverse ethnocultural communities, to become familiar with the social fabric and to gain a clear picture of what is happening in neighbourhoods. Building and strengthening trust is the key to being proactive and to de-escalating tense situations. Citizens can in turn learn more about the work of police officers, their role, and their responsibilities, as well as the opportunities and limits of their interventions.

Since April 2021, the ECCR has been deployed in the downtown and northeast zones. In the spring of 2022, the team will serve the West Island, another distinct area of the Montréal territory.





The EMIC and its work to support the homeless

The **Équipe métro d'intervention et de concertation** (EMIC) patrols the entire metro system to offer support to the homeless and direct them to appropriate resources.

Composed of a social worker from the Société de développement social, a police officer from the SPVM and an inspector from the STM, in 2021 the team distinguished itself in several ways:

- 2021 Intersection Award of Excellence, Intersection Network, MSP
- Finalist for the 2021 Award of Excellence from the Institut d'administration publique du Québec (IAPQ)
- Canadian Urban Transit Association (CUTA) 2021 Safety and Security Award

These accolades clearly show the value of creating multidisciplinary teams!

Better practices

- The SPVM has taken note of the report of the Honourable Justice Louis Dionne's inquiry, in which it cooperated fully. Changes were and will be made to continue improving practices, particularly in the area of investigations.
- Fourteen meetings, facilitated by Frédéric Boisrond, sociologist and independent consultant at the SPVM, were held to discuss systemic racism and discrimination. Nearly 200 executive officers, civilian managers and supervisors attended.
- We are continuing our work related to police stops:
 - A new policy became effective in March 2021.
 - A team of coaches was deployed to ensure a common understanding.
 - A team of independent researchers received a second mandate to review the rationale for the discrepancies identified in previous work.

An innovative and unique hate crimes and incidents unit

The **Module des incidents et des crimes haineux** (MICH) was created in 2016 out of a joint desire by the SPVM and the Ville de Montréal to set up a specialized unit to deal exclusively with hate incidents and crimes across the city. The first team of its kind in Québec, the MICH is responsible for carrying out investigations as well as being committed to awareness and prevention.

The repercussions of the ongoing pandemic and the disruptions of international conflicts affect us all in Montréal. This is why the MICH is on the lookout for any event that may arise from these situations. The team meets with key players in the city’s various communities to gauge their sense of security. The MICH provides support, gives information sessions and offers them prevention tools.

HATE CRIMES OR INCIDENTS

Type of event	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
NUMBER OF HATE CRIMES RELATING TO	246	194	-
Ethnicity, national origin or skin colour	133	100	-
Language	2	0	-
Religion	70	69	-
Sex	7	4	-
Age	0	0	=
Mental or physical disability	0	0	=
Sexual orientation, identity or gender expression	19	18	-
Other similar factors (political, ideological)	15	3	-
NUMBER OF HATE INCIDENTS RELATING TO	115	104	-
Ethnicity, national origin or skin colour	60	51	-
Language	0	1	+
Religion	32	40	+
Sex	10	3	-
Age	0	1	+
Mental or physical disability	0	0	=
Sexual orientation, identity or gender expression	4	7	+
Other similar factors (political, ideological)	9	1	-

A total of 71,529 crimes against the person and against property were reported to the SPVM in 2021 (See **Criminality variation** table). Of these **crimes**, nearly 200 were hate-related. In addition, 104 **incidents** reported to the SPVM were hate-related.

This low number of cases is unfortunately not surprising since it is possible that victims or witnesses of hate crimes or incidents do not dare to report them to the police. Notwithstanding their seriousness, the denunciation of these crimes or incidents, as well as vigilance, are practices to be encouraged.

If you are a victim or witness of a hate crime or incident, resources are available to help you. To report:

- a hate crime, call 911 or go to a PDQ.
- a hate incident, you can also go to a PDQ or complete an **Online police report**.



Definitions

Hate crime:

- This is a **CRIMINAL** offence.
- According to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a hate crime is a criminal offence motivated or suspected to be motivated by hate based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, gender identity, expression or sexual orientation or any other similar factor.

Hate incident:

- This is **NOT A CRIMINAL** offence.
- This act could affect the sense of safety of a person or an identifiable group of people who, given the context, may be perceived as such because of national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, gender, age, sexual orientation or gender identity or expression, or any other similar factor, or disability.



OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

The SPVM carries out more than one million interventions annually, whether in response to an emergency call to 911 or initiated by police officers. In addition, the SPVM is present to ensure the safety of citizens during the many public events that take place in the territory of Montréal (close to 2,000 crowd control services in 2021). Police officers have a set of tools they can use as needed during individual interventions or in crowd management.

