

ANNUAL REVIEW 2001



Ville de Montréal
Service de police

Mission

In partnership with institutions, socio-economic organizations, community groups and citizens, the Service is committed to promoting the quality of life of all citizens within its territory, fostering a feeling of security, and developing a peaceful and secure living environment while respecting the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Québec and Canadian Charters of Rights and Freedoms.

Police Service Organizational Values

In all their decisions and actions, whether dealing with the community or their colleagues, members of the Police Service are guided by the following values:

The search for excellence

We strive for excellence in our dealings with the community, in the services we render and in our management methods. We also aim for continuous improvements in the quality of our activities.

The importance of personnel

Police Service personnel constitute our strength and key resource. We believe that satisfying individual aspirations and respecting people by involving them and acknowledging their achievements are key to the pursuit of our mission.

Respect for rights and freedoms

For us, the respect of citizens' rights and freedoms is the key principle guiding our relations with the community and with our personnel.

Professionalism

Thoroughness, compliance with regulations and continuous training underpin the activities of the Service. We strive to set an example through behaviour that reflects our respect for the law and creates feelings of trust and credibility. Professionalism is the foundation on which esteem for our work rests.

2001 Budget

The budget for 2001 totalled \$399,969,000, an increase of \$10,518,000, or 2.7%, over 2000.

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A Word from the Director

The Service de police de la Communauté urbaine de Montréal (SPCUM; Montréal Urban Community Police Service) was very active in 2001, in line with its mission and action plan, with a number of the activities focusing on preparing the Police Service to assume its new role within the new City of Montréal. At the beginning of 2002, the SPCUM became the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM; City of Montréal Police Service) when the Montréal Urban Community ceased operations.

On September 11th, the terrorist attacks in the United States shook the community to its core, prompting a period of intense vigilance throughout the territory. The Service immediately put the Command and Information Processing Centre on watch mode, as we quickly updated our terrorism plans. We focused our energies to be ready and adequately equipped to deal with any threat of terrorism. Given the significance of the events, this report includes a special section on activities related to monitoring potential terrorist threats.

To encourage synergy between the various elements of law enforcement, senior management participated in meetings organized by the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, the Major Cities Chiefs Association, the Association des directeurs de police du Québec (police chiefs association), Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, and the École nationale de police du Québec (Québec police school). In addition, specialists from various units reporting to the Director researched, analyzed and developed position papers responding to a Québec government initiative on police map reform, to *Bill C-24. An Act to Amend the Criminal Code (organized crime and law enforcement)* and other related legislation and to *Bill 36, The Anti-Terrorism Act*, in the fall.

Concerning the fight against organized crime, we co-operated with great success in *Opération Printemps 2001* (operation spring 2001), headed by the Escouade régionale mixte Montréal (ERM Montréal; joint regional squad Montréal) and comprising the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Sûreté du Québec, the Montréal Urban Community Police Service, and 23 other Québec municipal police services. The operation helped destabilize criminal biker gangs involved with the Hells Angels in the greater Montréal region. We made many arrests in connection with murders, conspiracy to murder, gang membership, drug trafficking, and proceeds of crime.

Overall, crime was on the downswing this year. Compared with 2000, *Criminal Code* violations declined by 8.4%, crimes against persons by 9%, assaults by 9.6%, sexual assaults by 1.3%, and robberies by 4.2%, while break-ins dropped by 15.3%. Even motor vehicle thefts fell by 5.6%. The number of homicides rose to 66, however, compared with 49 last year and an annual average of 68 since 1980.

Among the many public order services patrol officers provide, especially during the summer months, the police intervention during the Montréal Conference, which preceded the Summit of the Americas in Québec City, is particularly worthy of mention. Participation in public events included the Québec Action Week against Racism in March and Police Week in May. On May 16th, Serge Ménard, Québec minister of public security, Vera Danyluk, chair of the

Montréal Urban Community Executive Committee, and many other dignitaries attended the inauguration of our new headquarters at 1441 St. Urban Street, in the heart of downtown Montréal. The next day, we hosted the Intersection Seminar, which included an evening celebration of excellence and partnership.

It was with great satisfaction that we co-signed the *Communic'Action* tripartite protocol, along with the Bureau des substituts du Procureur général (Crown prosecutors office) and the Plateau Mont-Royal CLSC (local community service centre), during an event marking the 15th anniversary of Côté Cour, an organization that helps victims of family violence. In November, I accepted an invitation from the Montréal Association for the Intellectually Handicapped to become its honorary chair, with the aim of promoting better understanding of the needs of this clientele among police officers and the community at large.

As this annual review shows, without the steady devotion, unwavering commitment and solid professionalism of our personnel, it would have been virtually impossible to accomplish all these tasks in the environment of caution required by the events of September 11th.



Michel Sarrazin
SPVM Director





2001 Strategic Directions

Integrating their approaches, the Constabulary, Investigations and Administrative Support directorates, along with the units reporting directly to the SPVM Director, worked to achieve the goals set out in the corporate action plan, as approved by the Montréal Urban Community Public Security Commission. What follows is a review of the key achievements under each strategic direction.

STRENGTHEN FEELINGS OF SECURITY BY FOCUSING ON ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND BREAK-INS

Anti-social occurrences

Under a project targeting the elimination of graffiti and illegal posters, and in co-operation with the City of Montréal, we led several clean-up operations along St. Catherine, St. Lawrence and Mount Royal streets. Some 40,000 square metres of private property and 46,000 square metres of public property were treated, while some 70,000 posters were removed and 35,000 poles repainted. With close monitoring, the level of recurrence in the area remained steady at 19%. Close by, Neighbourhood Station 19 kept watch on the Hôtel-Dieu wall and the Des Pins interchange, while five murals replaced graffiti on Neighbourhood Station 37 territory. Overall 889 events were recorded, 159 arrests were made, and charges were laid in 94 cases.

Within an investigative process aimed at facilitating the identification of perpetrators, the Legal Identification Division photographed all graffiti before its removal by municipal employees. As a result, investigators had 500 pictures on which to base their search for offenders. These efforts helped solve the Melrose tunnel case in Neighbourhood Station 11 territory, leading to the identification of the perpetrators and charges being laid. In addition, 185 graffiti were recorded, mainly on metro station property owned by the Société de transport de la Communauté urbaine de Montréal (Montréal Urban Community transport commission). A prevention officer worked closely with investigators from the four operations centres. On the school front, investigators from the Economic Crimes and Crimes against Property Division met with students of several high schools to raise awareness about the importance of respecting public and private property and the social and economic costs associated with vandalism.

Elsewhere, prostitution activities produced numerous complaints related to dirty needles, drug trafficking, violence, noise, and solicitation of local residents. Downtown neighbourhood stations set up local intervention groups to lead awareness and deterrence operations among customers and prostitutes. The Service also increased operations targeting drug dealers. Public communication efforts included distribution of flyers by police officers in the neighbourhoods involved. In co-operation with the Comité montréalais sur la prostitution (Montréal committee on prostitution), created by the City of Montréal, and community groups, police officers increased liaison efforts with everyone concerned with a view to helping resolve conflicts, while commanders talked about the measures being taken at community association meetings.

Between April and November, the Service ran Operation Festival to deal with the many complaints about street solicitation in neighbourhood stations 21, 22 and 23. With the assistance of the South Morality, Alcohol and Narcotics Section, prostitution charges were laid against 92 people, while soliciting charges were laid against 248, for a total of 340. This was an increase of 30% over the 238 arrests made under last year's Operation Customer.

Break-ins

In response to the *Diagnostic des besoins de sécurité de la population du centre-ville de Verdun* (security needs assessment of the community of downtown Verdun), which identified break-ins as the top community concern, Neighbourhood Station 17 launched project **Bronze/Silver/Gold**. Break-in victims are 12 times more likely than other residents to be victimized a second time. Collaborating on the project were the Planning, Strategic and Budget Direction, and Research and Development Division, the Legal Identification Division, the Prevention and Community Relations Section, the South Tactical Intelligence Module, the Communications Section, and the Action Surveillance Verdun organization. The goals were to offer support to victims, improve crime solution rates, and prevent recurrence. The University of Montréal School of Criminology is evaluating the program and measuring the impact on victims.

In parallel, several specialized intervention groups were created to combat more serious break-in situations. For instance, Operation Screwdriver, set up jointly by the North Investigations Section and neighbourhood stations 37 and 38, resulted in the arrest of 26 individuals, the closing of 377 cases, the recovery of stolen goods valued at \$16,300, and a decline of 35% in break-ins in the sector. The project was awarded the **all-category prize** at the 9th Intersection Seminar. The Legal Identification Division continued to provide direct support to investigators, covering 520 break-in related crime scenes. This ensures that investigators get a current, in-depth study of thieves' *modus operandi*. Patrollers trained to use the mini ID kit did excellent work, lifting 547 sets of valid fingerprints that can be used in comparative criminal research.

