



2025



Service de police de la Ville de Montréal

Annual Review



Annual Review 2025

This annual review provides an overview of police activities carried out by the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM). All information presented here covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025.

Acknowledgements

The Annual Review Committee would like to thank the staff from all of the SPVM units who contributed to collecting data and transmitting information for the production of this edition.

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Interactive browsing

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Dimitrios Beis

HEAD OF PUBLIC SECURITY AND PREVENTION
ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF VILLE
DE MONTRÉAL

Message from the Head of Public Security and Prevention on the Executive Committee of Ville de Montréal

Public safety is a top priority for the City of Montréal. In this respect, the municipal administration implements long-term initiatives aimed at increasing safety in all neighbourhoods and ensuring safe living environments for all Montréal residents.

Our administration is committed to continuing its investments to ensure that the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal has all the resources needed to fulfil its mission and to help Montréal remain one of the safest major cities in North America.

The SPVM, under the leadership of Fady Dagher, deploys an urban safety strategy focusing on prevention, dialogue and bridge-building with communities, as well as targeted police operations to fight crime.

In a changing social context marked particularly by rising homelessness and mental health issues, the City of Montréal and the SPVM are continually adapting their strategies to respond as effectively as possible to realities on the ground. Priority is given to a coordinated, humane and balanced approach, with an emphasis on cooperation between police services, community organizations and institutional partners.

Police operations aim to ensure the safety and well-being of the whole population, while directing vulnerable individuals towards appropriate resources and promoting solutions that respect everyone's rights.

Accordingly, on behalf of the City of Montréal and all Montréal residents, I wish to express my deep gratitude for the essential work performed every day by the police officers and civilian staff at the SPVM. Their unwavering commitment in a complex and evolving environment is worthy of our full recognition.



Fady Dagher

DIRECTOR OF THE SERVICE DE POLICE
DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL

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

In 2025, your police force carried out impactful projects, implemented innovative and humane community initiatives, and achieved significant results in major investigations. Our efforts over the last three years to address staffing needs have been successful and we are now better equipped to act. We have kept the safety and well-being of citizens at the forefront of our thinking and actions in all circumstances and we will continue to do so. We have worked every day to strengthen this bond of trust with all the communities we protect and serve, in order to maintain our legitimacy and contribute over the long term to a safe, inclusive and respectful environment.

Over the past year, the SPVM took part in historic crime-fighting raids as part of Project Alliance, one of the largest joint investigations targeting organized crime in recent decades. These raids helped shed light on several murders and attempted murders. In addition, the homicide clearance rate once again reached 81% this year, including eight previously unsolved cases. Similarly, gun violence has declined significantly, falling by 52% since 2021. Violent crime targeting businesses remained a concern. The relentless work of our units led to several waves of arrests. The SPVM is firmly committed to combating this type of crime and will continue to apply pressure by joining forces with other police organizations to increase its operational capacity.

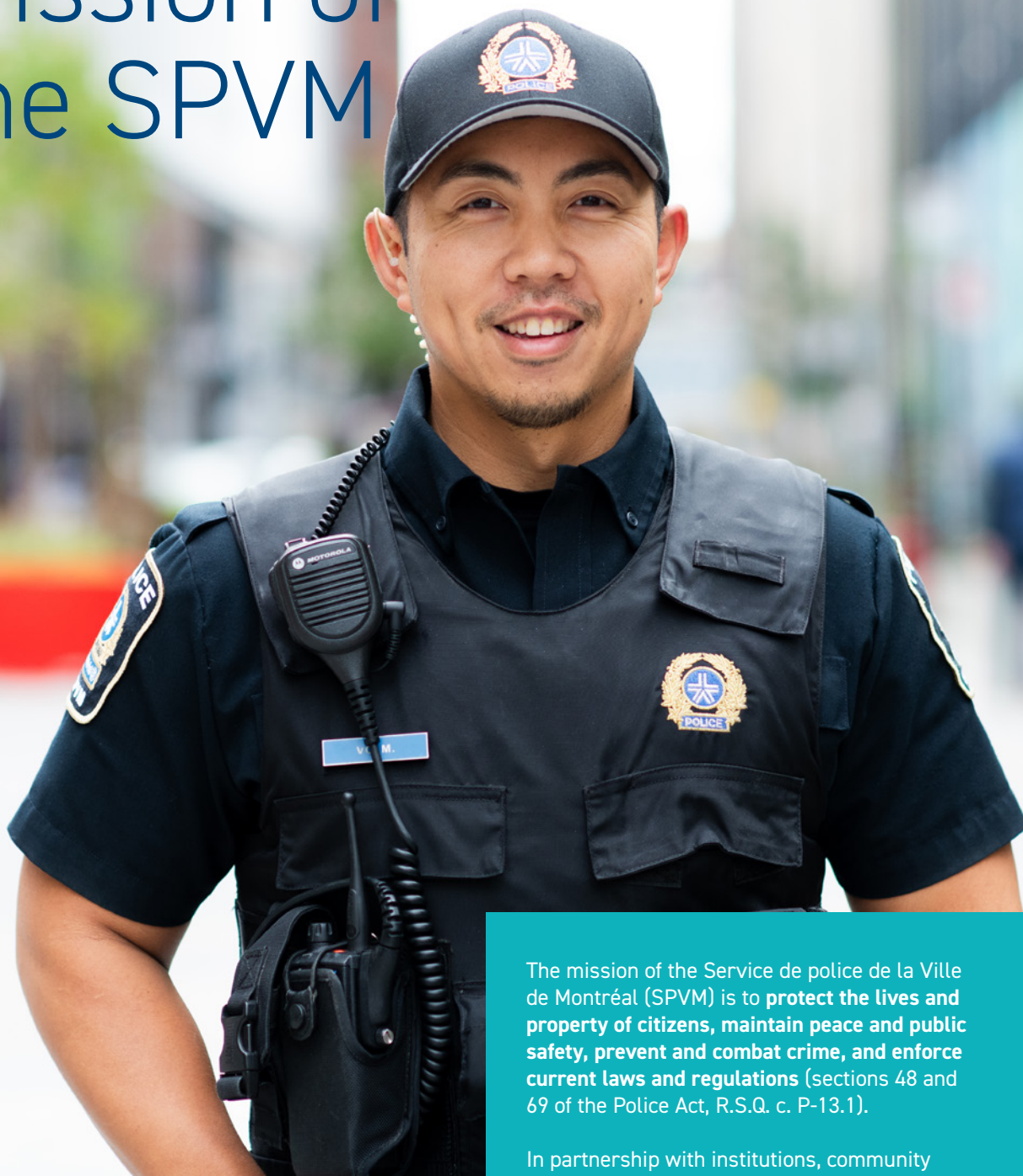
On top of these results, significant progress was also made in building bridges with communities. We remain committed to strengthening bonds of trust with Montréal communities, and we have updated our street check policy by tightening its framework and clarifying its key underlying concepts and objectives. In addition, to provide a more effective response to the complex issues specific to downtown Montréal, we brought together staff from neighbourhood police stations 21 and 22 to implement a new service model adapted to the sector's criminal and social issues, as well as the needs of its communities. Our teams are now better integrated into the communities, coordination with strategic partners has been reinforced, and the response provided to the public is more effective and humane. As a continuation of this work, we started implementing a proactive and integrated policing

model across all our neighbourhood police stations through the creation of a local coordination network aimed at promoting social cohesion and developing long-term solutions to urban safety challenges.

A major technological milestone was reached with the connection of our emergency call system to the next generation 911 network. This advanced digital system enables, in particular, faster caller geolocation and will make it possible for the public to send real-time text messages, photos and videos to the emergency services in the coming years.

These achievements provide just an overview of everything that was accomplished in 2025 and, above all, reflect a significant team effort. They are based on the commitment, energy and professionalism of all police officers and civilian staff, as well as the invaluable support provided by our institutional and community partners. I sincerely thank you! This ongoing collaboration demonstrates our shared commitment to making Montréal a safe city where everyone feels secure.

Mission of the SPVM



The mission of the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM) is to **protect the lives and property of citizens, maintain peace and public safety, prevent and combat crime, and enforce current laws and regulations** (sections 48 and 69 of the Police Act, R.S.Q. c. P-13.1).

In partnership with institutions, community groups and citizens of Montréal, the SPVM is committed to reducing crime, improving road safety, fostering a sense of security, and developing a peaceful and safe living environment, while respecting the rights and freedoms guaranteed under the Canadian and Québec charters.

Our environment and populations of Montréal

The SPVM is the second largest municipal police department in Canada and the eighth largest in North America.

Our environment



Surface area of the territory¹
498 km²



4,050 km
of roads²



One
international
airport



Territory divided into
4 geographical
regions



19
boroughs
15
linked municipalities



4.6 million
daily trips on the
Island of Montréal³



The largest
seaport in
Eastern Canada



28 neighbourhood
police stations
(PDQ) spread over the
Island of Montréal

Populations of Montréal



Over
2.2 million
residents⁴



Nearly **2**
out of **5** a
Montrealers belong
to a visible minority⁵



12 million
tourists in 2025⁶



More than
192,000
university students,
including nearly
35,000
foreign students⁷

- 1 Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal (2022) *Territorial Portraits 2021*
- 2 Communauté métropolitaine de Montréal (2021) *Land Use 2020*
- 3 Agence régionale de transport de Montréal (2020) *Origin-Destination Survey 2018*
- 4 Institut de la statistique du Québec (2025) *Main indicators on Québec and its regions*
- 5 Statistics Canada (2022) *2021 Census of Population*
- 6 Tourisme Montréal (2026) *2025 Annual Review*
- 7 Bureau de la coopération interuniversitaire (2025) *Data relating to enrolment for the Fall 2025 term*



2024-2026 strategic plan

Three main orientations guide the SPVM in the pursuit of its mission:

1. Earn the trust of the public and of all Montrealers.
2. Be reassuring to the public and feared by the criminal world.
3. Regain our full capacity to act.

The implementation of the 2024-2026 Strategic Plan continued in 2025. Drawn up based on consultation and analysis exercises carried out with residents, partners and staff members, this plan aims to build trust with all communities, support innovation in policing practices and contribute to creating a safe and inclusive environment. It promotes a vision of proactive and integrated community policing, in which the fundamental relationship with the public and engagement with all communities remain central to the SPVM's actions. This plan supports the organization's mission by structuring police operations, reinforcing adaptability and encouraging a coherent, concerted and effective response to public safety issues.

Several initiatives were carried out in 2025:

- Implementing the 2023-2025 Internal Action Plan for Indigenous relations;
- Updating the service offer by launching a second mobile desk aimed at improving the support provided to residents;
- Reinforcing ties with communities and community partners by introducing communication mechanisms encouraging dialogue and support.

We are continuing to work on other initiatives:

- 2025-2028 Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Racism Plan;
- 2024-2027 Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Plan.

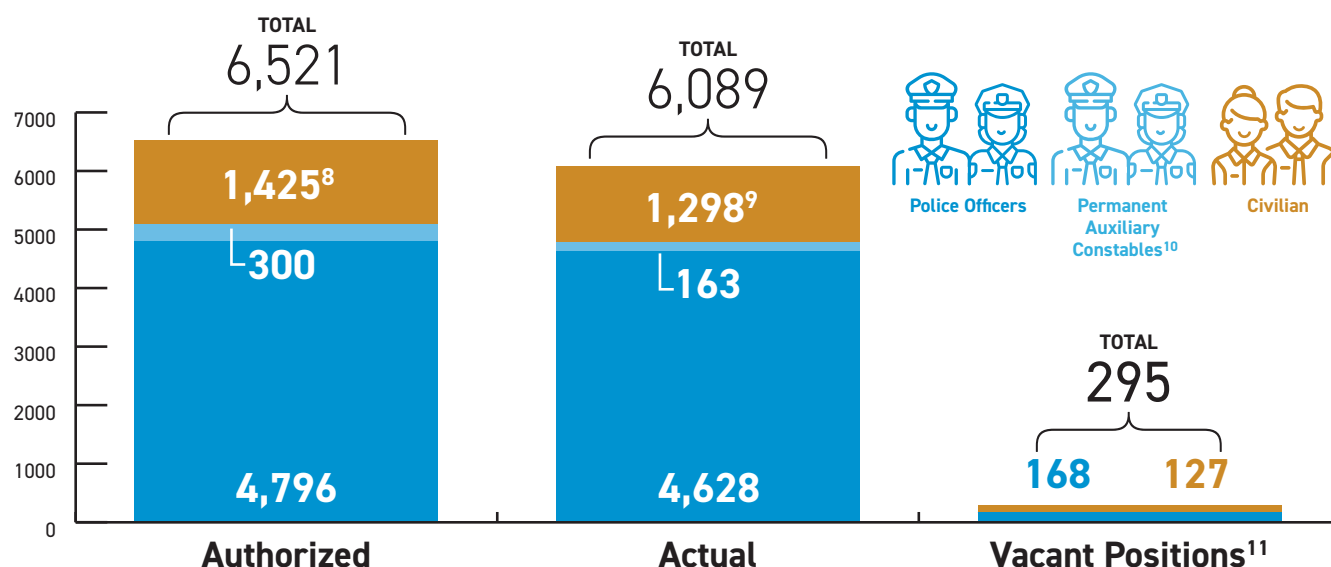
In sum, the actions carried out since the introduction of the Strategic Plan, and the actions currently in progress, demonstrate our concrete commitment to reinforcing practices and relations with all communities. In line with its strategic planning, the SPVM continues its efforts to develop its policing model and respond to the needs and expectations of communities.