These tools are specific to each situation and differ depending on the nature of the intervention.

USE OF INTERMEDIATE WEAPONS BY POLICE OFFICERS

	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
PEPPER SPRAY	277	289	+
TELESCOPIC BATON	79	63	-
TASER	351	465	+
Demonstration	296	397	+
Projection	52	65	+
Contact	3	3	=
INTERMEDIATE IMPACT PROJECTILE WEAPON	23	46	+
CHEMICAL IRRITANT			
Number of events	7	24	+
Number of uses	56	191	+

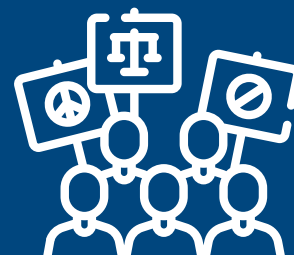
After 2020 which is a difficult year to compare, the number of uses of intermediate weapons by police officers in 2021 returned to similar levels to previous years. For example, the number of uses of pepper spray increased in 2021, but dropped in comparison to previous years. The use of tasers slightly increased in comparison to previous years. The increase is mainly due to the “demonstration” mode (displaying the weapon without making contact with the targeted individual).

Chemical irritant use was up in 2021 compared to 2020. COVID-19-related lockdowns impacted the settings and types of gatherings. Gatherings in 2021 included those related to demonstrations, various international events, the Stanley Cup playoffs, and Québec’s National Holiday. Over 80% of the uses of chemical irritants resulted from these events. Their use was determined by the situation and in response to a crowd with active, aggressive or violent behaviour. Moreover, the average number of uses per event is stable over the years.

The SPVM’s approach to the use of intermediate weapons

The SPVM focuses on communication, mediation and safety supervision in all situations in which it intervenes, from individual intervention to crowd management. If the SPVM uses force, it does so within established frameworks and standards of use, including those of the province and the École nationale de police du Québec (ENPQ).

The main objective in managing demonstrations or popular gatherings is to ensure and respect the public’s free right to express itself without compromising public safety or damaging public or private property.



USE OF FIREARMS BY POLICE OFFICERS

	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
NUMBER OF EVENTS²⁰	5	1	-
Injured persons	3	0	-
Deceased persons	2	1	-

COMPILATION OF THE NUMBER OF CROWD CONTROL SERVICES

	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
Demonstrations	549	520	-
Other types of crowd control	1,064	1,306	+
TOTAL OF CROWD CONTROL SERVICES	1,613	1,826	+

Definitions of crowd control services

Holding a large-scale event or demonstration involves the deployment of a police operation in which the right balance must be maintained between respecting the rights and freedoms of the individual in our democratic society and ensuring peace and order in our urban spaces.

Crowd control services are classified into three main categories:

- **Local crowd control:** These are local events, such as block parties, small gatherings, etc., that can be staffed by a PDQ.
- **Local crowd control with corporate support:** These are events that can be managed locally, but with the assistance of additional PDQ units or units such as specialized support and intervention groups, traffic or bicycle units.
- **Corporate crowd control:** These are large-scale events, such as fireworks, the Grand Prix and demonstrations that require the planning and management of crowd control by a corporate unit, the Operational Planning Department. These events are then coordinated in collaboration with several SPVM units and partners from the Centre de commandement et de traitement de l'information.



²⁰ When a citizen or suspect is injured during a police intervention, the case is investigated by the Bureau des enquêtes indépendantes.

Police presence during the National Hockey League playoffs - Go Habs Go!

The deployment and implementation of 22 corporate crowd control services during the Stanley Cup series ensured the safety and peace of mind of all citizens, merchants and fans who gathered in various locations throughout the territory for the occasion.

In 2021, the management of security services linked to the playoffs represents more than 45% of the total bill for the costs of all public events.



POLICE PURSUITS OF VEHICLES

	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
NUMBER OF POLICE PURSUITS	26	22	-
NUMBER OF DEATHS RELATED TO A POLICE PURSUIT	0	0	=
NUMBER OF INJURED RELATED TO A POLICE PURSUIT	3	1	-
Suspects	1	0	-
Police	2	1	-
Citizens	0	0	=
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS RELATED TO A POLICE PURSUIT	13	6	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING A SPVM VEHICLE	4	3	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING A SUSPECT'S VEHICLE	13	3	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING A CITIZEN'S VEHICLE OR A PEDESTRIAN	7	0	-

HIGHWAY SAFETY AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

The effects of the pandemic on road traffic were direct and immediate:

- Decrease in the flow of vehicles
- Increase in the speed of motorists on streets that became deserted
- Rise in number of pedestrians on public roads, parks and pedestrian streets