Second-hand dealers received increased attention, and visits by investigators helped solve a number of break-ins.

The squatter issue

Receiving wide media coverage, the squatter issue came to a conclusion on October 3rd with the evacuation of the Préfontaine Centre, a building the City of Montréal had put at the squatters' disposal following their eviction from a building on Overdale Street, which they had taken over on July 27th. Given the issues at stake, the case required the co-operation of the Legal Affairs Division, the Prevention and Community Relations Section, the Communications Section, the Intelligence Division, and

the Investigations and Constabulary directorates, along with several community partners. The strategy took into account the impact on feelings of public security, the safety of the occupants and the need to respect individuals' right to protest.

COMBAT AND PREVENT CRIME

Street gangs

Street gang activity led to an increase in violent crimes, in particular assaults, threats and intimidation. With territorial control over the sale of drugs and prostitution as a priority for gangs, the Police Service launched several operations aimed at dismantling these rings.

During the back-to-school period in September, the Co-ordination and Public Transport Module concentrated on countering the increase in drug trafficking and use in metro stations. The Montréal Urban Community transit commission offered immediate co-operation, and metro constables increased their hours of patrol, especially at stations where the problem was most serious and during high-risk traffic hours.

With the co-operation of the East Morality, Alcohol and Narcotics Section and neighbourhood stations 39, 40 and 45, project *Blitz* was put in place to prevent a recurrence of the robberies that plagued the area the previous summer. Eleven police officers from the three stations, working in tandem with Street Gang Module investigators, patrolled the area to deter young people from committing this type of crime. Carifesta took place without a hitch, and the operation contributed to reducing the number of robberies.



To curtail the incidence of violent crime, the Legal Identification Division continued to develop its DNA project. In all, 591 samples were taken from prisoners, compared with 32 the previous year. This genetic databank will enable more rapid detection and identification of perpetrators of major crimes and sexual predators.

Priority on Youth

The Youth Intervention Section was established in September, and Police Service management held a press conference about it on December 17. Conference organization involved co-operation from neighbourhood stations, the Youth Intervention Section, the Prevention and Community Relations Section, the Youth and Street Gang modules of the Morality, Alcohol and Narcotics Sections, and the Intelligence Division's Strategic Analysis and Tactical Analysis sections. Seventy-nine police officers now work in the four operations centres to solve problems associated with graffiti, street gangs and juvenile morality, sexual assault, taxing, drug addiction, panhandling and homelessness, missing persons and runaways.

Criminal bikers

The goal of **Opération Printemps 2001 (operation spring 2001)**, led by the Escouade régionale mixte Montréal (Montréal joint regional squad), was to put out of action the top leaders in the gang war raging in the greater Montréal region between the Hells Angels Nomads and the Montréal Rockers. The Police Service played a key role in the investigation, both within the squad and as the main body responsible for fighting organized crime on the Island of Montréal territory. Overall, the operation produced 140 arrests, 125 searches, and the confiscation of 18 properties valued at \$3.6 million, 30 vehicles, 70 weapons, 120 kilograms of hashish, 10 kilograms of cocaine, \$8.6 million in Canadian currency, and \$2.7 million in U.S. currency. The goods and currency seized following the issuance of restraining orders resulted from the work of investigators specializing in tracing the proceeds of crime.

In August, a wave of arson in bars in the southwest sector of Montréal killed one person and seriously injured six others. Operation *Heat* was therefore established to increase police visibility and collect information from bar owners. Pooling their efforts to support neighbourhood stations 15 and 18 were the Prevention and Community Relations Section, the Arson Division, the Anti-Gang Section, the Intelligence Division, the Communications Section, and the Morality, Alcohol and Narcotics sections from all four operations centres.

As a result, three individuals linked to the Bandidos gang were caught in the act and arrested, with another two individuals linked with the same gang arrested on October 1st. Two days later, on October 3rd, eight members of the Bandidos were arrested in New Brunswick on charges of attempted murder, a crime related to the arson cases. The number of arrests totalled 22.

CONSOLIDATE THE NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING MODEL

During its second year of activity, the co-ordination team leading the *Agenda for change*—the four-year action plan to consolidate Neighbourhood Policing—analyzed recommendations and identified possible solutions in several areas, including evaluating client satisfaction with the level of service provided by neighbourhood stations, assessing the workload of operations centre support units, and surveying neighbourhood station employee satisfaction with investigations and analysis and vice versa. Work also focused on the annual allocation of staff to stations and investigations, ties between neighbourhood stations and investigations, and retention of expertise.

In addition, the team took a look at the Road Safety and Traffic Section's descriptive and evaluative analysis, merger of the tactical and intervention groups, and the working methods of support units such as the Intervention Logistics Division, the Prevention and Community Relations Section, and the Operational Planning Section. Finally, the team reviewed the situation of senior officers, modified crime scene training for supervisors and senior officers, the Professional Development Plan, the integration of police data, and the quality of report writing.

Each Service directorate was responsible for following up effectively while achieving concrete results in the field.

ENCOURAGE CLOSER TIES BETWEEN INVESTIGATIONS AND THE CONSTABULARY

To encourage closer ties between Investigations and the Constabulary, members of investigation units spent time and effort providing coaching designed for patrol officers. Neighbourhood commanders already receive arrest results, but general crime investigators now inform individual police officers in writing and are also required to inform the citizens involved. Investigators also visited neighbourhood stations regularly to iron out problems and encourage co-operation between employees.

SUPPORT AND DEVELOP PERSONNEL

Several programs described in the section on the Administrative Support Directorate have provided support to staff and assisted in their professional development. Eight ceremonies were held to swear in new employees, recognize promotions, and award distinguished service medals.

During the year, the Director of the Service, Michel Sarrazin, continued his weekly informal employee breakfast meetings, visiting a number of units.

In March, the Police Service issued an edition of *Flash info* covering achievements to date, including several local staff initiatives. With the aim of testing the effectiveness of the recommendations, the head of the Agenda for change accompanied Director Michel Sarrazin to some forty employee breakfasts and informal meetings in the units.

As identified in the Agenda for change, the need to support neighbourhood stations in daily operations and during public events led to the appointment of a task force to review the methods and work of the Specialized Intervention Division. Various reports, including that of the Commission de la santé et de la sécurité au travail (CSST; occupational safety and health commission) led to adjustments in the group's tactical approach during events. The Service recommended to the MUC Executive Committee that the Tactical Module and operations centre intervention groups merge, allowing an increase in the number of trained police officers to 280 while enabling reallocation of 35 positions to the Youth Intervention Section. This major change required an investment of \$1 million, including \$720,617 for protective equipment for the officers.



**SPCUM personnel
complement at
31 December 2001**

Police personnel	
Authorized police staff	4,244*
Current police staff	4,183
Men	3,193 (76.3%)
Women	990 (23.7%)

Rank	
Constable	2,983
Sergeant	453
Detective-sergeant	516
Lieutenant	39
Detective-lieutenant	59
Captain	1
Detective-captain	2
Commander	95
Inspector	16
Chief Inspector	9
Assistant Director	7
Deputy Director	2
Director	1

* The figure of 4,244 authorized officers includes regular authorized police personnel of 4,157 and 87 pre-retirement and officers assigned to other departments or special projects.

Civilian personnel*	
Total civilian staff:	1,220
Union accreditation:	
- White collar	570
- Blue collar	49
- Crossing guards	521
- Professionals	14
- Managers	66
Total	1,220

* Personnel includes the number of authorized positions, which corresponds to the number of positions filled, since all authorized positions are filled by permanent or temporary staff.

Hiring and departures

Hiring of regular police officers		
Men	98	(56%)
Women	77	(44%)
Aboriginal persons	2	(1.1%)
Cultural communities	8	(4.6%)
Majority community members	149	(85.2%)
Visible minorities	16	(9.1%)
Total	175*	

* The figure includes 18 auxiliary officers who qualified as neighbourhood officers.