Overview of 2025

Demographic statistics

AUTHORIZED AND ACTUAL WORKFORCE TOTALS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025



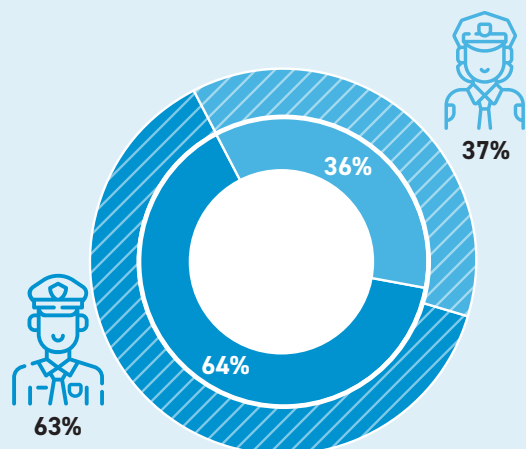
⁸ Since Permanent Auxiliary Constables (PACs) fill absences, not vacant positions, the number of vacant positions is based on police and civilian positions only.

⁹ To compensate for the loss of personnel resulting from various officer absences, the SPVM uses Permanent Auxiliary Constables (PAC), the number of which varies annually and may reach a maximum of 300.

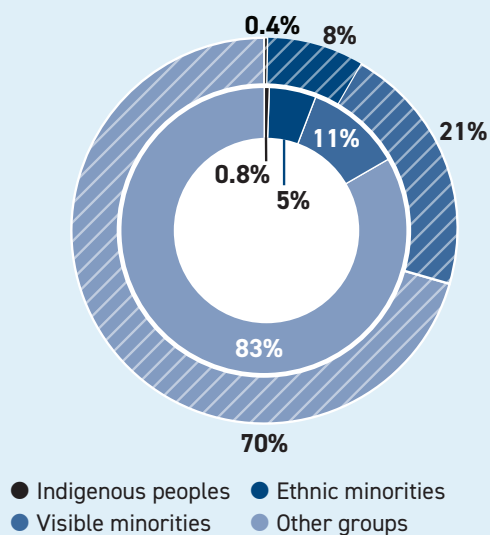
¹⁰ Including permanent and temporary status positions.

¹¹ Certain functions of the SPVM benefit from banks of ancillary employees. For example, a bank of (on call) Ancillary School Crossing Guards is available to replace Permanent School Crossing Guards when needed. As a result, as of December 31, 2025, the SPVM could count on 1,509 people available for the 1,298 filled civilian positions.

BREAKDOWN OF **POLICE** WORKFORCE AND 2025 HIRES BY **GENDER**



BREAKDOWN OF **POLICE** WORKFORCE AND 2025 HIRES BY **ETHNOCULTURAL ORIGIN**¹²



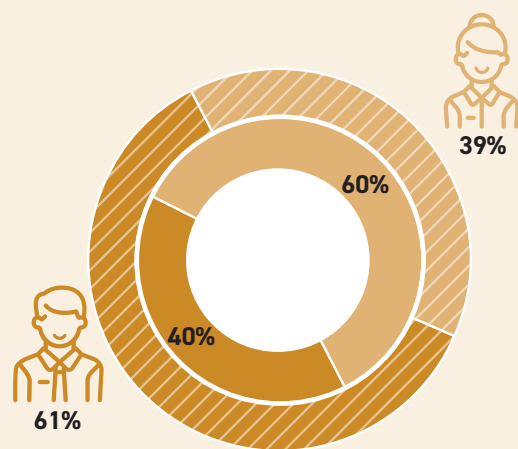
- Indigenous peoples
- Ethnic minorities
- Visible minorities
- Other groups



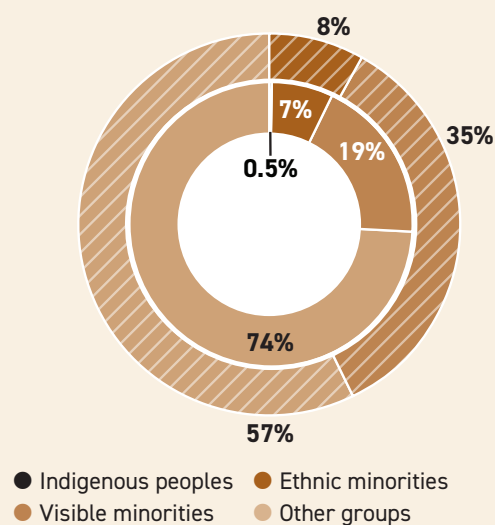
2025 hires
of **police**
officers

263

BREAKDOWN OF **CIVILIAN** WORKFORCE AND 2025 HIRES BY **GENDER**



BREAKDOWN OF **CIVILIAN** WORKFORCE AND 2025 HIRES BY **ETHNOCULTURAL ORIGIN**



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



2025 hires
of **civilians**

186

2025 hires

Total workforce

¹² The terminology used for each group comes from the Montréal Equal Access to Employment program. Membership to these groups is self-determined.

BREAKDOWN OF **CIVILIAN** WORKFORCE BY **JOB CATEGORY**

Job category	Number	%
White-collar	675	47,4
Blue-collar	25	1,8
Crossing guard	558	39,2
Professional	117	8,2
Management	50	3,5
TOTAL	1,425	100,0

BREAKDOWN OF **POLICE** WORKFORCE BY **RANK**

Rank	Number	%
Officer	3,392	70.8
Sergeant	376	7.8
Sergeant-Detective	760	15.9
Lieutenant	52	1.1
Lieutenant-Detective	91	1.9
Commander	85	1.8
Inspector	20	0.4
Chief Inspector	11	0.2
Deputy Director	3	0.1
Director	1	0.0
TOTAL	4,791	100.0

BREAKDOWN OF **POLICE** WORKFORCE BY **AGE GROUP**

Age group	Number	%
18-24	384	8.0
25-29	645	13.5
30-34	804	16.8
35-39	652	13.6
40-44	649	13.5
45-49	801	16.7
50-54	645	13.5
55-59	179	3.7
60 and over	32	0.7
TOTAL	4,791	100.0

BREAKDOWN OF **POLICE** WORKFORCE BY **YEARS OF SERVICE**

Years of service	Number	%
0 to 4	1,204	25.1
5 to 9	697	14.5
10 to 14	569	11.9
15 to 19	632	13.2
20 to 24	737	15.4
25 to 29	898	18.7
30 to 34	43	0.9
35 and over	11	0.2
TOTAL	4,791	100.0

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED - **POLICE** WORKFORCE

Level of education	Nombre	%
École Nationale de Police du Québec graduate (or equivalent)	3,174	66.2
Short university program	468	9.8
Certificate or minor	696	14.5
Major	11	0.2
Bachelor's	373	7.8
Master's or Advanced Graduate Diploma	67	1.4
Doctorate	2	0.0
TOTAL	4,791	100.0



Intervention requests

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

	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
Total number of incoming calls to 911	1,396,423	1,358,860	-
Number of calls handled on partner lines ¹³	22,567	23,290	+
TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS PROCESSED BY THE 911 CENTRE	1,418,990	1,382,150	-
Number of calls to 514 280-2222 (non-urgent calls)	26,270	35,110	+
Response time (seconds)	3	2	-
Processing time (seconds)	154	162	+

In 2025, the 911 Centre staff responded to 1,382,150 calls requiring emergency services (police, fire, ambulance). Of these, almost 380,000 calls (27.5%) required an intervention from the SPVM and were dispatched to police officers. This statistic remains relatively stable from one year to the next even though there was a slight drop (-0.3%) in the number of calls dispatched compared to 2024, and compared to the average for the last five years (-8.5%).

NUMBER OF CALLS PER REGION BASED ON PRIORITY

Priority code	West Region	South Region	North Region	East Region	Total by priority
1	2,779	2,965	2,611	2,298	10,653
2	54,776	59,558	53,766	46,929	215,029
3	36,421	33,487	36,498	28,514	134,920
4	4,430	3,446	4,565	4,120	16,561
5	434	633	412	404	1,883
6	9	8	11	8	36
7	189	308	202	124	823
P ¹⁴	5	7	4	1	17
TOTAL	99,043	100,412	98,069	82,398	379,922

¹³ Includes the following lines: line for police officers to request a vehicle or resources, lines for workers to request service or information.

¹⁴ 911 call for immediate police assistance



Transition to the next generation 911 telephone network

The SPVM emergency call centre has been connected to the next generation 911 telephone network since November 10, 2025. This modernization, which was successfully carried out by teams at the SPVM, the Service des technologies de l'information, the Service de la gestion et de la planification des immeubles de la Ville de Montréal and the Service de sécurité incendie de Montréal, helps reinforce the security and reliability of emergency communications.

The technology supporting the system provides several improvements. In addition to enabling more precise geolocation, it enhances reliability and cybersecurity while offering the ability to evolve alongside future technologies. In the coming years, it will be possible to send real-time text messages, photos and videos to the emergency services.

NUMBER OF CALLS PER YEAR BASED ON PRIORITY

Priority code	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/ 2025	2025/ 5-year average
1	8,481	9,098	9,702	10,356	10,521	10,653	1.3	10.6
2	173,436	175,443	183,333	197,710	208,022	215,029	3.4	14.6
3	182,607	161,764	155,547	155,017	142,900	134,920	-5.6	-15.4
4	60,449	74,533	83,890	36,697	16,623	16,561	-0.4	-69.6
5	3,279	3,100	2,573	2,356	2,122	1,883	-11.3	-29.9
6	1,984	113	87	55	42	36	-14.3	-92.1
7	892	950	807	835	843	823	-2.4	-4.9
P	9	4	6	12	6	17	183.3	129.7
TOTAL	431,137	425,005	435,945	403,038	381,079	379,922	-0.3	-8.5

AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME FOR PRIORITY 1 CALLS¹⁵

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
Average response time (minutes)	5 m 49 s	6 m 05 s	6 m 10 s	6 m 23 s	6 m 36 s	6 m 22 s	- 14 s

STATISTICS OF ALARM MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM (SAGA)

	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID ALARMS	909	925	+
Burglaries	733	765	+
Robberies	176	160	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF FALSE ALARMS	25,057	22,568	-
Burglaries	23,427	21,041	-
Robberies	1,630	1,527	-
AMOUNT COLLECTED IN FINES FOR FALSE ALARMS (\$)	2,395,893	2,182,965	-

ONLINE POLICE REPORTS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
Number of requests received by Internet							2024/ 2025	2025/ moyenne 5 ans
MISCHIEF	1,313	1,241	1,276	1,455	1,613	1,568	-2.8	13.7
Graffiti	268	267	298	151	190	201	5.8	-14.4
Damage to a vehicle	853	783	818	1,125	1,067	960	-10.0	3.3
Other mischief	192	191	160	179	356	407	14.3	88.8
LOST OBJECTS	1,986	1,999	2,361	2,428	2,078	2,162	4.0	-0.4
THEFTS	6,102	6,399	7,261	7,915	6,871	7,558	10.0	9.4
Theft from in or on a vehicle	2,644	2,819	3,056	2,778	2,408	2,064	-14.3	-24.7
Bicycle theft	1,055	1,061	1,109	1,200	1,149	1,254	9.1	12.5
Other theft	2,403	2,519	3,096	3,937	3,314	4,240	27.9	38.8
HATE INCIDENTS	21	26	22	3	34	67	97.1	216.0
REQUESTS REJECTED OR REDIRECTED FOR APPROPRIATE PROCESSING	2,993	2,949	2,642	2,815	4,396	5,367	22.1	69.9
REPORTS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH HEALTH GUIDELINES RELATED TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT	4,727	3,317	311	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	17,142	15,931	13,873	14,616	14,992	16,722	11.5	9.2

¹⁵ Time calculated between when the call is registered at the 911 Centre and when police officers arrive at the scene.