Although the 2021 road report is positive overall, except for collisions involving cyclists, the SPVM intends to maintain its efforts to prevent and suppress reckless behaviour in two areas:

- The necessary co-existence of all road users
- The fight against the factors that contribute to accidents, i.e. speeding and the failure of motorists to yield the right of way



TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Offences	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
DANGEROUS DRIVING			
Dangerous driving causing death	1	3	+
Dangerous driving causing bodily harm	15	14	-
Dangerous driving of a motor vehicle	82	143	+
SUBTOTAL	98	160	+
HIT AND RUN²¹			
Criminal Code	4,371	4,634	+
Highway Safety Code	294	293	-
SUBTOTAL	4,665	4,927	+
IMPAIRED DRIVING			
Impaired driving causing death	0	1	+
Impaired driving causing bodily harm	20	18	-
Impaired driving	1,259	1,124	-
SUBTOTAL	1,279	1,143	-
DRIVING A MOTOR VEHICLE WHEN PROHIBITED			
Criminal Code	101	101	=
SUBTOTAL	101	101	=
OVERALL TOTAL	6,143	6,331	+

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2022.

²¹ Police rarely produce reports of a hit-and-run accident without a suspect, witness or evidence. Since December 2018, the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ) has been offering the public various options to prove that they communicated with a police force. The December 2019 change in focus and the move to 9000 codes in the Police Information Module (PIM) explain the significant change in statistics starting in 2019. As a result, a number of hit-and-run offences that were previously under the Highway Safety Code are now included in the category associated with the Criminal Code. On the other hand, a hit-and-run without any investigative evidence is no longer counted.



TRAFFIC TICKETS ISSUED BY REGION

Offences	West	South	North	East	Other ²²	Total SPVM
Moving offences	63,268	31,264	54,467	33,843	26,556	209,398
Speed offences	13,799	3,790	8,981	8,656	27,132	62,358
Parking offences (issued by police officers)	22,049	35,735	35,704	20,903	8,428	122,819
TOTAL	99,116	70,789	99,152	63,402	62,116	394,575

Source: Système d'émission de constats informatisés (SECI) as of February 17, 2022.

LICENSE PLATE RECOGNITION SYSTEM

Statements of offence issued	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
OFFENCES RELATING TO VEHICLE REGISTRATION	1,557	3,254	+
Vehicle not registered in the owner's name	5	2	-
Registration fee not paid by the due date	1,112	1,939	+
Registration fee not paid following expiration	92	259	+
Prohibited from driving	348	1,054	+
OFFENCES CONCERNING DRIVER'S LICENCE	515	1,446	+
Failure to hold a driver's licence of the appropriate class	42	78	+
Unpaid licence	213	549	+
Penalty - unpaid fine or other sanction (except Criminal Code and demerit points)	240	734	+
Penalty (Criminal Code)	2	7	+
Penalty (demerit points)	18	78	+
OTHER OFFENCES	533	1,113	+
TOTAL	2,605	5,813	+

²² These are tickets issued by police officers from units other than the PDQ (Section de la sécurité routière, Section support et interventions spécialisées, Motorcyclists, etc.).

TRAFFIC TICKETS ISSUED TO CYCLISTS AND PEDESTRIANS

	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
Cyclists	5,296	7,012	+
Pedestrians	8,761	7,786	-
TOTAL	14,057	14,798	+

Source: SAAQ. Final 2021 data confirmed on March 21, 2022.

COMPARISON OF COLLISIONS BY SEVERITY

Type of collisions	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
Number of fatal collisions (number of deaths)	29 (30)	25 (25)	-
Number of collisions involving serious injuries	136	106	-
Number of collisions involving minor injuries	3,006	4,060	+
Number of collisions involving property damage	10,100	10,036	-
TOTAL	13,271	14,227	+

Source: SAAQ. Final 2021 data confirmed on March 21, 2022.

COMPARISON OF COLLISIONS BY SEVERITY - CYCLISTS

Type of collisions	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
Number of fatal collisions (number of deaths)	1 (1)	5 (5)	+
Number of collisions involving serious injury (number of injured)	22 (21)	23 (23)	+
Number of collisions involving minor injuries (number of injured)	445 (442)	574 (577)	+
TOTAL	468 (464)	602 (605)	+

Source: SAAQ. Final 2021 data confirmed on March 21, 2022.

COMPARISON OF COLLISIONS BY SEVERITY - PEDESTRIANS

Type of collisions	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
Number of fatal collisions (number of deaths)	18 (18)	11 (11)	-
Number of collisions involving serious injuries (number of injured)	52 (51)	40 (46)	-
Number of collisions involving minor injuries (number of injured)	635 (655)	756 (767)	+
TOTAL	705 (724)	807 (824)	+

Source: SAAQ. Final 2021 data confirmed on March 21, 2022.

ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS

REQUESTS FOR ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Origin of the requests	2021
Citizens, lawyers and journalists	3,755
Insurance companies	2,859
Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)	105
Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la jeunesse (CDPDJ)	27
Parole Board of Canada (PBC)	136
Director of Youth Protection (DYP)	511
Compensation for the Victims of Crime Initiative (VCI)	50
Police force	200
Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ)	139
Correctional Service Canada (CSC)	164
Requests from internal partners (CM, SIM, VDM and other associated cities)	84
Subpoenas (TAL, IVAC, MSS)	63
Other agencies (RBQ, RRQ, SCQ, US, etc.)	93
TOTAL	8,186

Types of requests	2021
Documents containing personal information	7,971
Administrative documents	215
TOTAL	8,186

FILES PROCESSED BY THE BUREAU DU SERVICE AUX CITOYENS

Number of files opened	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
Complaints	2,434	2,425	-
Comments and compliments	923	1,098	+
Requests for information	1,165	1,110	-
TOTAL	4,522	4,633	+

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Number of accidents ²³	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
Police	229	341	+
Civilian employees	45	16	-
TOTAL	274	357	+

²³ The data may fluctuate depending on the date when the data are extracted. For instance, they may vary if there are legal challenges or an onset of injuries over time.

POLICE ACT

ALLEGATIONS OF A CRIMINAL OFFENCE²⁴

	2020 (to December 31, 2020)	2020 (to December 31, 2021)	2021 (to December 31, 2021)
TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES OPENED	110	114	190
NUMBER OF CASES IN PROCESS	46	14	72
NUMBER OF CASES CLOSED	64	100	118
Investigations with charges laid (MEA) (SPVM police officers)	3	6	1
MEA investigations (police officers other than SPVM)	1	0	0
SMA investigations without charges / inactive / unfounded (SPVM police officers)	45	77	65
SMA investigations / inactive / unfounded (police officers other than SPVM)	10	11	45
SMA investigations / inactive / unfounded (unknown person)	3	3	2
MEA investigations (persons not subject to the <i>Police Act</i>)	0	0	0
EA investigations / inactive / unfounded (persons not subject to the <i>Police Act</i>)	2	3	5
CASES COMPLETED THROUGH THE JUDICIAL PROCESS			
SPVM police officers found guilty	0	0	0
SPVM police officers found not guilty	1	5	1
Police officers not from SPVM found guilty	0	0	0
Police officers not from SPVM found not guilty	0	0	0
Individuals other than police officers found guilty	0	0	0
Individuals other than police officers found not guilty	0	0	0
CASES HANDLED BY CATEGORY OF PERSON			
Case involving an SPVM police officer	3	2	1
Case involving a police officer other than SPVM	13	15	60
Case involving an unknown person	10	4	3
Case involving a person not subject to the <i>Police Act</i>	2	3	7
Case involving a police officer from the SPVM who is under investigation by another police force	82	90	119

Note: Criminal allegation files were officially transferred to the SQ on March 22, 2017. Since then, the SQ has continued to handle criminal files.

²⁴ The statistics are updated based on the year the file was opened.

BY-LAW RESPECTING THE INTERNAL DISCIPLINE OF SPVM POLICE OFFICERS

	2020 (to December 31, 2020)	2020 (to December 31, 2021)	2021 (to December 31, 2021)
NUMBER OF DISCIPLINARY CASES OPENED²⁵	64	72	59
Number of cases in process or pending	25	16	15
Number of cases awaiting a hearing	4	1	4
Number of cases closed	35	66	46
Unfounded	7	17	5
SMA: by management	3	7	5
SMA: section 14	0	5	6
SMA	0	3	0
SMA: loss of jurisdiction	1	1	3
SMA: prescription (section 16)	0	0	1
MEA: management (section 17)	23	32	27
MEA: prosecuting officer (SAI)	1	1	0
Inactive	0	0	0
NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED IN OPEN DISCIPLINARY CASES	84	83	66
SANCTIONS RELATED TO CLOSED MEA CASES			
Number of reprimands	22	24	15
Number of disciplinary suspension days	113	113	26
Number of disciplinary transfers	0	0	0
Number of demotions	0	0	0
Number of dismissals	0	0	0
NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF PENALTIES	12	12	18
Number of requests granted	11	11	15
Number of requests partially granted	0	0	0
Number of requests denied or deferred	1	1	3

²⁵ In 2020, 8 disciplinary cases with criminal allegations were processed since the publication of the last annual report. The statistics are updated according to the year the case was opened.