Hiring of auxiliary police officers

Men	2	(50%)
Women	2	(50%)
Aboriginal persons	0	
Cultural communities	0	
Majority community members	1	(25%)
Visible minorities	3	(75%)
Total	4	

Departures

Retirements	
Constables	78
Sergeants	12
Detective-sergeants	22
Lieutenants	4
Detective-lieutenants	7
Captain	0
Detective-captain	0
Commanders	8
Inspector	0
Chief Inspectors	2
Assistant Director	1
Deputy Director	0
Total	134

Resignations	
Regular officers	13
Temporary officers	6
Auxiliary officer	1
Total	20

Officers relieved of duties	
Officers fired	2
Police officer deaths	
- on duty	0
- off duty	3

Distribution of officers by age group

Age	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Number	1,104	1,829	915	333	2	4,183

Distribution of officers by years of service

Years	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	Total
Number	1,256	662	749	696	301	339	165	15	4,183

Authorized and staffed police positions by directorate

Directorate	Authorized	Staffed	Vacant
Constabulary	3,036	3,003	33
Investigations	1,064	1,059	5
Sr. management	64	63	1
ASD	80	58	22
Total	4,244	4,183	61

Authorized and staffed civilian positions by directorate

Directorate	Authorized	Staffed	Vacant
Constabulary	792	792	0
Investigations	138	138	0
Sr. management	61	61	0
ASD	229	229	0
Total	1,220	1,220	0

Total authorized and staffed positions by directorate

Directorate	Authorized	Staffed	Vacant
Constabulary			
- officers	3,036	3,003	33
- civilians	792	792	0
Investigations			
- officers	1,064	1,059	5
- civilians	138	138	0
Sr. management			
- officers	64	63	1
- civilians	61	61	0
ASD			
- officers	80	58	22
- civilians	229	229	0
Total			
- officers	4,244	4,183	61
- civilians	1,220	1,220	0
Total	5,464	5,403	61



**Corporate Affairs
and Major Events**

The Service co-ordinated several studies and analyses during the year, in particular for the committee set up under Bill 170 to facilitate transition to the new City of Montréal. In March, the Service tabled a brief before the Commission des institutions du Québec (Québec institutions committee) on issues related to the ministerial initiative to reform the Québec police map. In July, the Service presented a report of its observations and recommendations to the Québec public security department concerning the ministerial working paper on crime prevention policy. With regard to the rash of 'rave' events, the Service developed a strategy to contain and ensure the safety of participants. The Service also co-ordinated implementation of an anti-terrorist management structure.

To promote communication, the Service organized a number of meetings, including the Director's bimonthly breakfasts. As prescribed by law, it produced a bimonthly report – Évolution – on work in progress, which included operational and administrative statistics. Finally, on June 6th, management tabled the SPCUM'S annual review 2000 at the Montréal Urban Community Public Security Commission. To recognize the end of the MUC on December 31, the Service organized a farewell tour of its units for the chair of the MUC Executive Committee, Vera Danyluk, who was also named Honorary Director by current Director Michel Sarrazin at a management breakfast held November 30th.

Tragic event

The Service deplored the death of young Michael Kibbe after a fall at the South Operations Centre, which occurred on the night of February 7–8, following his arrest. The Corporate Affairs Division is following up on the case and corrective measures have been taken.

Transition to new Municipal Court of Montréal

With regard to the Court Services Division, the transition committee appointed a steering committee and eight sub-committees in September to plan and organize the new Municipal Court of Montréal. In December, the Service received a directive from the minister of justice indicating the chief location and 18 other intermediary service centres that will meet court needs. The transition committee agreed that any new case destined for the Municipal Court of Montréal would be sent to the chief location for handling as of the first of the year. The decision will increase the workload of the Municipal Court of Montréal Liaison Module, since 850 inmates and 4,500 cases will need to be transferred to the new court.

External missions

Following an inspection tour of Kosovo from February 28 to March 4 by the commander of the External Mission and Services Marketing Section and a

subsequent visit to Bosnia-Herzegovina from March 26 to 28, the Police Service assigned two supervisors to Bosnia-Herzegovina and four to Kosovo for a period of nine months. Given the improved situation in East Timor, the Service also authorized the assignment of four police officers to the region, launching a selection process in September.

Marketing Police services

In its second year of existence, the Commercial Unit broadened its clientele and increased revenues by providing expert advice to clients, organizations corporations. Services included escorting some 100 semi-trailers, directing traffic and providing security services for 22 film productions between April and the end of October.

The Police Service also provided training to other provincial police services. Topics included high-risk interventions, analysis and handling of calls about suspicious packages, mini legal ID kits, tailing suspects, crisis management, and other issues covered in our à la carte training. Police assistance was also provided at 'rave' events held on the territory, a new trend that gives added impetus to the fee-for-service project under development.





The Attacks of September 11, 2001: Extreme Caution

The terrorist attacks that occurred in the United States on September 11th were unprecedented. Destruction of the 101-storey World Trade Centre towers in New York and part of the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., by hijacked planes and the crash of a fourth plane headed for Washington resulted in the loss of thousands of lives and property damage estimated in the billions of dollars.

Within minutes of the events, Police Service management put the Command and Information Processing Centre on 24/7 watch mode. The Service also took immediate steps to support Dorval Airport and protect infrastructures deemed highly vulnerable. Simultaneously, the Service increased patrols throughout the territory to bolster feelings of security in selected communities and in the community as a whole. The Constabulary Directorate set up a crisis management committee, which became the terrorism monitoring committee on October 9th and was chaired by the Director of the Service until the end of the year. To support management analysis of the situation, the Public Affairs Advisor provided continuous analysis of media coverage of political, technical, military and police actions in the U.S. and Canada and of the internal and external impact of events. The Legal Affairs Division produced advisory notices on, among other subjects, the power to requisition, the power to close down potentially contaminated facilities, and the power to intervene with victims. In addition, the Planning, Strategic and Budget Direction, and Research and Development Directorate collected data on police terrorism management.

Efforts undertaken since 1998 and the appointment of the Comité avisier antiterrorisme de Montréal (CAAM; Montréal anti-terrorism advisory committee) facilitated the development of procedures that allowed the Service to handle an unprecedented deluge of calls about suspicious items, which started soon after the appearance of the first anthrax cases in the U.S. The 9-1-1 service routed some 2,000 calls to the Police Service between September 11th and December 31st; just nine of these resulted in items being sent to the Québec public health lab for analysis, and all findings were negative.

Concurrently, several Police Service members accelerated work on the development of a Québec anti-terrorism plan, working in partnership with stakeholders from a variety of disciplines and Québec police services in alignment with the federal anti-terrorism program. The resulting management structure features a **unified command** structure and is intended to promote concerted efforts by all government departments, organizations and police services called upon to handle crisis situations and manage their impact on the community.

The management structure is designed to foster effective sharing of roles and responsibilities and to provide a framework for intervention in the province by special organizations or groups reporting

to the federal government. To make the plan operational, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Sûreté du Québec and the Montréal Urban Community Police Service agreed on a three-part management structure:

- **Response plan** – the operational response to an event of great magnitude.
- **Preparation plan** – the administrative component, applicable to planning and co-ordinating preparation activities, such as developing the required human resources and material support.
- **Prevention plan** – the operational support involving investigation, intelligence and prevention.

In this context, the Operational Planning Section appointed an anti-terrorism team in co-operation with its partners formerly grouped under the CAAM, giving the team a four-part mandate:

- finalize the Police Service's anti-terrorism intervention strategy
- draft the anti-terrorism intervention plan
- implement the steps identified, so as to be prepared to take charge of a B-NICE-T level terrorism event by December 15, 2001 and
- participate in a provincial committee to draft a provincial response plan.

The CAAM, created in 1998 following threats of sarin poisoning in the Montréal metro, was made up of members from the Service de prévention des incendies de Montréal (Montréal fire prevention service), the Corporation urgences-santé de la région de Montréal

métropolitain (metropolitan Montréal emergency health corporation), the Direction de la Santé publique (public health branch), the Régie régionale de la santé (regional health board), the MUC civilian security centres and the SPCUM. Its key goal was to draft a common intervention plan for the island of Montréal.

The Prevention and Community Relations Section published tips on handling suspicious packages, while Police Service management met with representatives of various cultural communities and employees from these communities to reassure them. On September 11th, the Communications Section reported on the situation at a press conference, and on October 18, the Director of the Service met with media representatives to confirm that Montréal had not been the target of a serious threat. He appealed for calm and referred to the actions of those who had called in false alarms as destructive and reprehensible.

In addition, the Investigations Directorate Security Liaison Module, which operates under the Intelligence Division, worked in partnership with the Sûreté du Québec and the RCMP to pool resources and expertise to create a continuous-watch structure.



In all, 610 events were investigated; 13 incidents resulted in charges being laid while 105 are still under investigation. In addition, 251 events related to anthrax fears were recorded and handled with the requisite care. The Police Service ended the year determined to maintain its co-operative approach to dealing with terrorist threats that might endanger the security of the Montréal community.

Locally, neighbourhood station commanders alerted business leaders to the need to update and even heighten security to be prepared for any eventuality. To ensure internal communication, the Service published a weekly newsletter entitled *L'Antiterrorisme express*. In addition, command teams and officers of the following units received training: Technical, Tactical, Operational Coaching and Planning, along with Constabulary, Investigations, Corporate Affairs and Administrative Support managers.