In 2025, the SPVM received a total of 16,722 online requests for police reports. Of these, 5,367 requests were rejected or forwarded to police officers for appropriate handling. The higher volume of rejected or forwarded requests since 2024 can be explained by the tracking and verification of previous years' records. There was a 11.5% increase in the use of online reports in 2025 compared to 2024 and 9.2% increase compared to the average for 2020 to 2024. This increase is mainly due to the increase in reports of mischief and certain types of theft.



Reporting a situation online

If you are a victim of mischief, theft or vandalism, or want to return a lost object, you can file a **police report** online without visiting your neighbourhood police station.

If you are a victim of an incident that involves investigative information, i.e. the presence of a suspect, a witness, evidence, or if the event was a hate crime, call 911.

Building bridges with the public

Local coordination network

The SPVM has initiated a major transformation of its community intervention model with the creation of the Local Coordination Network. This initiative stems from a widely shared finding by residents, community organizations, businesses and institutions that an integrated and collaborative approach is needed to tackle the challenges facing neighbourhoods - whether related to social and economic vulnerability, mental health, homelessness, substance use, shared use of public spaces or armed violence. In this context, the SPVM has shifted from a proximity policing model to a broader collaborative policing approach, in which dialogue, co-development and shared responsibility play a central role.

The Local Coordination Network aims to introduce a proactive and people-centred policing approach focused on the concerns of the people who live in or frequent Montréal's neighbourhoods. This new structure brings together foot and bicycle patrol officers, community development advisors, and community relations officers under a shared operational framework.

Together, these teams work in a coordinated manner to increase urban safety, improve trust in the SPVM and facilitate living together. The Network intervenes upstream, directly within communities, by reaching out to residents, businesses and community partners to gain a better understanding of local issues, defuse tensions and find long-term solutions to safety-related concerns.

This new model is based on a balance between collaboration, prevention and enforcement, making it possible to act effectively in the short, medium and long term. It promotes a vision in which safety is a collective asset built through the active participation of everyone.

The Local Coordination Network enables the SPVM to strengthen its links with communities, further humanize its interventions and provide responses that are suitable and sustainable for the evolving realities of Montréal communities.



Together, these teams work in a coordinated manner to increase urban safety, improve trust in the SPVM and facilitate living together.



Through this new structure, the public benefits from a more people-centred and proactive policing approach are focused on the realities of the environment.

New service offer for PDQ 21 and 22

In 2025, the SPVM introduced a new service offer aimed at better tackling the issues of crime, shared use of public spaces and vulnerability specific to downtown Montréal. Staff from neighbourhood police stations 21 and 22 have been brought together under one roof at PDQ 21. A service counter continues to operate at the former PDQ 22 premises, ensuring essential continuity in services and support for residents. This operational consolidation has led to the creation of an integrated environment where areas of expertise complement and strengthen one another.

Two large teams have been formed: one fully dedicated to responding to emergency calls around the clock, and the other focused on handling criminal and social issues. The latter brings together, in particular, foot patrol officers, community relations officers and investigators.

In the coming years, this service offer will help increase proactive and visible police presence in communities. The teams will develop a greater understanding of local dynamics and reinforce collaboration with health, social services and community networks. They will accordingly be better equipped to take proactive action, support vulnerable populations and handle complex issues through an integrated approach.

Through this new structure, the public benefits from a more people-centred and proactive policing approach focused on the realities of the environment, in particular through faster response times, a heightened presence in public spaces, careful attention to local concerns, and an increased capacity to deliver adapted and coordinated solutions.

Immersion Montréal: an expanded program that strengthens relations between the SPVM and the public

Since 2023, the Immersion Montréal program has formed an integral part of the training of new recruits at the SPVM. In 2025, its implementation was expanded to be included in the professional development program for new police managers. Accordingly, 27 new managers participated in meetings with residents, community organizations, local leaders and institutional partners.

The program provides the opportunity to directly come into contact with communities outside of response operations. Exchanges are conducted in a spirit of dialogue, which helps gain a better understanding of concerns, develop greater awareness of social issues and adopt solutions based on realities on the ground. This experience represents a major asset when these new managers lead teams and develop response strategies adapted to local realities. It encourages the adoption of a policing approach focused on prevention, cooperation and problem-solving.

Immersion Montréal helps build the public's trust in the SPVM. By investing in leadership training, the organization reaffirms its commitment to listen to the public and adapt to the realities of a society undergoing constant change.



Exchanges are conducted in a spirit of dialogue, which helps gain a better understanding of concerns, develop greater awareness of social issues and adopt solutions based on realities on the ground.

Updated street check policy

The SPVM reached another important milestone in the development of its practices by updating its street check policy. This process reflects the organization's ongoing commitment to building public trust and ensuring that interventions are carried out with professionalism, transparency, and respect for the rights and freedoms of all individuals encountered.

This update results from an extensive review process undertaken following the implementation of the initial street check policy, independent reports, and internal and external consultations held with institutional partners and representatives of civil society. These consultations highlighted clear expectations: reducing repeated street checks without valid grounds, avoiding practices seen as disproportionate, safeguarding fundamental rights, and ensuring rigorous oversight of police interventions.



By updating its street check policy, the SPVM reaffirms its commitment to modern, accountable policing that is attentive to public concerns.

The updated version makes several important clarifications, including providing modernized definitions of the core concepts governing police intervention: observable facts, improper motive, social interaction, traffic stops and investigative detention. These clarifications aim to help police officers exercise their professional judgment and to ensure a clear distinction between the different types of interactions that may arise.

One of the key points of the update is the requirement for police officers to inform any individual stopped as part of a street check, from the outset of the interaction, of the reason for the stop and their right to leave. These statements help clarify that a street check is not a detention and aim to reduce the risk of psychological detention. Police officers must also document these statements when completing a street check form.

The revised policy also sets out a more precise framework for the objectives that may warrant a street check, which must be based on observable facts and remain strictly linked to the SPVM's mission: assisting a person in need, identifying a wanted person, or obtaining information relevant to the prevention or detection of offences or illegal activities.

The organization works with its police interaction coaching team to support the implementation of the revised policy. They are responsible for training, supporting and guiding staff in their interactions and interventions with residents, in compliance with established policies. This team plays a key role in the ongoing improvement of practices and dialogue with operational units.

Through this update, the SPVM reaffirms its commitment to modern, accountable policing that is attentive to public concerns. This development forms part of a broader process aimed at consolidating trust with all Montréal communities.



Within the SPVM and community groups, the project helps strengthen cooperation and improve police-community relations.

Pairing with a police officer

In 2025, the SPVM officially launched the “Pairing with a police officer” project, in collaboration with several community partners. This project aims to build lasting human connections between 15 young people and 15 police officers from different neighbourhood police stations. It is targeted at individuals aged between 12 and 30, in a context where relations between young people and the police are often marked by distrust, prejudice and increasing social distance. Through shared activities and immersive experiences, the initiative encourages communication and trust.

By promoting spaces for genuine dialogue and shared activities, the project enables participants to go beyond their usual roles. Young people can discover a more human side of police work, while police officers develop a better understanding of the realities, concerns and challenges faced by young people. This approach helps break down barriers, reduce tension and build relationships based on respect and listening.

The impact of the project is significant for all stakeholders. For young people, it encourages a sense of recognition, safety and a more positive view of police institutions.



For police officers, it provides an opportunity to develop essential people skills, such as empathy, active listening and communication. The project helps strengthen cooperation and improve relations between the SPVM and the young citizens.

Criminal Code infractions



A monthly crime report now available

In addition to the Annual Review published each year, the SPVM now makes crime data available on the City of Montréal's open data website. The interactive data visualization tool provides crime statistics by geographic area and by month, quarter or year.

Go to donnees.montreal.ca.

The charts below provide crime statistics for 2025, along with the change in percentages from 2024 to 2025, and the change compared to the last five years.

CHANGE IN CRIME

Offences	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ moyenne 5 ans
Crimes against persons	22,984	25,130	27,390	31,009	33,286	33,139	-0.4	18.5
Crimes against property	45,477	46,400	56,224	62,384	62,611	59,999	-4.2	9.8
Other offences under the Criminal Code	7,404	7,218	7,538	8,670	9,599	9,754	1.6	20.6
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE INFRACTIONS	75,865	78,748	91,152	102,063	105,496	102,892	-2.5	13.5
Other laws and regulations	11,977	16,173	9,901	10,571	10,233	10,228	0.0	-13.1
OVERALL TOTAL	87,842	94,921	101,053	112,634	115,729	113,120	-2.3	10.4

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

Generally, Criminal Code infractions remained relatively similar to 2024. It saw a slight 2.3% decrease in 2025 compared to 2024 and a 10.4% increase compared to the average for the last five years. Given the impact of the pandemic, the average for the last five years provides a less representative point of comparison. Accordingly, the changes in crime presented in this section of the review will mainly focus on the last two years. As such, we observe that crimes against persons and crimes against property fell respectively by 0.4% and 4.2%, while other offences under the Criminal Code rose by 1.6% and offences related to other laws and regulations remained stable compared to 2024.

Crime trends are a central focus of the SPVM's concerns. Efforts are made all year round to protect public safety by taking concrete action. Montrealers can count on the continued commitment of devoted staff for whom the protection of residents is a priority.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Offences	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
Homicides	25	37	42	31	31	31	0.0	-6.6
Other offences resulting in death	2	1	2	3	2	8	300.0	300.0
Attempted murders	131	139	100	110	84	63	-25.0	-44.1
Assaults	12,970	14,233	15,818	17,934	19,159	19,162	0.0	19.6
Sexual assaults	1,797	2,365	2,208	2,182	2,367	2,503	5.7	14.6
Robberies	1,983	2,102	2,468	3,111	3,197	3,163	-1.1	23.0
Other offences against persons	6,076	6,253	6,752	7,638	8,446	8,209	-2.8	16.7
TOTAL	22,984	25,130	27,390	31,009	33,286	33,139	-0.4	18.5

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

In 2025, 33,139 crimes against persons were reported to the SPVM, remaining at a level similar to 2024. The number of homicides remained unchanged, with 31 cases recorded in both 2024 and 2025. However, the number of cases involving criminal negligence or other offences resulting in death increased significantly in 2025. While an average of two such incidents are reported each year, eight were recorded in 2025. These situations are most often linked to deaths of vulnerable elderly persons. Attempted murders continued their downward trend, falling from 84 to 63, representing a 25% decrease. In total, there were fewer homicides, other offences resulting in death and attempted murders in 2025 (n = 102) than in recent years (average = 148). Like last year, armed violence has decreased significantly compared to previous years. Less than one-third of homicides and attempted murders committed in the SPVM's territory in 2025 involved the presence or use of a firearm ([see the Firearms table](#)), whereas it represented 40% of homicides and less than half of attempted murders committed on average from 2020 to 2024.

Assaults, which represent on average nearly 60% of all crimes against persons, was similar to what it represented in 2024. Sexual assaults increased by 5.7%, reaching 2,503 offences, highlighting the need to maintain prevention efforts and support for victims of sexual assault. The increase observed is largely driven by a rise in sexual assault and sexual contact offences.

Robberies and extortion decreased by 1.1%, falling from 3,197 in 2024 to 3,163 in 2025. This decrease is mainly due to a decline in extortion cases targeting individuals. Other offences against persons fell by 2.8%, totalling 8,209 offences in 2025 due to the drop in cases of uttering threats and general intimidation reported to the SPVM in 2025.

The 2025 overview reflects a generally stable picture of offences against persons, despite changes observed between certain categories. These results demonstrate the complexity of criminal phenomena and the importance of continuing targeted interventions adapted to Montréal's diverse realities.



Domestic violence

Domestic violence includes psychological, verbal, physical and sexual abuse as well as acts of financial domination, and controlling or coercive conduct towards an intimate partner of the same gender or different gender, or towards a partner's loved ones, property or pets. Domestic violence also includes situations where an intimate partner is targeted by a criminal offence committed by the suspect, even if they are not the direct victim.

From January 1 to December 31, 2025, the SPVM recorded slightly over 7,000 incidents of domestic violence cases. In addition, there were 341 crimes against property and 1,615 violations of conditions in the context of domestic violence.