APPLICATION OF SECTION 119²⁶ OF THE *POLICE ACT*

	2020 (to December 31, 2020)	2020 (to December 31, 2021)	2021 (to December 31, 2021)
NUMBER OF CASES OPENED²⁷	2	2	1
Number of closed cases	0	1	1
Number of cases resulting in disciplinary suspension (number of days)	0	75	73
Number of dismissals	0	0	0
Number of losses of jurisdiction	0	0	0
Number of cases pending (appeals) or deferred	2	1	0

ETHICS²⁸ AND BUREAU DES ENQUÊTES INDÉPENDANTES²⁹

	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
ETHICS			
Number of complaints received by the Commissaire à la déontologie policière	793	652	-
BUREAU DES ENQUÊTES INDÉPENDANTES			
Files opened	11	11	=

For additional information, please refer to the publications of the [Commissaire à la déontologie policière](#) and the [Bureau des enquêtes indépendantes](#).

²⁶ First paragraph, section 119, *Police Act*: Any police officer or special constable who is found guilty, in any place, of an act or omission shall, once the judgment has become *res judicata*, be automatically dismissed.

Second paragraph: A disciplinary sanction of dismissal must, once the judgment concerned has become *res judicata*, be imposed on any police officer or special constable who is found guilty, in any place, of such an act or omission punishable on summary conviction or by indictment, unless the police officer or special constable shows that specific circumstances justify another sanction.

²⁷ No files opened under the first paragraph.

²⁸ Since 2018, the statistics have come from the Commissaire à la déontologie policière.

²⁹ Since 2017, the statistics have come from the Bureau des enquêtes indépendantes.

ORGAN DONATION AND SPVM STAFF

The combined efforts of the 130 volunteer police officers and civilian employees of the SPVM on behalf of this cause are truly outstanding and entirely in keeping with the SPVM’s mission to protect life!

In addition to being involved with organ transports and assisting medical teams, volunteers for the Canadian Organ and Tissue Donors Association (CODA) helped raise organ donation awareness by supporting partners such as Transplant Québec and the Chaîne de vie organization.

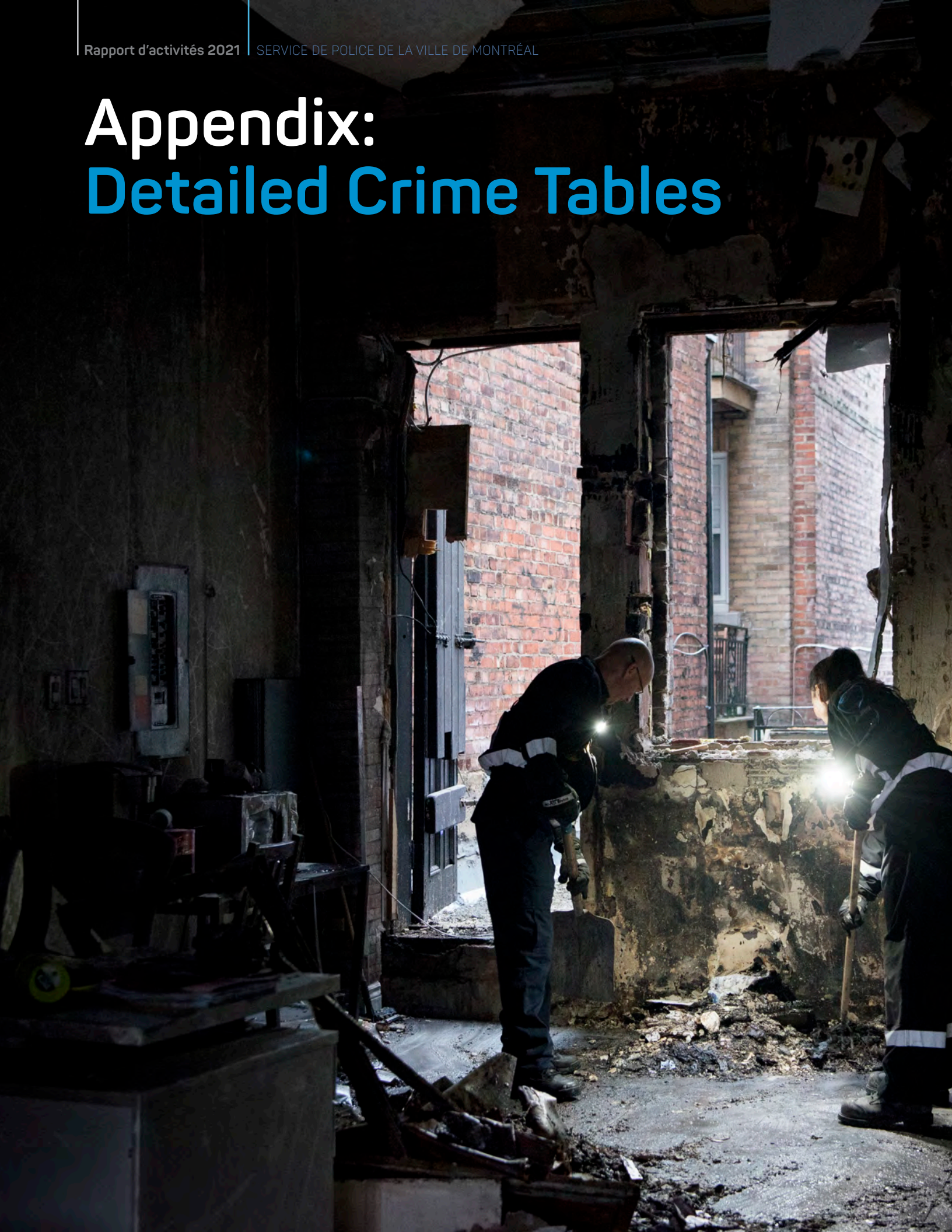
Despite the health restrictions in 2021, the volunteers willingly participated in the Chaîne de vie challenge to support organ donation awareness in high schools. They also represented the SPVM at the annual CODA ceremony in Sherbrooke to pay tribute to donors and their families. This was a very significant way to support the bereaved families who had agreed to help life continue for others.