To protect the Police Service from potential attack and enable staff to respond effectively to threats, several of the Administrative Support Directorate (ASD) supply sections were called in. As the unit in charge of facilities management, the ASD updated its list of vulnerable facilities, providing increased protection for some – i.e., access control systems, surveillance cameras, alarm systems, etc. Headquarters security services were equipped with an X-ray machine to inspect all packages.

To ensure the health and safety of staff, the Police Service purchased anti-terrorism equipment that exceeds specifications for material normally used in municipal police services. The Uniform, Motor Vehicle Fleet and Technology sections and the MUC Purchasing Department called on the expertise of health, armed forces, and petrochemical specialists and on health and occupational safety representatives to guide them in analyzing samples, drafting specifications, and supplying front-line interveners with individual protection equipment to allow staff to work with adequate protection in contaminated areas. To counter biological and chemical threats, the Service purchased detection apparatus and a trailer to transport the equipment. For protection against explosives, a new anti-explosive suit was acquired. In addition, a van was fitted with 100 sets of equipment to support handling of nuclear, biological and chemical products.

In addition to acquiring material worth an estimated \$350,000, the ASD supply units developed new alliances with anti-terrorism partners. Management participation in developing prevention, preparation and intervention strategies paved the way for sharing resources, managing equipment inventories, and harmonizing activity.

The Training Section offered anti-terrorism training to 1,807 police officers, including 1,505 constables, 262 sergeants, 34 detective-sergeants, and 6 detective-lieutenants. To manage the demand for training, 18 police officers were specially trained to act as trainers, and to contribute to anti-terrorism efforts. The section collaborated with all units to develop an appropriate training framework.

All these measures, carried out in partnership, enabled the Service to maintain a high level of service to the community while improving its capacity to co-ordinate operations should an event of great magnitude occur within or outside its territory.



Planning, Strategic and Budget Direction, and Research and Development

The Planning, Strategic and Budget Direction, and Research and Development Division (PSBDRDD) conducts studies and consults with Police Service units to facilitate decision-making processes, encourage better management practices and improve police practices. This year, the Division initiated various activities to improve the delivery of police services to the community.

Studies, analysis and corporate consultation

The Division developed the 2002 Corporate Action Plan for approval by the Management Committee. The plan includes corporate and local priorities to improve quality of life in the community by providing citizens with the best possible services under the neighbourhood policing approach. The plan is based in part on an environmental scan, including crime-related social, demographic and legal data with an impact on the Police Service. Concurrently, the Division provided the transition committee with 2002 budget forecasts for approval by the new City of Montréal.

Additionally, the Division produced several studies for management and the units. One focused on public security back-up services provided by MUC municipalities to create an inventory of activities and analyze the extent to which they complemented those of the Police Service. The Division followed the same process for City of Montréal public security back-up services. Finally, it completed a descriptive and evaluative analysis of the Road Safety and Traffic Section to assess the usefulness of the section's advisory, support and co-ordination activities in the context of neighbourhood policing.

Support for police intervention in cultural communities

The PSBDRDD provides expertise to improve police interventions involving members of cultural communities. In this context it produced a new edition of the *Portrait des communautés culturelles* (cultural community profile), which has become a reference text in CÉGEP police science classes. It also participated in setting up training programs and organizing community rapprochement days and meetings to raise police officer awareness of life as experienced by members of various ethnic communities.

Support to neighbourhood stations

Several research activities shed light on the local realities of neighbourhood stations, providing information support for local teams in their activities. To this end, the Division updated neighbourhood profiles, giving local police officers and managers relevant data on the sectors in which they intervene. It also produced profiles of external dynamics – social and demographic profiles, identification of community resources, specific issues, etc. – for some stations, to facilitate partnership building and implementation of a problem-solving approach.

In preparation for the transition to the new City of Montreal, the PSBDRDD prepared a compendium of municipal regulations, making it available to the units to keep police officers abreast of existing by-laws.

Analysis of management methods and development of tools

With regard to management tools, the Division developed and inserted new indicators in the *Tableau de bord* (reporting tool), permitting tracking of family violence, juvenile crime and response times.

At the cutting edge of electronic technology, the reporting tool offers managers a wealth of data updated daily.

Following the evaluation of protocols on spousal and family violence between CLSCs (local community service centres) and neighbourhood stations, the Division helped develop a joint Police Service and health services action plan.

Survey results and approaches

The Division did three surveys of neighbourhood station commanders, supervisors and police officers on the quality of services involving the following support units: Road Safety and Traffic, Operational Planning, Prevention and Community Relations. The surveys are intended to analyze and assess the quality of specialized and support services provided to neighbourhood stations and the quality of relations between the stations and the services. In another survey of operations centre investigators, analysts and intelligence officers, the Division collected data on co-operation levels between the Constabulary and Investigations directorates and the quality of data collected in incident reports. These internal evaluations allow sections that work with the unit being assessed to express their views, with the goal of improving co-operation where needed.

Ethics

Following recommendations from the Poiras Commission on Sécurité du Québec police practices, the Police Service decided to put the spotlight on ethics by launching an initiative in collaboration with the Institut québécois d'éthique appliquée (Québec institute for applied ethics). The project involves making a diagnosis of the ethics situation, developing a plan of action and recommending a training strategy.

Following approval of the recommended action plan, the PSBDRDD developed a number of activities, including a three-day training program for senior managers on ethical decision-making, a survey on ethical issues among police and civilian managers, and a half-day information session with managers on survey results and a proposal for an organizational campaign.

To take a proactive approach to ethical issues, instead of reacting when sensitive situations have already developed, the Division proposed an innovative three-part program called SADER I, II and III, that includes an assistance system for dealing with ethical dilemmas, a system for analyzing deviations and recurrences, and a system designed to identify employees at risk.

Participation in external seminars and task forces

- Presentation of the study on public security back-up services to the *Association des directeurs de sécurité publique* (association of public security managers).
- Appointment of a team member to the International Centre for Comparative Criminology.
- Facilitation of seminars at the symposium on police research objectives.
- Presentation on a survey of break and enters to Tandem Montréal.
- Communication provided to national meetings of the French Socialist Party.
- Presentation to the Philippe-Pinel Institute international symposium.
- Member of the new City of Montréal transition committee public security team.
- Participation in the Québec public security department's committee to fight organized crime.

Internal Affairs

The Internal Affairs Division (IAD) is responsible for investigations of Police Service personnel and pre-hiring security checks of police and civilian personnel. The IAD consists of three administrative units: a Special Investigations section, an Internal Investigations section, and a Background Checks module.

In 2001, the IAD received 4,205 requests for investigations and background checks. Of the 809 requests for investigation, 225 focused on criminal (135) and disciplinary (90) complaints, 572 involved pre-hiring character checks of police and civilian candidates, while 12 concerned awards for commendable conduct. Background checks included 1,731 security checks pertaining to access to SPCUM facilities, police cadets, school crossing guards and other police bodies. The remaining 1,665 requests dealt with disciplinary checks for purposes of promotion, probation and professional recognition awards.

Special investigations

The Special Investigations Section investigates criminal complaints against members of the SPCUM. Occasionally, at the request of the Québec public security department, investigators are called upon to look into complaints against members of other police corps.

In 2001, the Special Investigations Section completed 97 investigations:

Investigations completed by Special Investigations

9	with charges laid
43	with no charges laid
18	unfounded
27	inactive

Of the 97 investigations completed, 23 involved police services other than the SPCUM:

External investigations completed by Special Investigations

7	with charges laid
11	with no charges laid
5	unfounded

Internal investigations Disciplinary investigations

The Internal Investigations Section investigates complaints alleging breaches of internal disciplinary rules by MUC police officers (regulation 106-1). Investigation requests emanate from SPCUM staff members, mainly supervisors and senior officers.

The Internal Investigations Section completed 114 investigations of a disciplinary nature in 2001:

17	hearings before individual senior officers
14	hearings before a disciplinary committee (three senior officers)
44	with no charges laid
6	article 13 (remarks by the Director in the interests of the public and the officer)
19	articles 48 and 49 (sanctions imposed summarily after an admission of guilt by the officer)
14	unfounded or loss of jurisdiction

Disciplinary hearings

From January to December 2001, there were a total of 43 disciplinary hearings, including 22 before a disciplinary committee and 21 before a senior officer. Charges were laid in 144 cases against SPCUM police officers. Of this number, 127 were found guilty. Sanctions were imposed as follows:

46	warnings
17	reprimands
62	suspensions for a total of 195 days without pay
2	dismissals (1 police officer)

Sanctions imposed under articles 48 and 49 of regulation 106-1

During the year, officers admitted guilt in 20 cases where sanctions were imposed by an officer or senior manager under articles 48 and 49 of the Regulation on the internal discipline of MUC police officers. Sanctions were as follows:

7	warnings
8	reprimands
5	suspensions for a total of 7 days without pay



Background checks

This module carries out background checks on police and civilian candidates for positions in the organization. In addition, the Background Checks Module carries out security checks of employees of outside firms that need access to Police Service premises.