In 2024, the SPVM and the Directeur des poursuites criminelles et pénales (DPCP) combined their efforts and launched a pilot project related to strangulation in the context of domestic violence. Studies have shown that when someone attempts to strangle their intimate partner, there is a significant increase in the risk that the victim will be killed by their aggressor in the future. This led to the launch of this initiative, the first of its kind in Québec.

Inspired in part by best practices in the United States, the pilot project was rolled out in the eastern part of Montréal and involved, in particular, providing specific training to police officers in neighbourhood police stations in the area, DPCP prosecutors and some partner organizations.

At the end of the 18-month pilot project, the results of which were significant, the SPVM decided to permanently expand the project across its territory.

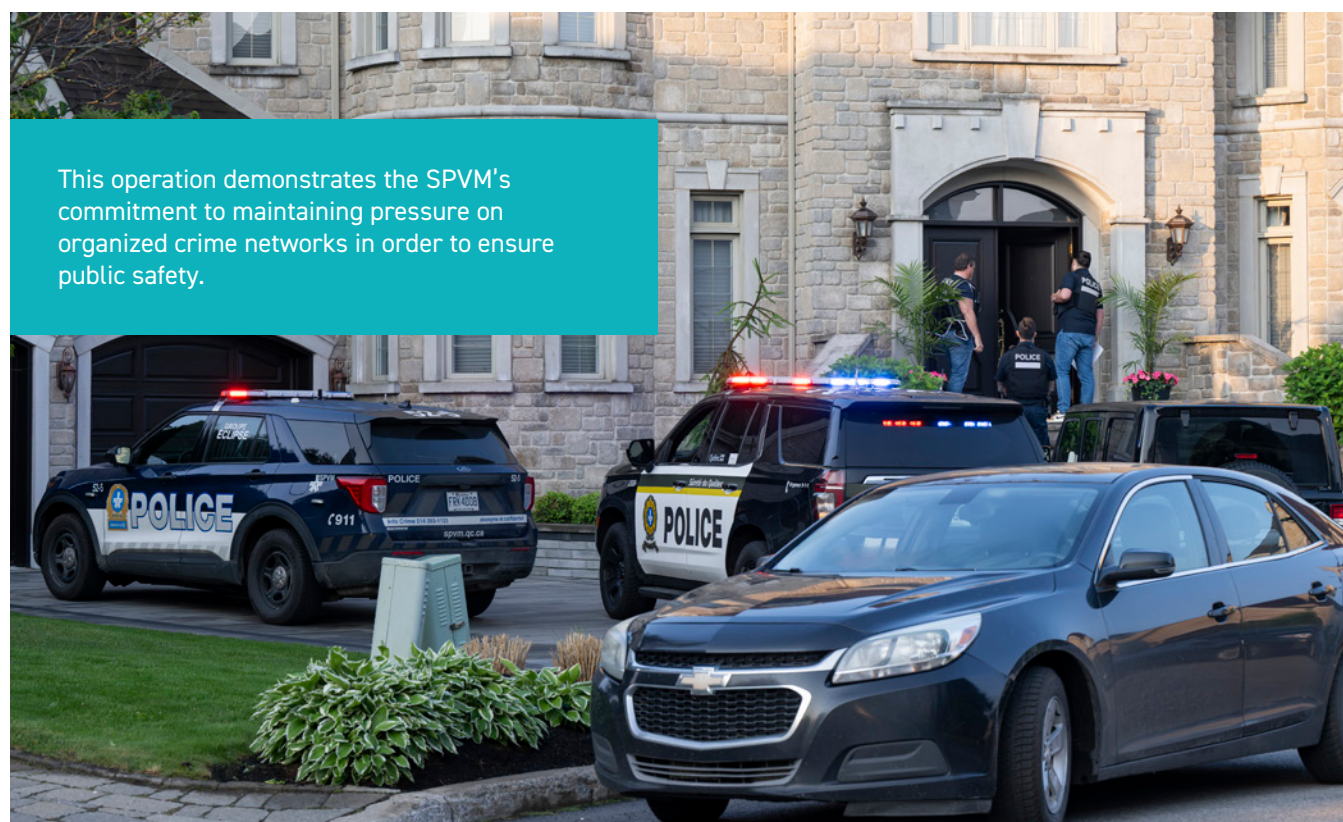
Project Alliance

In 2025, the SPVM and the Sûreté du Québec (SQ) carried out historic raids as part of Project Alliance, which aims to solve several murders linked to organized crime in Montréal and across Québec.

In June, nearly 150 police officers from the SPVM and the SQ took part in a major operation in Montréal, Laval, Blainville, Shefford, Saint-Lazare, Repentigny, Québec City, and Rosemère, leading to the arrest of 11 suspects. Among those arrested were alleged influential members of criminal organizations firmly established in the Greater Montréal area and across Québec. The suspects allegedly took part in one or more murders or attempted murders, acting as planners, perpetrators or accomplices in crimes committed between 2011 and 2021.

Another suspect was subsequently arrested by Metro Vancouver Transit Police. He was also on the list of Canada's 25 most wanted fugitives under the Bolo Program. Arrest warrants remain active for suspects sought in connection with first-degree murder, attempted murder and conspiracy.

This operation demonstrates the SPVM's commitment to maintaining pressure on organized crime networks in order to ensure public safety. It is one of the largest investigations into organized crime in Canada in recent decades.





Optimization of unsolved murder investigations

In 2025, the team dedicated to unsolved homicides was expanded to optimize the handling of these investigations and bring justice to victims. Investigators follow up on every lead. Some investigations benefit from new technological and scientific advances, such as genetic genealogy. Genetics help identify people who are genetically related (e.g., third cousins), while genealogy helps build family trees in order to identify a family of interest. This technique enables the comparison of a suspect's DNA with DNA profiles found in genealogy databases populated by consenting individuals.

In 2025, the investigators' hard work helped solve, among other cases, the murder of Catherine Daviau, a 26-year-old woman who was murdered in her apartment in Rosemont-La Petite-Patrie in December 2008. As a result of the close collaboration with the Laboratoire de sciences judiciaires et de médecine légale (LSJML) and the use of genetic genealogy, investigators were able to identify the murderer: Jacques Bolduc, who died in 2021 while serving a sentence for other crimes. This outcome marks the conclusion of a complex and rigorous investigation.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Offences	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
Arson	386	383	401	538	501	457	-8.8	3.4
Breaking and entering	6,067	5,072	6,306	6,546	6,362	6,729	5.8	10.8
Motor vehicle theft	4,789	6,527	9,583	11,756	8,812	6,667	-24.3	-19.6
Petty larceny	18,806	19,473	23,754	25,617	27,312	28,003	2.5	21.8
Possession of stolen goods	506	530	695	841	783	789	0.8	17.6
Fraud	9,048	8,618	9,420	10,445	11,617	10,967	-5.6	11.6
Mischief	5,875	5,797	6,065	6,641	7,224	6,387	-11.6	1.1
TOTAL	45,477	46,400	56,224	62,384	62,611	59,999	-4.2	9.8

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

The number of crimes against persons reported to the SPVM in 2025 amounted to 59,999 offences, which represents a 4.2% decrease compared to 2024. This overall reduction includes nuanced changes across different categories of offences. Vehicle thefts continued the downward trend started last year and showed a marked decrease of 24.3%, falling from 8,812 to 6,667 incidents. This change is one of the most significant declines observed in 2025 and largely contributes to the overall decrease in crimes against property. Mischief cases also declined with 6,387 offences recorded in 2025 compared to 7,224 in 2024, which represents an 11.6% decrease. Arson continued the downward trend, decreasing from 501 to 457 incidents, representing an 8.8% decline compared to 2024. Fraud decreased by 5.6%, from 11,617 to 10,967 cases. This is mainly explained by a lower number of computer fraud, identity fraud, credit card fraud and cheque fraud cases.

On the other hand, some crimes against property have moderately increased. Breaking and entering rose by 5.8% with a total of 6,729 offences in 2025. The increase observed is mainly linked to a rise in breaking and entering at private residences and commercial or public premises. Petty larceny continued to increase, rising by 2.5%, reaching 28,003 cases in 2025, and remains the category of crimes against property with the highest occurrence rate. The sub-category of petty larceny that increased the most in 2025 was thefts under \$5,000. It is difficult to provide a more detailed analysis of this category, but parcel theft may contribute significantly to the observed trend.

The 2025 statistics show a marked decline in crimes against property, mainly due to the decrease in motor vehicle thefts and mischief cases. These results highlight the importance of maintaining targeted strategies in both prevention and police intervention.

Violent crimes targeting businesses

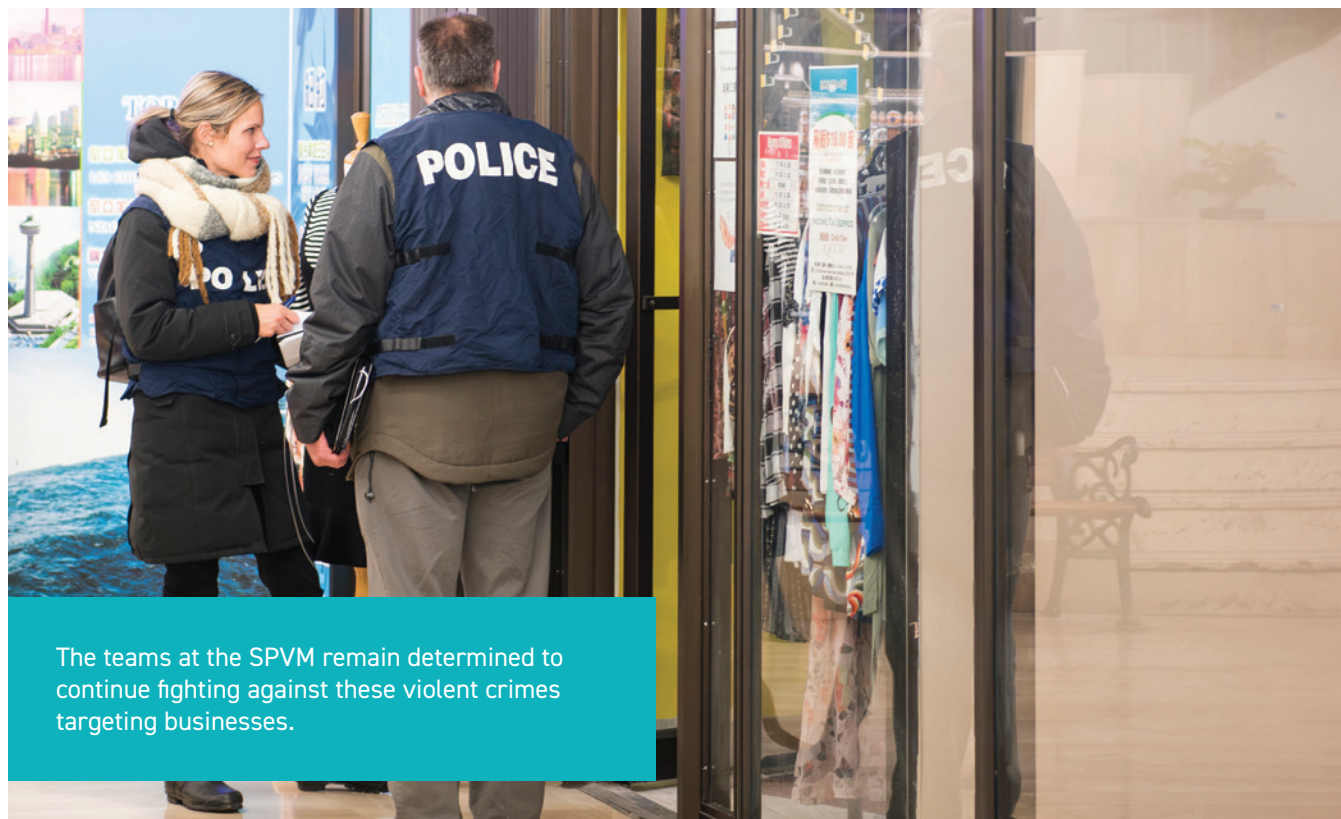
The SPVM stepped up its efforts to fight violent crimes targeting businesses in 2025. Since 2024, the SPVM has publicly reached out to businesses targeted by such criminal offences, in addition to assigning the operational coordination of investigations to the Section du crime organisé.

In the course of 2025, the SPVM increased its presence on the ground and implemented targeted measures:

- The Éclipse squad stepped up its presence in cafés, bars and restaurants across the Island of Montréal to increase police visibility and collect useful intelligence for investigations.
- At the same time, the Ensemble project, which brings together units from neighbourhood stations and regional investigation units, was formed to promote an integrated response. Police officers from neighbourhood stations carried out courtesy visits to businesses and local partners to provide support and share prevention measures. Regional investigation units focused on cases involving crimes targeting different types of businesses: licensed establishments, car dealerships and sports stores, etc.