SPVM CONTRIBUTION TO THE CANADIAN ORGAN AND TISSUE DONORS ASSOCIATION (CODA)

	2020	2021	Variation 2020/2021
Transport of organs and medical teams	251	247	-
Number of police volunteers	142	130	-



Appendix: Detailed Crime Tables



CRIMES BY MONTH

Offences	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON													
Homicides	3	3	2	0	2	0	3	4	7	5	2	5	36
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attempted murders	9	6	12	4	7	9	19	26	18	12	8	9	139
Assaults	859	831	1,039	1,094	1,274	1,433	1,369	1,430	1,250	1,316	1,181	1,157	14,233
Sexual assaults	162	174	191	191	193	180	191	226	218	221	226	192	2,365
Robberies	140	127	166	128	179	184	162	187	229	218	203	179	2,102
Other offences against the person	407	412	577	545	560	617	502	548	508	514	520	543	6,253
SUBTOTAL	1,580	1,553	1,987	1,962	2,215	2,424	2,246	2,421	2,230	2,286	2,140	2,085	25,129
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY													
Arson	21	10	18	42	42	31	31	43	44	33	44	24	383
Breaking and entering	355	276	337	387	407	390	441	519	543	521	496	400	5,072
Motor vehicle theft	340	245	375	404	473	597	661	697	642	733	664	696	6,527
Petty larceny	1,194	1,095	1,311	1,313	1,647	1,722	1,842	1,795	1,950	1,801	1,972	1,831	19,473
Possession of stolen goods	35	30	39	27	47	47	45	69	36	56	56	43	530
Fraud	775	814	830	749	768	697	604	666	733	648	700	634	8,618
Mischief	314	279	411	519	497	548	577	606	555	598	502	391	5,797
SUBTOTAL	3,034	2,749	3,321	3,441	3,881	4,032	4,201	4,395	4,503	4,390	4,434	4,019	46,400
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE													
Firearm offences	23	22	38	26	40	30	31	27	30	46	33	30	376
Offences against the administration of law and justice	429	383	466	465	580	495	500	498	451	452	415	419	5,553
Other offences	98	57	95	92	147	132	107	130	141	98	107	85	1,289
SUBTOTAL	550	462	599	583	767	657	638	655	622	596	555	534	7,218
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES													
	5,164	4,764	5,907	5,986	6,863	7,113	7,085	7,471	7,355	7,272	7,129	6,638	78,747
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS													
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	142	125	155	151	150	146	151	157	138	166	124	78	1,683
Federal law infractions	33	68	95	52	57	67	58	45	46	11	15	10	557
Provincial law infractions	1,305	1,135	1,103	1,329	958	89	73	56	97	170	103	82	6,500
Municipal by-laws	317	342	458	522	690	1,076	1,031	922	696	604	416	359	7,433
SUBTOTAL	1,797	1,670	1,811	2,054	1,855	1,378	1,313	1,180	977	951	658	529	16,173
OVERALL TOTAL	6,961	6,434	7,718	8,040	8,718	8,491	8,398	8,651	8,332	8,223	7,787	7,167	94,920

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2022.