During the year, 626 background checks and 1,731 security checks were completed as follows:

- 392 background checks of police candidates
- 234 background checks of civilian candidates
- 1,065 security checks for building access
- 235 security checks of trainees
- 285 security checks of police cadets
- 125 security checks of crossing guards
- 21 security checks on behalf of other police services

Bill 86 – Police Act

Sections 286, 287 and 288 of the *Police Act* require the Service to inform the Québec minister of public security of any allegations related to criminal acts by Police Service officers and to inform the minister of investigation results every 45 days. For the period from January to December 2001, the Division sent 74 first notices, 51 follow-up notices and 45 final reports.

In compliance with section 118 of the Act, 308 police officers informed the Service that they had a second job. Of this number, four cases were investigated to ensure there was no conflict of interest with police duties. As a result of the investigations, the Service instructed two officers to resign from their outside jobs.

Crime Trends

In 2001, 143,237 *Criminal Code* violations were recorded on Police Service territory, a decline of 8.4% from 2000. The overall downward trend was maintained in 2001.

The number of crimes reported has fallen by 34.5% in the past 10 years and is at its lowest level in more than 20 years

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

The number of crimes against persons fell by 9%. Despite this drop, the general trend has been upward in the past few years.

The number of crimes against persons recorded in 2001 was 12.8% higher than in 1997.

Homicide

Homicides increased by 34.7%, going from 49 in 2000 to 66 in 2001.

The 66 homicides that occurred this year are within the annual average of 68 recorded in the territory since 1980, however.

Attempted murder

The number of attempted murders fell by 30.6%, from 147 in 2000 to 102 in 2001.

This decrease makes it the lowest number in the past 20 years.

Sexual assault

Following a 9.5% increase in 2000, the number of sexual assaults fell by 1.3% in 2001, from 1,500 to 1,480.

Robbery

The number of robberies fell by 4.2% in 2001, from 4,648 to 4,451. The overall drop in the past two years was 14.5%.

The number of robberies is now half what it was 20 years ago

Assault

Assaults declined by 9.6% in 2001, after increasing by 23.6% in 2000. Despite the drop in 2001, the general trend in the past few years has been upward.

The number of assaults in 2001 was 23.3% higher than in 1997– 15,849 compared to 12,855

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Crimes against property decreased by 8.2%, dropping from 114,961 in 2000 to 105,566 in 2001.

The number of crimes against property dropped by 40% over the past ten years. With the exception of fraud, all types of property crime decreased in 2001.

Arson

After an increase of 29.7% in 2000, arsons fell by 4.4% in 2001, dropping from 1,053 to 1,007.

The number of arson cases recorded this year represents a 20.7% drop over ten years ago

Break and enter

For the fourth consecutive year, the number of break and enters dropped in 2001, declining by 15.3%.

For comparative purposes, 43,112 break and enters were recorded in 1991, so the 22,850 break and enters recorded in 2001 represent a decrease of 47%.

For the third consecutive year, residential break and enters showed the most

marked decrease, falling from 18,571 in 2000 to 15,496 in 2001 – a 16.6% drop – for a total 34.5% over three years.

Motor vehicle theft

Motor vehicle thefts also dropped for a fourth consecutive year, decreasing by 5.6% in 2001, from 17,653 to 16,659.

Since 1997, the number of motor vehicle thefts in the territory has dropped by 22.9%.

Theft

The number of thefts decreased by 5.5%, dropping from 47,007 in 2000 to 44,405 in 2001, after an increase of 2.5% the previous year.

The number has been on the downswing for the past 10 years, with 40% fewer thefts in 2001 than in 1991

Fraud

Fraud was the only crime against property that increased in 2001, from 6,246 to 6,539 – a 4.7% rise.

The rising trend of the past few years thus continued, and the number of frauds in 2001 was 32% higher than in 1997.

Misdemeanours

After increasing by 8.7% in 2000, misdemeanours dropped by 11.8% in 2001, going from 15,426 to 13,604.

The number of misdemeanours recorded in 2001 represents a 47.7% drop since 1991.

Crimes per neighbourhood station

Neighbourhood station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	Total
West Operations Centre														
Crimes against persons														
Homicide	7	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	3	20
Other offences leading to death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murder	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	5	5	2	1	19
Sexual assault	7	14	19	14	22	16	11	44	8	26	38	29	17	265
Assault	135	184	293	191	360	314	185	441	146	324	492	307	256	3,628
Robbery	30	22	43	42	87	57	30	81	29	70	120	78	47	736
Other offences against persons	52	103	133	108	197	142	85	172	106	131	188	134	97	1,648
Total	232	323	490	356	667	534	312	740	289	557	845	550	421	6,316
Crimes against property														
Arson	5	6	20	8	25	14	15	22	11	28	28	16	8	206
Break and enter	269	190	219	213	632	721	486	687	210	452	462	365	247	5,173
Motor vehicle theft	185	57	98	107	829	439	394	247	108	351	320	318	109	3,562
Theft	496	247	322	417	1,529	956	735	745	406	771	686	897	261	8,468
Possession of stolen goods	3	3	10	6	16	17	9	14	2	7	12	13	5	117
Fraud	89	47	88	130	206	192	149	112	104	135	173	191	45	1,661
Misdeameanours	225	168	228	255	364	262	158	325	161	240	303	317	204	3,210
Total	1,272	718	985	1,136	3,601	2,601	1,946	2,152	1,002	1,984	2,004	2,117	879	22,397
Other Criminal Code offences														
Prostitution	1	0	0	0	8	9	8	5	2	1	17	5	3	59
Weapons-related offences	5	2	5	3	8	3	4	4	1	6	8	3	3	55
Offences against the administration of law and justice	55	55	82	44	146	115	83	129	37	104	154	74	77	1,155
Other C.C.	31	27	23	37	109	48	31	36	47	50	42	45	32	558
Total	92	84	110	84	271	175	126	174	87	161	221	127	115	1,827
Total offences and Criminal Code violations														
Food and Drugs Act	1,596	1,125	1,585	1,576	4,539	3,310	2,384	3,066	1,378	2,702	3,070	2,794	1,415	30,540
Offences against federal statutes	28	32	29	37	107	80	40	78	11	30	53	44	29	598
Offences against provincial statutes	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Municipal by-laws	4	2	3	2	8	2	2	9	0	3	7	11	1	54
Total	1,629	1,159	1,618	1,616	4,659	3,393	2,426	3,153	1,392	2,741	3,132	2,852	1,446	31,216

Source: EVSB43ST.XLS (02-02-23)

Crimes per neighbourhood station

Neighbourhood station	12	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total
South Operations Centre											
Crimes against persons											
Homicide	1	0	0	0	8	2	2	2	2	3	20
Other offences leading to death	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Attempted murder	2	1	2	1	6	1	9	8	3	4	37
Sexual assault	14	22	41	47	76	30	51	55	48	102	486
Assault	201	294	295	344	553	163	675	875	487	626	4,513
Robbery	112	55	56	76	145	49	396	336	236	135	1,596
Other offences against persons	65	123	124	144	242	72	226	260	180	253	1,689
Total	395	495	518	612	1,030	318	1,359	1,536	956	1,123	8,342
Crimes against property											
Arson	10	34	11	21	70	8	33	25	18	53	283
Break and enter	300	429	396	526	1,019	468	836	862	741	978	6,555
Motor vehicle theft	101	209	144	215	304	264	646	676	440	582	3,581
Theft	826	345	388	603	786	1,157	4,704	5,420	1,504	1,373	17,106
Possession of stolen goods	4	12	9	12	9	9	23	28	26	26	158
Fraud	121	57	64	102	111	100	562	351	155	211	1,834
Misdeameanours	166	320	262	245	561	242	556	584	370	418	3,724
Total	1,528	1,406	1,274	1,724	2,860	2,248	7,360	7,946	3,254	3,641	33,241
Other Criminal Code offences											
Prostitution	5	5	1	9	24	0	5	82	96	73	300
Weapons-related offences	4	4	4	3	15	4	13	32	6	15	100
Offences against the administration of law and justice	73	135	73	96	178	70	210	526	211	212	1,784
Other C.C.	49	32	28	23	47	42	92	213	53	57	636
Total	131	176	106	131	264	116	320	853	366	357	2,820
Total offences and Criminal Code violations											
Food and Drugs Act	2,054	2,077	1,898	2,467	4,154	2,682	9,039	10,335	4,576	5,121	44,403
Offences against federal statutes	30	71	37	44	62	62	161	567	71	88	1,193
Offences against provincial statutes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Municipal by-laws	4	0	0	1	1	2	11	2	2	2	25
Total	2,131	2,148	1,937	2,512	4,219	2,746	9,214	10,939	4,657	5,220	45,723