- The relentless work of various units at the SPVM led to several arrests at the beginning of the summer and at the end of 2025, two periods marked by a resurgence of firearm discharge incidents and attempted arsons.

The teams at the SPVM remain determined to continue fighting against these violent crimes targeting businesses. They work in close cooperation with other police forces, as this phenomenon is not unique to Montréal.



The teams at the SPVM remain determined to continue fighting against these violent crimes targeting businesses.

OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE

Offences	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
Firearm offences ¹⁶	251	376	433	518	451	344	-23.7	-15.2
Offences against the administration of law and justice	5,820	5,553	5,928	6,780	7,594	7,939	4.5	25.3
Other offences	1,333	1,289	1,177	1,372	1,554	1,471	-5.3	9.4
TOTAL	7,404	7,218	7,538	8,670	9,599	9,754	1.6	20.6

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

In 2025, the total number of other offences under the Criminal Code amounted to 9,754, representing a 1.6% increase compared to 2024. Offences involving firearms and other weapons (including offences that do not involve a crime against persons) dropped by 23.7%, from 451 to 344 offences. This decrease is linked to a lower number of firearm possession cases. Offences against the administration of law and justice continued to rise, recording a 4.5% increase to reach 7,939 offences in 2025. This category represents the largest share of other offences under the Criminal Code and mainly explains the general increase observed. The increase between 2024 and 2025 is linked to a rise in violations of probation conditions and escapes from legal custody. Other offences under the Criminal Code fell by 5.3%, from 1,554 to 1,471 offences. This decrease is more specifically linked to a decline in child pornography possession and distribution cases. Nevertheless, there has been an increase in counterfeit money cases.

The analysis of other offences under the Criminal Code shows a slight increase in 2025, largely due to the increase in offences against the administration of law and justice, despite the notable drop observed in firearm offences and other offences under the Criminal Code.

OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Offences	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	1,844	1,683	1,602	1,763	1,932	2,188	13.3	24.0
Federal law infractions	191	557	278	290	318	280	-11.9	-14.3
Provincial law infractions	2,081	6,500	717	401	530	664	25.3	-67.5
Municipal by-laws	7,861	7,433	7,304	8,117	7,453	7,096	-4.8	-7.0
TOTAL	11,977	16,173	9,901	10,571	10,233	10,228	0.0	-13.1

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

¹⁶ Firearm offences not involving a crime against persons.

The number of offences related to other laws and regulations amounted to 10,228 in 2025, which reflects a stable situation compared to 2024. However, this situation results from distinct trends depending on the types of offence.

Offences related to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act rose by 13.3%, from 1,932 to 2,188 offences in 2025. Federal law infractions decreased by 11.9%, with 280 infractions recorded in 2025 compared to 318 the previous year. On the other hand, provincial law infractions showed a marked increase of 25.3%, from 530 to 664 infractions. Municipal by-law infractions remained the most common category, with 7,096 infractions recorded in 2025. However, this category fell by 4.8% compared to 2024, helping to balance the increases observed in other categories of offences.

In general, the total number of offences under other laws and regulations remained stable in 2025, marked by an increase in drug-related offences and provincial law infractions, balanced by a decrease in municipal and federal law infractions.



The SPVM cannot achieve this alone: the public's cooperation is crucial in the fight against armed violence. Anyone with information that might help police officers is encouraged to call 911 or contact a **PDQ**. It is also possible to contact Info-Crime Montréal anonymously and confidentially at 514-393-1133 or via the **form** available online.

FIREARMS

Offences	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
NUMBER OF CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS IN WHICH A FIREARM WAS PRESENT¹⁷⁻¹⁸	437	516	563	469	444	376	-15.3	-22.6
Homicides	5 (6)	17 (19)	18 (21)	9 (9)	11 (12)	9 (9)	-18.2 (-25.0)	-25.0 (-32.8)
Attempted murders	57 (78)	52 (71)	44 (60)	36 (53)	20 (28)	16 (20)	-20.0 (-28.6)	-61.7 (-65.5)
Firearm discharges	71	144	128	96	91	76	-16.5	-28.3
NUMBER OF FIREARMS RECOVERED	1,017	959	1,145	1,281	1,387	1,220	-12.0	5.4
Firearms seized ¹⁹	711	628	719	788	734	500	-31.9	-30.2
Voluntarily surrendered firearms ²⁰	306	331	426	493	653	720	10.3	63.0

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

The number of crimes against persons involving the presence or use of a firearm continued the downward trend started in 2023 and fell by 15.3% compared to 2024 and 22.6% compared to the average for the last five years. Homicides dropped by 25.0% compared to 2024 and were 32.8% below the five-year average. This trend was also observed in attempted murders, which fell by 28.6% and 65.5% over the same periods, representing a marked decline in this form of armed violence. Firearm discharges also decreased by 16.5% compared to 2024, with 76 incidents recorded in 2025, and by 28.3% compared to the average for the last five years.

At the same time, the total number of firearms recovered by the SPVM reached 1,220 firearms in 2025, representing a 12.0% reduction compared to 2024. Despite this annual decline, the number of firearms recovered remains slightly above the average for the last five years (+5.4%), demonstrating a sustained level of firearm recoveries. More specifically, firearms seized fell by 31.9% over the one-year period, with 500 firearms recovered, 30.2% below the five-year average. On the other hand, voluntarily surrendered firearms rose by 10.3% compared to 2024, totalling 720 firearms, and remain significantly above the average for the

last five years (+63.0%). This sustained rise contributes to counterbalancing the decline observed in seizures and reflects the public's greater participation in voluntary surrender processes.

The trend observed in 2025 points to a decline in violent crimes involving a firearm, both compared with the previous year and with the average of the last five years. Although the total volume of firearms recovered is down year-over-year, it remains comparable to recent levels, driven mainly by the continued rise in voluntary surrenders. These results highlight the importance of continuing combined initiatives related to prevention, targeted repression and awareness-raising on armed violence.

¹⁷ These are crimes against persons (any type) where there is reference to presence or use of a firearm.

¹⁸ Number of events (number of victims).

¹⁹ "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.

²⁰ "Voluntarily surrendered firearms" includes the following categories: amnesty, voluntary surrender/relinquishment, handover by a citizen, and other.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL CASES

	2024			2025		
	Adults MEA ²¹	Minors		Adultes MEA	Minors	
		MEA	SMA ²²		MEA	SMA
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS						
Homicides	17	1	0	36	2	0
Other offences resulting in death	2	0	0	3	0	0
Attempted murders	56	1	0	52	6	0
Assaults	6,662	376	53	6,546	342	38
Sexual assaults	503	61	2	491	36	0
Robberies	995	228	4	963	199	10
Other offences against persons	3,029	154	27	2,980	199	14
SUBTOTAL	11,264	821	86	11,071	784	62
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY						
Arson	60	12	2	67	18	1
Breaking and entering	1,077	51	45	1,130	81	50
Motor vehicle theft	369	91	4	285	95	3
Petty larceny	3,107	84	152	2,958	84	159
Possession of stolen goods	413	39	4	389	53	5
Fraud	660	19	2	514	21	2
Mischief	674	42	25	584	25	24
SUBTOTAL	6,360	338	234	5,927	377	244
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE						
Firearm offences	209	26	4	179	24	1
Offences against the administration of law and justice	5,474	212	17	5,593	261	10
Other offences	392	35	11	384	16	7
SUBTOTAL	6,075	273	32	6,156	301	18
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	23,699	1,432	352	23,154	1,462	324
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS						
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	1,432	48	2	1,836	32	6
Federal law infractions	295	3	0	256	8	2
Provincial law infractions	523	18	4	701	23	5
Municipal by-laws	7,648	186	0	7,334	266	0
SUBTOTAL	9,898	255	6	10,127	329	13
OVERALL TOTAL	33,597	1,687	358	33,281	1,791	337

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

²¹ MEA: incident with charges laid.

²² Incident with no charges laid where the suspect was a minor. The status 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).

Acquisition of new software to strengthen operational capabilities

With the goal of modernizing operations and integrating the latest technological advances, the SPVM, in collaboration with the City of Montréal and the Service des technologies de l'information, acquired new video analysis software.

Powered by artificial intelligence, the software helps conduct searches and identify images based on specific attributes in recorded video footage, while confirming previously collected evidence. The investigation teams can identify the specific attributes they wish to search for, and the software will immediately identify the video sequences in which these attributes appear, without the investigators having to view all of the video footage. For example, if an individual wearing a red sweater is being sought, investigators will program the following attributes into the software: "individual" and "red sweater". The software will identify all video sequences in which an individual wearing a red top is featured.

In addition to increasing the SPVM's operational efficiency, the software will enable investigators to significantly reduce their viewing time of video footage and images, and focus their expertise on other aspects of the investigation.

The rollout of this software is being carried out in compliance with the City of Montréal's digital data charter, which governs use of technologies involving identification and geolocation-tracking functions.

HATE CRIMES OR INCIDENTS

Type of event	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
NUMBER OF HATE CRIMES REPORTED	246	194	212	353	375	307	-18.1	9.5
MOTIVATIONS								
Ethnicity, national origin or skin colour	133	100	118	140	179	124	-30.7	-12.6
Language	2	0	4	1	2	2	0.0	0.0
Religion	70	69	50	137	122	109	-10.7	25.9
Sex	7	4	13	18	29	18	-37.9	9.8
Age	0	0	0	1	2	0	---	---
Mental or physical disability	0	0	2	1	1	0	---	---
Sexual orientation, identity or gender expression	19	18	20	52	35	35	0.0	37.8
Xenophobia/immigration/newcomers to Canada	---	---	1	2	2	14	600.0	---
Other similar factors (political, ideological)	15	3	4	1	3	5	66.7	-10.7
NOMBRE D'INCIDENTS HAINEUX RAPPORTÉS	115	104	72	171	202	176	-12.9	26.6
MOTIVATIONS								
Ethnicity, national origin or skin colour	60	51	35	53	65	68	4.6	23.2
Language	0	1	0	1	1	2	100.0	100.0
Religion	32	40	21	89	102	78	-23.5	31.3
Sex	10	3	6	7	16	15	-6.3	47.1
Age	0	1	0	0	0	0	---	---
Mental or physical disability	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	100.0
Sexual orientation, identity or gender expression	4	7	9	12	9	4	-55.6	-47.4
Xenophobia/immigration/newcomers to Canada	---	---	1	9	6	7	16.7	61.5
Other similar factors (political, ideological)	9	1	0	0	2	1	-50.0	-64.3

Reporting these crimes or incidents, notwithstanding their seriousness, are practices to be encouraged. If you are a victim of or witness to a hate crime or incident, resources are available to help you.

TO REPORT:

- a hate crime, call 911 or go to a [neighbourhood police station](#).
- a hate incident, you can also go to a neighbourhood police station or complete an [online police report](#).

Operational statistics

The SPVM carries out more than one million interventions annually, whether in response to 911 emergency calls or initiated by police officers, in addition to providing services at the many public events that take place in the Montréal area. In this regard, more than 3,000 crowd control services were carried out in 2025, requiring the deployment of over 12,700 police officers. Police personnel have a set of tools they can use as needed during individual interventions or for 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

	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
PEPPER SPRAY	360	387	•
TELESCOPIC BATON	61	61	=
TASER	717	655	-
Demonstration	597	551	-
Projection	109	95	-
Contact	11	9	-
INTERMEDIATE IMPACT PROJECTILE WEAPON	23	18	-
CHEMICAL IRRITANT			
Number of events	51	22	-
Number of uses	97	97	=

USE OF FIREARMS BY POLICE OFFICERS

	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
NUMBER OF EVENTS²³	3	4	+
People injured	4	1	-
Fatalities	0	3	+

COMPILATION OF THE NUMBER OF CROWD CONTROL SERVICES

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
Demonstrations	549	520	470	554	610	569	-6.7	5.3
Other types of crowd control	1,064	1,306	1,489	2,023	2,812	2,492	-11.4	43.3
TOTAL CROWD CONTROL SERVICES	1,613	1,826	1,959	2,577	3,422	3,061	-10.5	34.3

²³ Whenever a citizen or suspect is injured during a police intervention, the case is submitted to the Directeur des poursuites criminelles et pénales and must be investigated by the Bureau des enquêtes indépendantes.