CRIMES BY REGION

Offences	West	South	North	East	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicides	8	7	6	15	36
Other offences resulting in death	1	0	0	0	1
Attempted murders	22	42	40	35	139
Assaults	3,749	3,362	3,691	3,431	14,233
Sexual assaults	604	542	532	687	2,365
Robberies	477	529	543	553	2,102
Other offences against the person	1,649	1,309	1,550	1,745	6,253
SUBTOTAL	6,510	5,791	6,362	6,466	25,129
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Arson	91	91	92	109	383
Breaking and entering	1,169	1,296	1,397	1,210	5,072
Motor vehicle theft	2,096	676	1,653	2,102	6,527
Petty larceny	4,784	5,249	5,151	4,289	19,473
Possession of stolen goods	97	172	151	110	530
Fraud	2,324	1,480	2,600	2,214	8,618
Mischief	1,298	1,818	1,410	1,271	5,797
SUBTOTAL	11,859	10,782	12,454	11,305	46,400
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE					
Firearm offences	98	92	73	113	376
Offences against the administration of law and justice	1,181	1,914	1,232	1,226	5,553
Other offences	224	599	185	281	1,289
SUBTOTAL	1,503	2,605	1,490	1,620	7,218
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	19,872	19,178	20,306	19,391	78,747
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS					
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	345	594	308	436	1,683
Federal law infractions	273	103	113	68	557
Provincial law infractions	1,457	1,805	1,843	1,395	6,500
Municipal by-laws	980	3,352	2,184	917	7,433
SUBTOTAL	3,055	5,854	4,448	2,816	16,173
OVERALL TOTAL	22,927	25,032	24,754	22,207	94,920

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2022.

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | WEST REGION

Offences	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	13	26	55 ³⁰	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON											
Homicides	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	0	8
Other offences resulting in death	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attempted murders	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	3	9	0	22
Assault	97	403	136	276	448	441	612	552	778	6	3,749
Sexual assaults	25	76	27	51	83	45	82	95	120	0	604
Robberies	15	39	15	34	91	50	65	42	125	1	477
Other offences against the person	60	164	80	111	158	212	274	254	324	12	1,649
SUBTOTAL	197	683	258	472	783	750	1,041	949	1,358	19	6,510
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY											
Arson	4	10	2	3	17	15	14	8	18	0	91
Breaking and entering	75	117	52	110	171	102	143	152	246	1	1,169
Motor vehicle theft	89	105	112	246	494	127	276	243	402	2	2,096
Petty larceny	214	270	169	418	674	388	732	625	1,253	41	4,784
Possession of stolen goods	6	7	0	13	14	7	21	11	18	0	97
Fraud	131	218	108	191	323	216	307	284	542	4	2,324
Mischief	38	112	47	110	150	125	230	171	309	6	1,298
SUBTOTAL	557	839	490	1,091	1,843	980	1,723	1,494	2,788	54	11,859
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE											
Firearm offences	0	9	0	5	13	4	9	5	17	36	98
Offences against the administration of law and justice	24	91	25	55	81	155	284	155	300	11	1,181
Other offences	10	12	17	17	58	21	25	32	31	1	224
SUBTOTAL	34	112	42	77	152	180	318	192	348	48	1,503
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	788	1,634	790	1,640	2,778	1,910	3,082	2,635	4,494	121	19,872
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS											
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	12	27	7	17	36	46	67	39	92	2	345
Federal law infractions	28	19	5	34	11	34	28	14	83	17	273
Provincial law infractions	27	112	21	65	146	227	280	172	385	22	1,457
Municipal by-laws	25	96	27	90	54	117	205	127	239	0	980
SUBTOTAL	92	254	60	206	247	424	580	352	799	41	3,055
OVERALL TOTAL	880	1,888	850	1,846	3,025	2,334	3,662	2,987	5,293	162	22,927

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2022.

30 55: Airport Unit.

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | SOUTH REGION

Offences	12	15	16	20	21	22	50 ³¹	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON								
Homicides	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	7
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murders	4	7	2	9	6	11	3	42
Assaults	351	586	453	619	669	405	279	3,362
Sexual assaults	45	121	89	97	107	54	29	542
Robberies	46	77	52	72	150	80	52	529
Other offences against the person	91	268	224	184	269	194	79	1,309
SUBTOTAL	538	1,061	821	982	1,202	745	442	5,791
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY								
Arson	5	19	5	15	22	18	7	91
Breaking and entering	128	298	177	202	246	229	16	1,296
Motor vehicle theft	67	189	91	108	129	92	0	676
Petty larceny	538	737	651	1,222	1,312	702	87	5,249
Possession of stolen goods	11	32	28	13	36	48	4	172
Fraud	166	238	292	315	235	228	6	1,480
Mischief	140	263	150	374	353	194	344	1,818
SUBTOTAL	1,055	1,776	1,394	2,249	2,333	1,511	464	10,782
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE								
Firearm offences	7	13	6	17	31	12	6	92
Offences against the administration of law and justice	82	243	152	242	864	230	101	1,914
Other offences	15	19	24	324	175	19	23	599
SUBTOTAL	104	275	182	583	1,070	261	130	2,605
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES								
	1,697	3,112	2,397	3,814	4,605	2,517	1,036	19,178
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS								
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	36	70	38	80	271	80	19	594
Federal law infractions	10	6	9	19	50	8	1	103
Provincial law infractions	81	232	205	386	548	227	126	1,805
Municipal by-laws	142	296	188	600	1,434	316	376	3,352
SUBTOTAL	269	604	440	1,085	2,303	631	522	5,854
OVERALL TOTAL	1,966	3,716	2,837	4,899	6,908	3,148	1,558	25,032