Source: EVSB43ST.XLS (02-02-23)

Crimes per neighbourhood station

Neighbourhood station	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	Total
North Operations Centre																
Crimes against persons																
Homicide	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	12
Other offences leading to death	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attempted murder	1	2	4	6	3	2	2	1	0	1	3	0	1	3	2	31
Sexual assault	4	20	15	32	25	22	39	29	21	19	24	23	22	21	45	361
Assault	147	376	241	271	257	236	338	315	219	349	286	234	214	168	461	4,112
Robbery	41	112	56	90	74	47	60	70	76	97	55	76	74	212	1,214	
Other offences against persons	61	141	97	138	115	90	128	128	98	123	141	111	79	86	157	1,693
Total	255	654	413	537	474	398	582	534	408	568	551	423	393	352	882	7,424
Crimes against property																
Arson	8	16	9	29	18	5	14	14	8	9	23	16	17	12	44	242
Break and enter	313	467	456	495	329	203	316	271	310	262	554	219	485	591	1,036	6,307
Motor vehicle theft	306	252	136	314	368	245	332	250	269	108	271	178	198	315	554	4,096
Theft	700	704	767	817	689	318	465	341	467	485	1,056	400	920	728	2,320	11,177
Possession of stolen goods	6	5	5	11	8	2	3	5	2	8	7	8	8	18	104	
Fraud	129	136	147	187	99	53	90	122	85	55	138	60	116	51	183	1,651
Misdeameanours	165	379	235	329	300	171	200	163	137	206	281	156	251	240	439	3,652
Total	1,627	1,959	1,755	2,182	1,811	1,003	1,419	1,164	1,281	1,127	2,331	1,036	1,995	1,945	4,594	27,229
Other Criminal Code offences																
Prostitution	1	0	0	1	0	2	40	1	2	3	25	8	0	2	0	85
Weapons-related offences	1	3	4	5	3	2	9	3	3	3	9	0	1	2	8	56
Offences against the administration of law and justice	39	91	90	129	107	121	151	112	63	142	124	95	60	66	199	1,589
Other C.C.	20	39	56	42	42	30	28	30	20	28	38	29	46	24	50	522
Total	61	133	150	177	152	155	228	146	88	176	196	132	107	94	257	2,252
Total offences and Criminal Code violations																
Food and Drugs Act	1,943	2,746	2,318	2,896	2,437	1,556	2,229	1,844	1,777	1,871	3,078	1,591	2,495	2,391	5,733	36,905
Offences against federal statutes	11	46	25	50	134	20	47	46	38	29	37	23	31	24	128	689
Offences against provincial statutes	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Municipal by-laws	2	1	5	0	4	2	1	2	4	3	2	16	3	16	65	
Total	1,963	2,806	2,352	2,950	2,576	1,627	2,278	1,892	1,820	1,909	3,119	1,617	2,545	2,418	5,880	37,752

Source: EVSB43ST.XLS (02-02-23)

Crimes per neighbourhood station

Neighbourhood station	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
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Crime per operational centre

Operational centre	West	South	North	East	Total
Crimes against persons					
Homicide	20	20	12	14	66
Other offences leading to death	0	1	1	3	5
Attempted murder	19	37	31	15	102
Sexual assault	265	486	361	368	1,480
Assault	3,628	4,513	4,112	3,596	15,849
Robbery	736	1,596	1,214	909	4,455
Other offences against persons	1,648	1,689	1,693	1,802	6,832
Total	6 316	8 342	7,424	6,707	28,789
Crimes against property					
Arson	206	283	242	276	1,007
Break and enter	5,173	6,555	6,207	4,815	22,850
Motor vehicle theft	3,562	3,581	4,096	5,420	16,659
Theft	8,468	17,106	11,177	7,654	44,405
Possession of stolen goods	117	158	104	123	502
Fraud	1,661	1,834	1,651	1,393	6,539
Misdeameanous	3,210	3,724	3,652	3,018	13,604
Total	22,397	33,241	27,229	22,699	105,566
Other Criminal Code offences					
Prostitution	59	300	85	10	454
Weapons-related offences	55	100	56	61	272
Offences against the administration of law and justice	1,155	1,784	1,589	1,330	5,858
Other C.C.	558	636	522	582	2,298
Total	1,827	2,820	2,252	1,983	8,882
Total offences & Criminal Code violations					
Food and Drugs Act	30,540	44,403	36,905	31,389	143,237
Offences against federal statutes	598	1,193	689	483	2,963
Offences against provincial statutes	4	1	1	1	7
Municipal by-laws	54	25	65	40	184
Grand total	31,216	45,723	37,52	31,939	146,630

Source: EVSB43ST.XLS (02-02-23)

Crime

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Variation 2001/2000
Crimes against persons						
Homicides	49	41	52	49	66	34.7%
Other offences leading to death	3	2	3	5	5	0.0%
Attempted murder	116	116	121	147	102	-30.6%
Sexual assault	1,389	1,380	1,370	1,500	1,480	-1.3%
Assault	12,855	13,873	14,189	17,535	15,849	-9.6%
Robbery	4,855	4,967	5,209	4,648	4,455	-4.2%
Other offences against persons	6,258	6,355	6,886	7,764	6,832	-12.0%
Total	25,525	26,734	27,830	31,648	28,789	-9.0%
Crimes against property						
Arson	975	884	812	1,053	1,007	-4.4%
Break and enter	33,070	32,192	28,582	26,988	22,850	-15.3%
Motor vehicle theft	21,621	19,881	18,241	17,653	16,659	-5.6%
Theft	53,691	49,971	45,858	47,007	44,405	-5.5%
Possession of stolen goods	469	549	546	588	502	-14.6%
Fraud	4,955	5,583	5,888	6,246	6,539	4.7%
Misdeameanous	16,221	15,012	14,192	15,426	13,604	-11.8%
Total	131,002	124,072	114,119	114,961	105,566	-8.2%
Other Criminal Code offences						
Prostitution	650	620	508	597	454	-24.0%
Infractions relatives aux armes à feu	251	268	256	317	272	-14.2%
Offences against the administration of law and justice	4,188	4,030	4,834	5,784	5,858	1.3%
Other C.C.	4,080	3,203	2,631	3,119	2,298	-26.3%
Total	9,169	8,121	8,229	9,817	8,882	-9.5%
Total offences and Criminal Code violations						
Food and Drugs Act	165,696	158,927	150,178	156,426	143,237	-8.4%
Offences against federal statutes	2,073	3,048	2,672	3,019	2,963	-1.9%
Offences against provincial statutes	9	8	10	33	7	-78.8%
Municipal by-laws	736	387	585	565	184	-67.4%
Grand total	168,598	162,528	153,562	160,149	146,630	-8.4%

Source: EVSB43ST.XLS (02-02-23)

Adult and juvenile delinquent crime	2000			2001		
	Adults Charged	Juveniles Charged	Handled out of court	Adults Charged	Juveniles Charged	Handled out of court
Crimes against persons						
Homicide	29	1		72	1	
Other offences leading to death	1			2		
Attempted murder	88	9		50	5	
Sexual assault	183	24	27	151	20	20
Assault	6,982	814	864	7,117	626	668
Robbery	799	235	148	709	216	69
Other offences against persons	1,987	146	321	2,089	150	250
Crimes against property						
Arson	30	7	64	28	11	28
Break and enter	1,170	193	154	873	139	135
Motor vehicle theft	594	114	37	355	75	38
Theft	4,386	655	631	3,817	569	451
Possession of stolen goods	268	29	8	164	14	10
Fraude	911	36	39	593	27	29
Misdeameanous	847	252	338	457	186	239
Other Criminal Code offences						
Prostitution	476	4		246		1
Weapons-related offences	161	18	11	119	16	8
Offences against the administration of law and justice	3,187	410	18	2,677	289	9
Other C.C.	453	26	66	379	19	52
Total offences and Criminal Code violations						
Food and Drugs Act	22,552	2,973	2,726	19,898	2,363	2,007
Offences against federal statutes	1,885	335	41	1,452	317	25
Offences against provincial statutes	7	5	1	163		
Municipal by-laws	417	16	1	261	15	
Grand total	24,905	3,338	2,769	21,899	2,721	2,032

Source: EVSB43ST.XLS (02-02-23)

Road Safety and Traffic Violations

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2001/2000
Dangerous driving						
of a motor vehicle, causing death	32	38	54	143	92	-35.7
of a motor vehicle, causing injuries	1	0	2	2	0	-100.0
of a motor vehicle	3	3	5	6	7	16.7
Hit and run	28	35	47	135	85	-37.0
Highway Safety Code	15,303	4,871	19,279	21,789	19,629	-9.9
Criminal Code	15,303	4,871	352	848	277	-67.3
Impaired Driving	NA	NA	18,927	20,941	19,352	-7.6
causing death	1,903	1,669	2,871	2,953	2,748	-6.9
causing injuries	1,859	1,626	2,837	2,909	2,704	-7.0
Driving with a suspended or revoked licence	3	1	1	1	5	400.0
Criminal Code	41	42	33	43	39	-9.3
Grand total	113	71	105	99	101	2.0