POLICE PURSUITS OF VEHICLES

	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
NUMBER OF POLICE PURSUITS	24	35	+
NUMBER OF DEATHS RELATED TO A POLICE PURSUIT	0	0	=
NUMBER OF INJURED RELATED TO A POLICE PURSUIT	2	3	+
Suspect(s)	1	3	+
Police officer(s)	1	0	-
Citizen(s)	0	0	=
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS RELATED TO A POLICE PURSUIT	19	27	+
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING AN SPVM VEHICLE	8	6	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING A SUSPECT'S VEHICLE	5	21	+
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING A RESIDENT'S VEHICLE OR A PEDESTRIAN	6	15	+





Highway safety and traffic control

Road safety remains one of the priorities of the SPVM and constant efforts are being made to ensure safe roads for all users, particularly the most vulnerable individuals. In the course of the year, the SPVM carried out various road safety projects aimed at improving the road safety record, changing behaviour and promoting safe sharing of the road.

In 2025, the SPVM used drones for the first time in some road safety operations. These targeted and planned operations are carried out in areas where it is usually difficult for police officers to station themselves and operate because of the layout and potential risks. Drones therefore replace and extend the vision of police officers, enabling a wider range of offences to be detected. All uses of drones by the SPVM are subject to current aviation regulations and the rules issued by Transport Canada.



In 2025, the SPVM also took part in concerted operations in relation to trucking, in collaboration with other police forces and the Gouvernement du Québec. As part of the Heavy Vehicle Surveillance Plan, a series of operations targeting risky behaviour by heavy vehicle drivers was implemented.

These operations target the following behaviour:

- Obeying traffic signals,
- Speeding,
- Following another vehicle too closely,
- Wearing a seat belt,
- Failing to give way.



At the same time, the SPVM and the Montréal Canadiens formed a partnership focusing on prevention. This two-year partnership aims to raise awareness among Montrealers about safe behaviour to adopt on the road.

Through online platforms, social media, arenas and community events, this campaign highlights simple actions - slowing down, staying alert, respecting pedestrian crossings, and avoiding distractions. The Montréal Canadiens' mascot METAL! and the SPVM's mascot Flik act as road safety ambassadors and promote engaging and impactful messages to the general public.

COMPARISON OF COLLISIONS BY SEVERITY

Type of collisions	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
Number of fatal collisions (number of deaths)	29 (30)	25 (25)	30 (31)	29 (29)	30 (32)	29 (29)	-3.3 (-9.4)	1.4 (-1.4)
Number of collisions involving serious injuries	136	106	127	130	166	131	-21.1	-1.5
Number of collisions involving minor injuries	3,006	4,060	4,259	4,423	4,458	4,341	-2.6	7.4
Number of collisions involving property damage	10,100	10,036	11,261	11,229	10,913	11,233	2.9	4.9
TOTAL	13,271	14,227	15,677	15,811	15,567	15,734	1.1	5.5

Source: SAAQ. 2025 data confirmed on February 2, 2026.

There were 15,734 road accidents in the SPVM's territory in 2025. This marks a slight improvement compared to the 2024 road safety record and the average for the last five years. Since the significant decrease observed in 2020, there has been a gradual increase in the number of collisions in the Montréal area, approaching pre-pandemic levels. More specifically, there was a reduction in fatal collisions and deaths compared to the average of the last five years. Nevertheless, there were 29 deaths resulting from road accidents in the SPVM's territory.

Collisions involving serious injuries recorded a marked decrease in 2025, from 166 to 131, representing a 21.1% decline compared to the previous year. This result is also slightly below the average for the last five years (-1.5%), after peaking in 2024.



On average every year, seven out of ten collisions involve property damage exclusively and nearly 30% involve minor injuries. Unfortunately, nearly 1% of collisions recorded annually involve a seriously injured or deceased person.

The number of collisions involving minor injuries fell by 2.6% compared to 2024. Nevertheless, this category remains higher than the five-year average (+7.4%), reflecting the upward trend mentioned earlier. Finally, there were 11,233 collisions involving property damage, which represents a 2.9% increase compared to 2024. This category is also above the average for the last five years (+4.9%) and continues to represent the majority of collisions recorded, contributing significantly to the increase in the total number of collisions.

In sum, the 2025 road safety record paints an encouraging picture. The reduction in collisions involving serious injuries is a positive trend in road safety. However, the rise in collisions involving property damage contributes to a slight increase in the total number of collisions. These results highlight the importance of pursuing prevention efforts to reduce the severity of collisions and limit their overall frequency.

COMPARISON OF COLLISIONS BY SEVERITY - CYCLISTS/SCOOTERISTS

Type of collisions	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
Number of fatal collisions (number of deaths)	1 (1)	5 (5)	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (3)	2 (2)	-33.3 (-33.3)	-16.7 (-16.7)
Number of collisions involving serious injuries (number of injured)	22 (21)	23 (23)	20 (19)	21 (20)	31 (34)	22 (22)	-29.0 (-35.3)	-6.0 (-6.0)
Number of collisions involving minor injuries (number of injured)	445 (442)	574 (577)	543 (541)	600 (613)	640 (664)	616 (644)	-3.8 (-3.0)	9.9 (13.5)
TOTAL	468 (464)	602 (605)	564 (561)	623 (635)	674 (701)	640 (668)	-5.0 (-4.7)	9.2 (12.6)

Source: SAAQ. 2025 data confirmed on February 2, 2026.

Each year, nearly all collisions involving cyclists or scooterists result only in minor injuries, almost 4% involve serious injuries and less than 0.5% involve a fatality. The year 2025 shows a decrease in the number of collisions involving road users compared to 2024 and an increase compared to the average for the last five years. This trend follows the overall road safety record presented earlier. Among the collisions, there were two deaths, 22 serious injuries and 644 minor injuries.

COMPARISON OF COLLISIONS BY SEVERITY - PEDESTRIANS

Type of collisions	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
Number of fatal collisions (number of deaths)	18 (18)	11 (11)	20 (20)	15 (15)	17 (18)	18 (18)	5.9 (0.0)	11.1 (9.8)
Number of collisions involving serious injuries (number of injured)	22 (21)	40 (46)	71 (72)	57 (64)	73 (97)	62 (68)	-15.1 (-29.9)	17.9 (13.3)
Number of collisions involving minor injuries (number of injured)	635 (655)	756 (767)	861 (884)	970 (993)	949 (1 006)	921 (1 010)	-3.0 (0.4)	10.4 (17.3)
TOTAL	675 (694)	807 (824)	952 (974)	1,042 (1,072)	1,039 (1,121)	1,001 (1,096)	-3.7 (-2.2)	10.9 (16.9)

Source: SAAQ. 2025 data confirmed on February 2, 2026.

In 2025, nine out of ten collisions involving pedestrians resulted in minor injuries, almost 6% involved serious injuries and less than 2% involved a fatality. Since the significant decrease observed in 2020 due to the pandemic, there has been a gradual rise in the number of collisions involving pedestrians. This trend continued in 2025, which showed an increase compared with the average for the last five years and a decrease compared with 2024. Among the collisions involving pedestrians in 2025, there were 18 deaths, 68 serious injuries and 1,010 minor injuries.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

							Change (%)	
Offences	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
DANGEROUS DRIVING								
Dangerous driving causing death	1	3	0	2	3	5	66.7	177.8
Dangerous driving causing bodily harm	15	14	12	16	26	23	-11.5	38.6
Dangerous driving of a motor vehicle	82	143	154	371	634	546	-13.9	97.3
SUBTOTAL	98	160	166	389	663	574	-13.4	94.4
IMPAIRED DRIVING								
Impaired driving causing death	0	1	2	0	1	1	0.0	25.0
Impaired driving causing bodily harm	20	18	23	23	18	18	0.0	-11.8
Impaired driving	1,259	1,124	1,412	1,346	1,303	1,225	-6.0	-5.0
SUBTOTAL	1,279	1,143	1,437	1,369	1,322	1,244	-5.9	-5.0
DRIVING A MOTOR VEHICLE WHEN PROHIBITED								
Criminal Code	101	101	113	86	109	141	29.4	38.2
SUBTOTAL	101	101	113	86	109	141	29.4	38.2
HIT AND RUN ²⁴								
Criminal Code	4,371	4,634	5,164	5,502	5,643	5,784	2.5	14.2
Highway Safety Code	294	293	326	381	338	320	-5.3	-2.0
SUBTOTAL	4,665	4,927	5,490	5,883	5,981	6,104	2.1	13.3
TOTAL	6,143	6,331	7,206	7,727	8,075	8,063	-0.1	13.6

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

²⁴ 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 change towards recording traffic offences under the Criminal Code in December 2019 explain the significant change in statistics starting in 2019. As a result, a number of hit and run offences that were previously counted 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.

The number of traffic offences reported to the SPVM in 2025 amounted to 8,063 incidents, representing a volume comparable to the previous year, while remaining 13.6% above the average for the last five years. This higher level continues the trends observed since 2023 in the SPVM's territory. More specifically, dangerous driving incidents fell by 13.4% in 2025, from 663 to 574. The reduction observed is mainly linked to the drop in dangerous driving of a motor vehicle without injury and failures to stop a vehicle as soon as possible. Despite this annual decline, this category remains higher the average for the last five years. Incidents of dangerous driving causing bodily harm also dropped (-11.5%), while incidents of dangerous driving causing death rose from three to five incidents in 2025. Although these incidents remain relatively low, this increase highlights the importance of maintaining constant vigilance regarding risky road behaviour.

Impaired driving continued its downward trend, with 1,244 incidents in 2025, falling by 5.9% compared to 2024 and 5.0% compared to the five-year average. As in previous years, impaired driving without injuries accounts for the highest number of offences in this category. Incidents resulting in

death or bodily harm remain rare and stable, contributing to the overall decrease observed. Offences involving individuals driving a motor vehicle while prohibited increased by 29.4% in 2025, rising from 109 to 141. This level is also 38.2% higher than the average for the last five years.

Hit and runs represent the most frequently reported category of offences to the SPVM in 2025. More than three out of four traffic offences (75.7%) fall into this category. The total number of hit and runs reached 6,104, an increase of 2.1% compared to 2024 and 13.3% compared to the average for the last five years.

These statistics highlight the importance of maintaining targeted road safety interventions, both in terms of prevention and enforcing laws, to reduce dangerous behaviour and its consequences on the road network.

TRAFFIC TICKETS ISSUED BY REGION

Offences	West	South	North	East	Other ²⁵	Total SPVM
Moving offences	74,121	48,958	58,565	48,478	44,458	274,580
Speed offences	17,409	4,223	8,292	11,350	22,949	64,223
Parking offences (issued by police officers)	19,702	21,331	19,372	16,297	6,812	83,514
TOTAL	111,232	74,512	86,229	76,125	74,219	422,317

Source: Computerized Violation Reporting System (CVRS), as of February 9, 2026.

TRAFFIC TICKETS ISSUED BY YEAR

Offences	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
Moving offences (excluding speeding)	169,015	209,398	201,336	194,967	230,082	274,580	19.3	36.6
Speed offences	50,711	62,358	47,770	55,488	63,943	64,223	0.4	14.6
Parking offences (issued by police officers)	112,325	122,819	110,727	90,446	83,811	83,514	-0.4	-19.7
TOTAL	332,051	394,575	359,833	340,901	377,836	422,317	11.8	17.0

Source: Computerized Violation Reporting System (CVRS), as of February 9, 2026.

²⁵ These are tickets issued by police officers from units other than the PDQ (Section de la sécurité routière, Section support et interventions spécialisées, Motards, etc.).

LICENCE PLATE RECOGNITION SYSTEM (LPRS)

Traffic tickets issued	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
OFFENCES RELATING TO VEHICLE REGISTRATION	1,557	3,254	3,175	327	166	68	-59.0
Vehicle not registered in the owner's name	5	2	9	0	1	1	0.0
Registration fee not paid by the due date	1,112	1,939	1,888	163	68	53	-22.1
Registration fee not paid following expiration	92	259	220	28	20	7	-65.0
Prohibited from driving	348	1,054	1,058	136	77	7	-90.9
OFFENCES CONCERNING DRIVER'S LICENCE	515	1,446	1,377	149	130	20	-84.6
Failure to hold a driver's licence of the appropriate class	42	78	134	16	58	5	-91.4
Unpaid licence	213	549	502	43	9	5	-44.4
Penalty - unpaid fine or other sanction (except Criminal Code and demerit points)	240	734	676	87	53	10	-81.1
Penalty (Criminal Code)	2	7	4	0	0	0	---
Penalty (demerit points)	18	78	61	3	10	0	---
OTHER OFFENCES	533	1,113	897	111	147	98	-33.3
TOTAL	2,605	5,813	5,449	587	443	186	-58.0

Note: The drop in the number of traffic tickets issued via LPRS is linked to the change of IT system used by the Société d'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ) in spring 2023.