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2022.

31 50: Metro Unit.

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | NORTH REGION

Offences	10	27	30	31	33	35	38	44	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON									
Homicides	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	6
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murders	8	3	18	1	1	0	6	3	40
Assaults	298	435	445	370	250	337	959	597	3,691
Sexual assaults	39	84	84	52	26	46	110	91	532
Robberies	56	60	55	51	39	54	148	80	543
Other offences against the person	126	223	168	170	115	139	347	262	1,550
SUBTOTAL	527	805	771	645	432	576	1,573	1,033	6,362
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY									
Arson	6	11	13	13	1	9	25	14	92
Breaking and entering	88	191	100	123	58	156	493	188	1,397
Motor vehicle theft	225	331	241	155	101	121	215	264	1,653
Petty larceny	424	632	544	503	263	502	1,400	883	5,151
Possession of stolen goods	8	23	28	14	7	20	31	20	151
Fraud	217	449	243	318	89	308	541	435	2,600
Mischief	93	160	183	134	73	157	374	236	1,410
SUBTOTAL	1,061	1,797	1,352	1,260	592	1,273	3,079	2,040	12,454
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE									
Firearm offences	7	7	12	10	2	11	17	7	73
Offences against the administration of law and justice	53	143	139	103	56	219	316	203	1,232
Other offences	11	18	12	19	9	24	49	43	185
SUBTOTAL	71	168	163	132	67	254	382	253	1,490
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	1,659	2,770	2,286	2,037	1,091	2,103	5,034	3,326	20,306
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS									
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	13	52	35	26	19	26	73	64	308
Federal law infractions	7	13	14	5	10	15	43	6	113
Provincial law infractions	130	190	168	136	107	215	694	203	1,843
Municipal by-laws	54	162	151	149	84	150	1,170	264	2,184
SUBTOTAL	204	417	368	316	220	406	1,980	537	4,448
OVERALL TOTAL	1,863	3,187	2,654	2,353	1,311	2,509	7,014	3,863	24,754

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2022.

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | EAST REGION

Offences	23	39	42	45	46	48	49	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON								
Homicides	1	4	4	4	2	0	0	15
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murders	0	8	10	11	3	0	3	35
Assaults	437	1,005	443	257	251	684	354	3,431
Sexual assaults	83	112	53	51	48	125	215	687
Robberies	64	104	77	38	64	137	69	553
Other offences against the person	194	383	234	158	133	389	254	1,745
SUBTOTAL	779	1,616	821	519	501	1,335	895	6,466
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY								
Arson	17	22	18	7	7	24	14	109
Breaking and entering	320	202	172	70	80	230	136	1,210
Motor vehicle theft	124	381	418	215	309	419	236	2,102
Petty larceny	773	755	657	263	507	878	456	4,289
Possession of stolen goods	29	27	9	6	5	23	11	110
Fraud	253	320	461	261	231	424	264	2,214
Mischief	219	226	168	109	118	271	160	1,271
SUBTOTAL	1,735	1,933	1,903	931	1,257	2,269	1,277	11,305
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE								
Firearm offences	8	37	20	11	5	11	21	113
Offences against the administration of law and justice	258	326	126	57	42	294	123	1,226
Other offences	20	26	30	7	14	28	156	281
SUBTOTAL	286	389	176	75	61	333	300	1,620
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES								
	2,800	3,938	2,900	1,525	1,819	3,937	2,472	19,391
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS								
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	54	97	69	21	14	85	96	436
Federal law infractions	12	10	3	10	1	10	22	68
Provincial law infractions	266	318	202	108	53	194	254	1,395
Municipal by-laws	235	288	89	18	27	186	74	917
SUBTOTAL	567	713	363	157	95	475	446	2,816
OVERALL TOTAL	3,367	4,651	3,263	1,682	1,914	4,412	2,918	22,207

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2022.

2021 Activity REPORT

SERVICE DE POLICE DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL



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