Source: EVSB43ST.XLS (02-02-23) and event register: EVRB19SP list



Monthly crime trends

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Crimes against persons													
Homicide	4	3	5	5	10	7	4	6	11	4	3	4	66
Other offences leading to death	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
Attempted murder	7	5	7	10	11	8	10	10	9	4	9	12	102
Sexual assault	96	76	122	109	142	161	131	137	158	142	117	89	1,480
Assault	1,199	1,102	1,301	1,364	1,486	1,492	1,442	1,394	1,327	1,278	1,207	1,257	15,849
Robbery	377	312	344	402	351	285	390	390	308	468	481	407	4,455
Other offences against persons	519	485	598	541	627	616	600	615	655	535	575	466	6,832
Total	2,203	1,983	2,378	2,431	2,627	2,569	2,518	2,554	2,468	2,431	2,392	2,235	28,789
Crimes against property													
Arson	55	48	52	112	116	89	93	96	94	84	96	72	1,007
Break and enter	2,021	1,581	1,882	1,766	1,776	1,802	2,058	2,030	2,154	2,063	1,861	1,856	22,850
Motor vehicle theft	1,326	1,231	1,452	1,425	1,310	1,302	1,466	1,500	1,501	1,533	1,430	1,183	16,659
Theft	2,938	2,577	3,231	3,549	3,832	3,830	4,517	4,446	4,278	4,318	3,782	3,107	44,405
Possession of stolen goods	36	24	38	49	71	46	36	44	52	44	25	37	502
Fraud	468	449	537	438	513	656	619	614	571	598	619	457	6,539
Misdemeanours	791	751	1,034	1,397	1,366	1,298	1,251	1,192	1,245	1,251	1,080	948	13,604
Total	7,635	6,661	8,226	8,736	8,984	9,023	10,040	9,922	9,895	9,891	8,893	7,660	105,566
Other Criminal Code offences													
Prostitution	10	25	14	13	92	72	82	40	14	44	35	13	454
Weapons-related offences	23	22	24	18	23	21	29	29	25	23	20	15	272
Offences against the administration of law and justice	500	435	497	539	512	510	500	473	504	545	421	422	5,858
Other C.C.	150	139	192	173	211	240	190	164	215	224	208	192	2,298
Total	683	621	727	743	838	843	801	706	758	836	684	642	8,882
Total offences and													
Criminal Code violations	10,521	9,265	11,331	11,910	12,449	12,435	13,359	13,182	13,121	13,158	11,969	10,537	143,237
Food and Drugs Act	274	244	243	291	264	232	237	231	235	282	225	205	2,963
Offences against federal statutes	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	7
Offences against provincial statutes	24	19	25	12	17	13	28	4	7	16	10	9	184
Municipal by-laws	6	6	8	20	29	39	22	22	27	38	7	15	239
Total offences against other laws and by-laws	304	270	276	324	310	284	287	257	270	338	243	230	3,393
Grand total	10,825	9,535	11,607	12,234	12,759	12,719	13,646	13,439	13,391	13,496	12,212	10,767	146,630

Source: EVSB43ST.XLS (02-02-23)



Constabulary Directorate

Improve service to drivers

Road safety and traffic flow were identified as organizational priorities that contribute to feelings of security within the community and improved quality of life. To better transmit corporate goals on road safety, theme days were organized for commanders, after which local action plans for intervening on local road safety issues were developed, including an increase in the number of operations launched and tickets issued. The overall result was greater feelings of security and a 68% decrease in the number of deaths due to automobile accidents – 39 in 2001 compared to 57 in 2001.

To improve the quality of life of citizens and driver safety, the Road Safety and Traffic Section developed ways to improve traffic flow. Tools were developed to allow neighbourhood stations to work together when major problems occurred. For instance, a traffic mobilization plan was approved to deal with ad hoc problems and thus minimize the impact on road network flow.

A partnership with radio stations CFGL, Radio Canada, CJAD-CJFM and 690 A.M. kept police officers and drivers alike informed of traffic snarls, enabling quick intervention. Finally, a quick-tow operation and an information network were put in place, offering the advantage of quick data collection on unpredictable problems in the road network. The co-operation of traffic commentators is helpful in taking corrective measures where appropriate.

Crime prevention

In February 2001, the Prevention and Community Relations Section initiated the process of organizing a two-day think-tank on crime prevention. More specifically, senior managers and elected officials wanted to clarify the role and responsibilities of socio-community agents with regard to social action. As a result, on March 29th and October 4th, commanders from the Constabulary Directorate contributed their observations and reflections for facilitating a common approach to crime prevention under the neighbourhood policing model.

The level of interest from participants encouraged commanders and unit heads to follow up on this process at the local management level to establish common terminology with regard to the nature of social commitment, organizational input, and community expectations. In the final analysis, the Directorate was able to clarify the areas of competence under its purview in the crime prevention area. Feedback clearly established the need to define a corporate position on the issue. Together with the Prevention and Community Relations Section and the Planning, Strategic and Budget Direction, and Research and Development Division, the Directorate developed definitions of concepts related to crime prevention, which it tabled with the Constabulary Executive Committee for development of an action plan.



Operational data

Handling of service calls by the Intervention Logistics Division

In 2001, Intervention Logistics Division staff responded to 825,067 service calls, including 448,665 urgent and 189,158 non-urgent calls. In addition, 187,244 calls were made to 280-2222, the special phone line for calls that do not require immediate police intervention.

Police Service patrol officers took 5.8 minutes on average to respond to urgent calls (code 1 priority) in 2001, an improvement of 0.4 minutes over 2000.

The following chart summarizes call response times over the past five years

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Overall average	9.4 min.	7.5 min.	6.4 min.	6.2 min.	5.8

Calls regarding suspicious packages and detonation

In 2001, the Police Service received 32 calls regarding suspicious packages, 14 of which were defused with no explosion. The following chart gives the five-year trend.

Year	Number of calls regarding suspicious packages	Defused	Detonated
2001	32	14	0
2000	69	25	4
1999	103	42	3
1998	108	42	5
1997	139	N.A.	5

Use of firearms in 2001

In 2001, police officers fired 21 shots (investigation completed) during 10 incidents.

Number of incidents	Number of shots fired	Type or reason for incident	Result of investigation
3	3	Accidental shot during gun handling	Dangerous weapons withdrawn and training of officers involved
5	17	Injured, ill, or dangerous animal	Death of the animal
1	1	Robbery and hostage taking	Suspect apprehended
1	N.A.	Officer involved in cross-fire during bank robbery	Ministerial policy incomplete; incident under investigation by the Sûreté du Québec

On three occasions, shots were fired accidentally, including two while a weapon was being removed from its holster and one involving handling of an AK-47, a model that has since been withdrawn from service. In the other two cases, police officers received training in weapons handling at a firing range.

On five occasions, police officers used firearms to shoot injured deer or dangerous animals on the territory.

On another occasion, during a robbery and hostage taking, a shot was fired, wounding the suspect and enabling his arrest.

Finally, one incident involving an officer from Neighbourhood Station 20 remains under investigation.



Security services and demonstrations

Security services are intended to ensure that citizens can attend or participate in social, cultural, sports and other events in complete safety. In 2001, the Constabulary Directorate, through its Operational Planning Section, co-ordinated 816 service events. Among the large-scale events were the Montréal Conference, with some 300 police officers on duty, and the Saint-Jean-Baptiste festivities, involving some 1,025 officers on June 23 and 24. On July 8th, Carifesta attracted approximately 60,000 people, while on August 5th, the Divers/Cité parade drew close to half a million spectators, requiring the participation of 175 police officers.

Use of capsicum

Year	1999	2000	2001
Uses	323	213	159
Unwarranted uses	13	7	4

In the past two years, following implementation of the recommendations of a task force on the use of force by Service members, a 49% drop in the use of capsicum has occurred. The process has also resulted in a smaller number of unwarranted uses. Building awareness, training and holding station supervisors accountable have no doubt contributed to this improvement.

Car chases

During the year, a total of 142 car chases occurred on the territory; 122 of them were deemed warranted by commanders while 25 were abandoned by patrollers and 20 were cancelled by the supervisor on duty. The 20 remaining cases are under investigation.

The chases caused 73 accidents and injured three suspects. In addition, 11 citizens and three officers were injured slightly.