TRAFFIC TICKETS ISSUED TO CYCLISTS AND PEDESTRIANS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Change (%)	
							2024/2025	2025/ 5-year average
Cyclists	5,296	7,012	7,124	8,449	9,210	9,529	3.5	28.5
Pedestrians	8,761	7,786	6,001	5,212	5,198	5,227	0.6	-20.7
TOTAL	14,057	14,798	13,125	13,661	14,408	14,756	2.4	5.3

Source: Computerized Violation Reporting System (CVRS), as of February 9, 2026.

Administrative statistics

REQUESTS FOR ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Origin of the requests	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
Citizens, lawyers and journalists	4,856	5,451	+
Insurance companies	2,021	2,440	+
Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)	222	205	-
Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la jeunesse (CDPDJ)	77	34	-
Parole Board of Canada (PBC)	228	157	-
Director of Youth Protection (DYP)	1,228	1,290	+
Compensation for the Victims of Crime Initiative (VCI)	88	80	-
Police force	707	1410	+
Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ)	144	240	+
Correctional Service Canada (CSC)	102	159	+
Requests from internal partners (CM, SIM, VDM and other associated cities)	175	111	-
Subpoenas (TAL ²⁶ , IVAC, MESS ²⁷ , TAT ²⁸ , etc.)	97	112	+
Other agencies	149	144	-
TOTAL	10,094	11,833	+

Types of requests	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
Documents containing personal information	9,902	11,623	+
Administrative documents	192	210	+
TOTAL	10,094	11,833	+



Did you know?

Every year, over 98% of requests for access to information received by the SPVM relate to documents containing personal information. Their processing requires meticulous analysis and rigorous redaction to protect the privacy and safety of individuals, in compliance with the *Act respecting access to documents held by public bodies and the protection of personal information*. This responsibility is an integral part of our mission and we place the utmost importance on it.

Request processing times in 2025	Documents containing personal information (%)	Administrative documents (%)	Total (%)
0 to 20 days	3,234 (33.3)	36 (20.5)	3,270 (33.1)
21 to 30 days	1,310 (13.5)	25 (14.2)	1,335 (13.5)
31 days and more	5,174 (53.2)	115 (65.3)	5,289 (53.5)
TOTAL	9,718 (100.0)	176 (100.0)	9,894 (100.0)

²⁶ Tribunal administratif du logement

²⁷ Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale

²⁸ Tribunal administratif du travail

REQUESTS FOR ACCESS TO INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Decisions rendered in 2025	Documents containing personal information (%)	Administrative documents (%)	Total (%)
Authorized (no redactions)	520 (5.4)	47 (26.7)	567 (5.7)
Partially authorized	6,390 (65.8)	48 (27.3)	6,438 (65.1)
Refused	1,677 (17.3)	48 (27.3)	1,725 (17.4)
Other	1,131 (11.6)	33 (18.8)	1,164 (11.8)
TOTAL	9,718 (100.0)	176 (100.0)	9,894 (100.0)

FILES PROCESSED BY THE BUREAU DU SERVICE AUX CITOYENS

Number of cases opened	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
Complaints	2,420	2,453	+
Comments ²⁹	621	519	-
Requests for information	378	265	-
TOTAL	3,455	3,281	-

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS)

Number of accidents ³⁰	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
Police officer(s)	233	279	+
Civilians	24	24	=
TOTAL	257	303	+

The research and development work carried out in 2025 with the aim of reducing hearing loss among police officers led to the purchase of custom-moulded earplugs adapted to police work. They will be provided to approximately 340 police officers who maintain order during public demonstrations. This is a \$45,000 investment devoted to preventing this occupational health and safety risk.

In 2025, the Section prévention en santé et sécurité au travail (PSST) reviewed the governance model of the occupational health and safety (OHS) committees, the Direction des services de proximité and major projects to comply with the new requirements of the Act to modernize the occupational health and safety regime (LMRSST). This review led to the formation of 11 new occupational health and safety committees.

Following the findings by the CNESST in its investigation into the tragic death of Maureen Breau in the line of duty, a police officer with the Sûreté du Québec, the Section PSST trained a total of 29 police managers to better equip them and raise awareness of the employer's legal obligations in terms of occupational health and safety.

In spring 2025, the Section PSST published the Respiratory Protection Program, which enables the SPVM to remain agile and ready to respond to situations requiring critical field staff to wear respiratory protection. This program helps the SPVM to restore its operational capacity during hazardous outdoor atmospheric conditions or specific public health situations.

²⁹ Including compliments.

³⁰ 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.

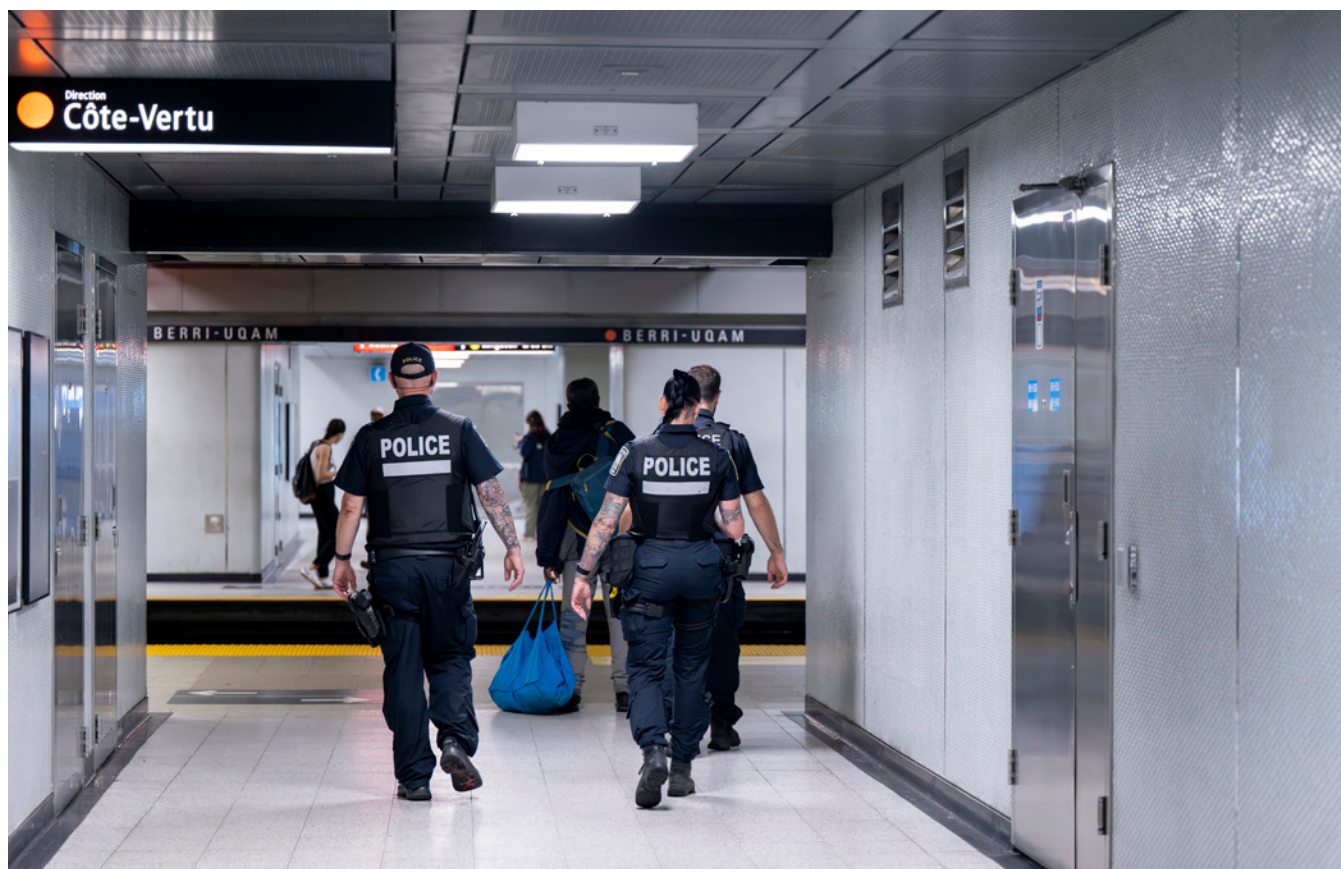
Police Act

ALLEGATIONS OF A CRIMINAL OFFENCE³¹

	2024 (to December 31, 2024)	2024 (to December 31, 2025)	2025 (to December 31, 2025)
TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES OPENED	81	81	97
NUMBER OF CASES IN PROCESS	27	2	39
NUMBER OF CASES CLOSED	54	79	58
Investigations with charges laid (MEA) (SPVM police officers)	0	2	0
MEA investigations (police officers other than SPVM)	0	2	0
SMA investigations without charges/inactive/unfounded (SPVM police officers)	47	66	45
SMA investigations/inactive/unfounded (police officers other than SPVM)	4	5	11
SMA investigations/inactive/unfounded (unknown person)	1	1	0
MEA investigations (persons not subject to the Police Act)	1	1	0
MEA investigations/inactive/unfounded (persons not subject to the Police Act)	1	2	2
CASES COMPLETED THROUGH THE JUDICIAL PROCESS			
SPVM police officers found guilty	0	0	0
SPVM police officers found not guilty	0	0	0
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	1	0
Individuals other than police officers found not guilty	0	0	0
CASES HANDLED BY CATEGORY OF PERSON			
Case involving an SPVM police officer	2	2	50
Case involving a police officer other than SPVM	7	7	17
Case involving an unknown person	1	1	0
<i>Case involving a person not subject to the Police Act</i>	2	2	2
Case involving a police officer from the SPVM who is under investigation by another police force	69	69	28

³¹ The statistics are updated according to the year the case was opened.

Note: Criminal allegation files were transferred to the Sûreté du Québec from March 2017 to September 2025. Since September 2025, the SPVM has resumed responsibility for all of these cases.



APPLICATION OF SECTION 119³² OF THE POLICE ACT

	2024 (to December 31, 2024)	2024 (to December 31, 2025)	2025 (to December 31, 2025)
NUMBER OF CASES OPENED³³	3	3	2
NUMBER OF CLOSED CASES	2	3	1
Number of disciplinary suspension days	119	119	60
Number of dismissals	0	1	0
Number of losses of jurisdiction	0	0	0
NUMBER OF CASES PENDING (APPEALS) OR DEFERRED	1	0	1

³² First paragraph, section 119 of the Police Act: Any police officer or special constable who is found guilty, in any place, of an act or omission referred to in subparagraph 3 of the first paragraph of section 115 that is triable only on indictment, 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.

³³ No cases opened under the first paragraph.

BY-LAW RESPECTING THE INTERNAL DISCIPLINE OF SPVM POLICE OFFICERS (RDIPPM)

	2024 (to December 31, 2024)	2024 (to December 31, 2025)	2025 (to December 31, 2025)
NUMBER OF DISCIPLINARY CASES OPENED³⁴	125	148	128
Number of cases in process or pending	39	20	32
Number of cases awaiting a hearing	5	5	14
Number of cases closed	81	123	82
MEA: prosecuting officer (DNP)	0	4	4
MEA: management (section 17)	13	25	7
SMA: by management	10	11	8
SMA: section 14	8	14	11
SMA: prescription (section 16)	1	1	0
Other support measures	5	8	14
Arbitration	0	0	3
Loss of jurisdiction	3	6	1
Handled by another body	5	7	8
Not resolved	4	5	2
Identification impossible	2	3	2
Unfounded	26	37	25
<i>Not subject to the RDIPPM/Police Act</i>	4	10	17
NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS CONCERNED BY OPEN DISCIPLINARY CASES	169	198	164
SANCTIONS RELATED TO CLOSED MEA CASES			
Number of reprimands	9	11	7
Number of disciplinary suspension days	42	52	19
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	33	33	38
Number of requests granted	24	24	37
Number of requests partially granted	0	0	0
Number of requests denied or deferred	9	9	1

³⁴ In 2024, 23 disciplinary cases with criminal allegations were processed since the publication of the last Annual Review. The statistics are updated according to the year the case was opened.

ETHICS³⁵ AND BUREAU DES ENQUÊTES INDÉPENDANTES³⁶

	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
ETHICS			
Number of complaints received by the Police Ethics Commissioner	772	811	+
BUREAU DES ENQUÊTES INDÉPENDANTES			
Cases opened	12	7	-

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



SPVM'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE CANADIAN ORGAN AND TISSUE DONORS ASSOCIATION

SPVM's contribution to the Canadian Organ and Tissue Donors Association	2024	2025	Change 2024/2025
Transport of organs and medical teams	207	209	+
Number of police volunteers	160	145	-

³⁵ Since 2018, the statistics have come from the Police Ethics Commissioner.
³⁶ Since 2017, the statistics have come from the Bureau des enquêtes indépendantes.



Appendix: Detailed crime tables

CRIMES BY MONTH

Offences	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS													
Homicides	1	3	3	6	1	5	5	2	1	2	2	0	31
Other offences resulting in death	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	8
Attempted murders	8	2	3	4	3	7	13	10	4	3	2	4	63
Assaults	1,417	1,370	1,490	1,662	1,775	1,890	1,767	1,783	1,576	1,649	1,518	1,265	19,162
Sexual assaults	204	184	214	215	243	225	204	181	211	211	231	180	2,503
Robberies	254	189	260	289	295	305	261	279	295	266	252	218	3,163
Other offences against persons	627	592	733	657	750	706	793	691	749	703	610	598	8,209
SUBTOTAL	2,512	2,341	2,704	2,835	3,067	3,138	3,045	2,946	2,836	2,835	2,615	2,265	33,139
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY													
Arson	30	26	24	56	42	50	28	42	49	45	30	35	457
Breaking and entering	498	430	540	597	602	612	605	595	590	642	565	453	6,729
Motor vehicle theft	598	485	559	572	563	605	598	697	551	501	457	481	6,667
Petty larceny	2,175	1,720	1,993	2,261	2,430	2,439	2,657	2,694	2,609	2,504	2,265	2,256	28,003
Possession of stolen goods	63	42	71	61	58	90	68	77	61	80	66	52	789
Fraud	937	712	955	982	991	900	1 012	973	873	953	868	811	10,967
Mischief	461	440	573	674	583	594	562	554	542	512	483	409	6,387
SUBTOTAL	4,762	3,855	4,715	5,203	5,269	5,290	5,530	5,632	5,275	5,237	4,734	4,497	59,999
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE													
Firearm offences	22	29	28	32	35	31	20	22	37	44	24	20	344
Offences against the administration of law and justice	594	648	692	587	716	707	691	704	741	685	602	572	7,939
Other offences	101	83	152	109	123	117	116	159	121	118	128	144	1,471
SUBTOTAL	717	760	872	728	874	855	827	885	899	847	754	736	9,754
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	7,991	6,956	8,291	8,766	9,210	9,283	9,402	9,463	9,010	8,919	8,103	7,498	102,892
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS													
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	138	145	194	210	204	230	182	211	201	194	157	122	2,188
Federal law infractions	2	5	22	4	19	41	77	54	9	8	17	22	280
Provincial law infractions	52	54	79	44	55	66	38	59	72	64	50	31	664
Municipal by-laws	515	504	627	557	681	838	872	687	590	514	430	281	7,096
SUBTOTAL	707	708	922	815	959	1,175	1,169	1,011	872	780	654	456	10,228
OVERALL TOTAL	8,698	7,664	9,213	9,581	10,169	10,458	10,571	10,474	9,882	9,699	8,757	7,954	113,120

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

CRIMES BY REGION

Offences	West	South	North	East	Total
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS					
Homicides	7	6	6	12	31
Other offences resulting in death	2	1	2	3	8
Attempted murders	15	14	13	21	63
Assaults	4,843	4,849	4,869	4,601	19,162
Sexual assaults	664	589	584	666	2,503
Robberies	783	843	784	753	3,163
Other offences against persons	2,265	1,693	2,007	2,244	8,209
SUBTOTAL	8,579	7,995	8,265	8,300	33,139
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Arson	103	101	120	133	457
Breaking and entering	1,596	1,883	2,073	1,177	6,729
Motor vehicle theft	2,093	1,037	1,857	1,680	6,667
Petty larceny	6,610	8,976	7,021	5,396	28,003
Possession of stolen goods	138	256	214	181	789
Fraud	3,384	2,139	3,019	2,425	10,967
Mischief	1,552	1,716	1,705	1,414	6,387
SUBTOTAL	15,476	16,108	16,009	12,406	59,999
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE					
Firearm offences	80	105	72	87	344
Offences against the administration of law and justice	1,446	3,044	1,551	1,898	7,939
Other offences	277	680	235	279	1,471
SUBTOTAL	1,803	3,829	1,858	2,264	9,754
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	25,858	27,932	26,132	22,970	102,892
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS					
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	324	1,036	405	423	2,188
Federal law infractions	94	120	33	33	280
Provincial law infractions	144	187	212	121	664
Municipal by-laws	1,101	3,659	1,555	781	7,096
SUBTOTAL	1,663	5,002	2,205	1,358	10,228
OVERALL TOTAL	27,521	32,934	28,337	24,328	113,120

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | WEST REGION

Offences	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	13	26	Total
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS										
Homicides	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	7
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Attempted murders	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	5	15
Assaults	173	521	147	403	640	470	674	586	1,229	4,843
Sexual assaults	26	70	19	44	94	56	109	94	152	664
Robberies	38	57	35	65	114	74	86	97	217	783
Other offences against persons	80	220	114	189	300	224	307	311	520	2,265
SUBTOTAL	317	868	315	702	1,156	825	1,181	1,090	2,125	8,579
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY										
Arson	4	8	11	6	24	8	15	11	16	103
Breaking and entering	96	153	87	92	229	141	210	188	400	1,596
Motor vehicle theft	75	91	83	447	480	120	176	246	375	2,093
Petty larceny	213	496	285	703	865	499	769	925	1,855	6,610
Possession of stolen goods	4	18	1	8	17	14	16	19	41	138
Fraud	201	294	199	297	534	226	465	423	745	3,384
Mischief	57	115	47	135	247	143	246	169	393	1,552
SUBTOTAL	650	1,175	713	1,688	2,396	1,151	1,897	1,981	3,825	15,476
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE										
Firearm offences	2	12	1	9	13	9	16	6	12	80
Offences against the administration of law and justice	36	135	44	123	124	179	237	178	390	1 446
Other offences	15	32	13	18	48	23	29	24	75	277
SUBTOTAL	53	179	58	150	185	211	282	208	477	1,803
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	1,020	2,222	1,086	2,540	3,737	2,187	3,360	3,279	6,427	25,858
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS										
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	2	26	6	22	50	46	70	27	75	324
Federal law infractions	18	22	0	13	2	20	2	10	7	94
Provincial law infractions	1	6	8	3	29	12	21	20	44	144
Municipal by-laws	19	145	24	165	125	113	170	63	277	1,101
SUBTOTAL	40	199	38	203	206	191	263	120	403	1,663
OVERALL TOTAL	1,060	2,421	1,124	2,743	3,943	2,378	3,623	3,399	6,830	27,521

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | SOUTH REGION

Offences	12	15	16	20	21	50 ³⁷	Total
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS							
Homicides	1	3	0	0	2	0	6
Other offences resulting in death	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attempted murders	2	8	0	3	1	0	14
Assaults	405	839	539	959	1,729	378	4,849
Sexual assaults	45	105	82	139	191	27	589
Robberies	88	115	88	196	308	48	843
Other offences against persons	149	295	240	281	634	94	1,693
SUBTOTAL	691	1,365	949	1,578	2,865	547	7,995
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY							
Arson	8	18	10	30	31	4	101
Breaking and entering	202	439	213	325	700	4	1,883
Motor vehicle theft	92	224	89	243	388	1	1,037
Petty larceny	819	1,104	679	2,427	3,807	140	8,976
Possession of stolen goods	14	41	22	23	144	12	256
Fraud	269	300	351	523	675	21	2,139
Mischief	122	290	155	367	639	143	1,716
SUBTOTAL	1,526	2,416	1,519	3,938	6,384	325	16,108
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE							
Firearm offences	6	19	5	23	46	6	105
Offences against the administration of law and justice	117	340	254	275	1,851	207	3,044
Other offences	23	37	28	471	104	17	680
SUBTOTAL	146	396	287	769	2,001	230	3,829
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	2,363	4,177	2,755	6,285	11,250	1,102	27,932
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS							
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	53	106	31	92	587	167	1,036
Federal law infractions	2	5	3	11	98	1	120
Provincial law infractions	20	27	4	49	83	4	187
Municipal by-laws	264	401	143	528	1 452	871	3,659
SUBTOTAL	339	539	181	680	2,220	1,043	5,002
OVERALL TOTAL	2,702	4,716	2,936	6,965	13,470	2,145	32,934

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

37 50: Metro Unit

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | NORTH REGION

Offences	10	27	30	31	35	38	44	Total
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS								
Homicides	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	6
Other offences resulting in death	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Attempted murders	1	0	2	3	0	5	2	13
Assaults	403	583	624	797	515	1,175	772	4,869
Sexual assaults	38	95	80	95	47	143	86	584
Robberies	87	106	86	113	90	182	120	784
Other offences against persons	185	317	262	358	206	361	318	2,007
SUBTOTAL	715	1,103	1,054	1,367	858	1,870	1,298	8,265
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY								
Arson	17	15	13	14	7	32	22	120
Breaking and entering	167	260	120	342	278	621	285	2,073
Motor vehicle theft	230	207	243	254	134	567	222	1,857
Petty larceny	649	667	471	1,173	958	2 094	1 009	7,021
Possession of stolen goods	15	32	29	31	29	51	27	214
Fraud	316	426	300	482	369	575	551	3,019
Mischief	133	234	173	262	180	470	253	1,705
SUBTOTAL	1,527	1,841	1,349	2,558	1,955	4,410	2,369	16,009
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE								
Firearm offences	5	8	20	4	5	22	8	72
Offences against the administration of law and justice	122	166	151	225	282	391	214	1,551
Other offences	26	31	31	45	24	50	28	235
SUBTOTAL	153	205	202	274	311	463	250	1,858
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	2,395	3,149	2,605	4,199	3,124	6,743	3,917	26,132
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS								
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	8	65	37	57	68	130	40	405
Federal law infractions	2	5	1	5	11	4	5	33
Provincial law infractions	6	8	48	27	25	76	22	212
Municipal by-laws	39	164	161	213	209	656	113	1,555
SUBTOTAL	55	242	247	302	313	866	180	2,205
OVERALL TOTAL	2,450	3,391	2,852	4,501	3,437	7,609	4,097	28,337

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | EAST REGION

Offences	23	39	42	45	46	48	49	Total
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS								
Homicides	4	3	2	0	2	1	0	12
Other offences resulting in death	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Attempted murders	1	2	1	6	3	8	0	21
Assaults	770	1,160	665	284	372	876	474	4,601
Sexual assaults	79	130	67	64	35	118	173	666
Robberies	105	160	105	41	62	142	138	753
Other offences against persons	369	520	273	146	161	439	336	2,244
SUBTOTAL	1,328	1,976	1,113	541	635	1,586	1,121	8,300
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY								
Arson	24	26	21	17	10	22	13	133
Breaking and entering	307	204	125	61	76	256	148	1,177
Motor vehicle theft	164	323	260	229	154	391	159	1,680
Petty larceny	1,026	1,063	824	471	488	1,004	520	5,396
Possession of stolen goods	51	46	22	13	7	25	17	181
Fraud	297	390	387	190	308	481	372	2,425
Mischief	266	292	184	125	125	278	144	1,414
SUBTOTAL	2,135	2,344	1,823	1,106	1,168	2,457	1,373	12,406
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE								
Firearm offences	10	21	18	4	6	15	13	87
Offences against the administration of law and justice	344	487	224	102	90	446	205	1,898
Other offences	39	42	29	12	24	40	93	279
SUBTOTAL	393	550	271	118	120	501	311	2,264
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	3,856	4,870	3,207	1,765	1,923	4,544	2,805	22,970
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS								
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	97	96	70	18	7	58	77	423
Federal law infractions	4	1	2	3	1	8	14	33
Provincial law infractions	19	20	29	13	11	14	15	121
Municipal by-laws	145	331	70	41	31	114	49	781
SUBTOTAL	265	448	171	75	50	194	155	1,358
OVERALL TOTAL	4,121	5,318	3,378	1,840	1,973	4,738	2,960	24,328

Source: M-IRIS, as of March 1, 2026.



Service de police de la Ville de Montréal

Annual Review

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