Car chases

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of chases	38	38	32	66	138	122	142
Number of suspects killed	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Number of suspects injured	7	8	8	12	16	12	3
Number of officers killed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of officers injured	5	4	2	4	6	6	3
Number of citizens killed							0
Number of citizens injured					6	3	11
Accidents – Service vehicles	15	12	15	19	33	15	18



Investigations Directorate

Directorate investigation units initiated a number of operations designed to strengthen feelings of security within the community, including several related to drug trafficking at schools, others targeting street gangs and organized crime, and some related to juvenile pornography, launched by the Morality, Alcohol and Narcotics sections in operations centres.

Major crime

Homicide

Sixty-six homicides were committed on MUC territory in 2001, compared with 49 in 2000. This represents a 26% increase over 2000.

Investigators solved 40 current cases and 14 from previous years, representing a resolution rate of 82% compared to the average of 65.7% for the past decade. Charges were laid against 59 people in these cases: 49 charges of first-degree murder, six of second-degree murder, and four of manslaughter. Circumstances surrounding the murders included family and spousal violence and crimes of passion (29%), settling of accounts between people involved in street and biker gangs (29%), and fights and brawls (20%).

Robbery – financial institutions and currency exchanges

The Robbery Section undertook 281 investigations in 2001, 74% of which involved robberies at financial institutions and currency exchanges. Other cases involved a variety of incidents, such as truck-jackings, stand-offs, hostage takings and kidnappings.

The number of robberies declined from 348 in 2000 to 207 in 2001, a 40% decrease, attributable mainly to several factors: focused investigations proved highly effective where suspects had committed a rash of robberies. In addition, criminals generally are obtaining greater amounts of money from fewer robberies. Finally, monitoring of compliance with release conditions by investigators played a key role.

Sexual assault

Among the 1,687 cases handled this year, 1,496 involved 1,571 victims, 74 were from previous years, 94 involved investigations of information gathered from partners and citizens concerning potential aggressors, and 23 provided assistance to external police services. In 64.4% of the cases the victims knew the suspect, while 49% involved minors.

In September 2001, the Service became part of the Québec public security department's multisectoral agreement on juvenile victims of sexual or physical abuse, which establishes a framework for social and legal interveners to provide an appropriate, uninterrupted and co-ordinated response to a child's need for assistance and protection. To ensure a closely managed approach, each supervisor personally oversees any operation requiring physical surveillance and is responsible for liaison between the investigation unit, the neighbourhood station involved and external organizations.

In close co-operation with the Police Intelligence Section, the Directorate undertook to restructure the databanks on sexual crimes. A new feature code, created to classify reports on information requiring investigation, facilitates the information gathering, transmittal and assignment process. As well, new analytical indices were installed, allowing better analysis of the context for sexual crimes. The Directorate is also aiming for better tactical analysis, allowing more effective comparisons of sexual assault and other sexual offences in specific neighbourhoods.

Crimes against property

Arson decreased, dropping from 1,120 incidents in 2000 to 972 in 2001, a 13% fall. One hundred and thirty-one people were arrested, compared with 190 in 2000, a 31% decrease. Compared to previous years, the Directorate investigated 10% more arson incidents related to criminal biker gangs, through Operation *Heat*.

Organized crime

Proceeds of crime

The Directorate seized some \$6.25 million in cash. Several cases led to the confiscation of approximately \$4.5 million in cash, \$4 million of it related to the *À venir* project, targeting loan-shark activities linked to criminal biker gangs. In addition, 34 of the 65 vehicles seized on the territory were confiscated by the government.



Acces – joint action against the underground economy

The Acces project includes two distinct categories: systematic inspections of licensed premises and investigations related to trafficking in tobacco and alcohol. With regard to the first category, investigators carried out 1,514 visits and identified 207 establishments in violation, or 13.7% of establishments visited. In addition, they laid 512 charges under the *Act respecting offences relating to alcoholic beverages* and with regard to illegal gaming machines, and confiscated 6,464 containers and 3,870 litres of alcohol. With regard to the second category – investigations of tobacco and alcohol trafficking – the Directorate recorded 59 new cases and closed 40 of them. Charges were laid against 148 people, for a total of 354 charges under the liquor law and the *Criminal Code*. In all, 723 cartons of cigarettes, 637 bags of bulk tobacco, 13,276 containers of alcohol, 12,493 litres of alcohol, \$18,355 in cash, one vehicle, and 158 gaming machines were confiscated.

Undercover Module

Some 800 requests for co-operation and assistance resulted in 934 interventions on the part of undercover agents on the territory.

Narcotics

In addition to managing and destroying drugs seized by Directorate units and disposing of confiscated material, the Directorate handled 2,963 criminal incidents, resulting in 4,600 charges being laid before the courts, ranging from simple possession of narcotics to possession for purposes of trafficking.

Anti-gang activities

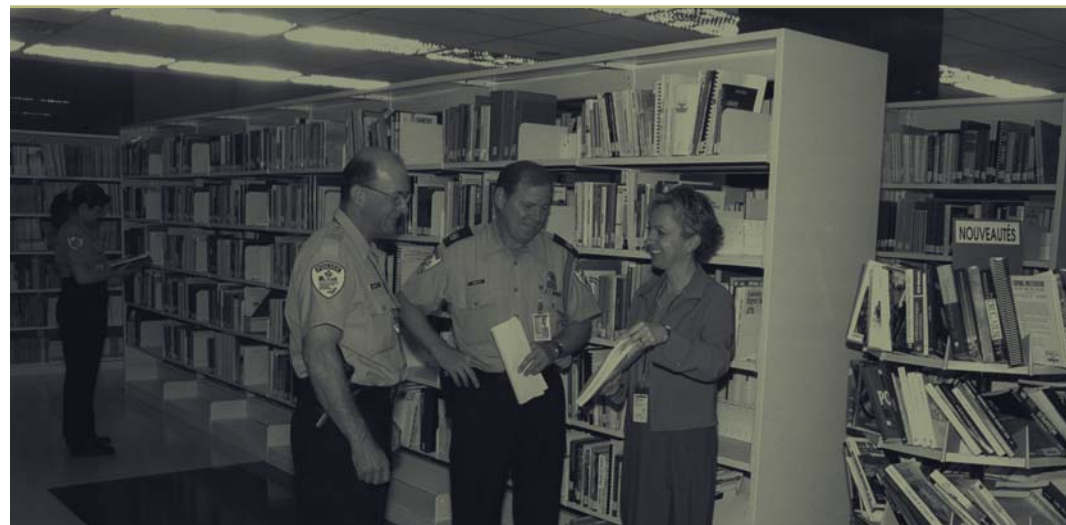
The Anti-Gang Module opened 252 files and closed 136 of them. Investigators arrested 126 individuals and undertook 83 searches. Project *System II*, conducted in co-operation with the RCMP, led to the arrest of a major importer of hashish and confiscation of 3,120 kilograms of the drug from two containers originating in Asia. Project *Staircase II*, which targeted criminal bikers, led to the arrest of 12 individuals linked to the Bandidos gang who were involved in a rash of 30 arson incidents. The operation was conducted in partnership with the Arson Section.

Legal Identification

Providing support to various investigators, Legal Identification officers recovered 8,789 crime scene elements; 1,987 of these were related to major crimes, and 1,041 enabled positive identification of break and enter suspects (in co-operation with the Automated Fingerprint Identification System Module). The 5,761 remaining elements included incriminating items, DNA samples and photographs of injuries caused to victims. The Legal Identification Division also ensures implementation and co-ordination of the *DNA Identification Act*.

Fraud

In 2001, the Directorate documented 7,104 incidents of fraud, compared with 6,407 in 2000, a 10.9% increase. Six fraud networks were investigated, leading to 872 arrests, compared with 839 in 2000, a 3.9% increase. The solution rate also increased, rising from 32.2% last year to 36.8% in 2001. Types of fraud on the increase include credit and debit card fraud and circulation of counterfeit money. The new technology used to reproduce credit and debit cards generated a 12.9% increase in this type of fraud and an 18.4% increase in counterfeiting. Cheque fraud, on the other hand, dropped by 19.6%.



Administrative Support Directorate

Throughout the year, Administrative Support Directorate staff were very busy in the following sectors of activity.

Health and occupational safety

The Health and Occupational Safety Module trained managers and union representatives in preparation for setting up local health and occupational safety teams in all units. In September, some 550 officers were vaccinated during the first phase of a campaign to combat hepatitis B.

Human resources

The Human Resources Division continued to implement its overall strategy – *Des ressources humaines en mouvement et en réseau* (human resources moving and networking) – by setting up a number of programs and activities. It acquired a computer system called SIGAL to serve as the lynchpin of the police staff Professional Development Plan. Several preliminary steps were taken to set up the program, leading to the launch of a pilot project in the first quarter of 2002.

With regard to civilian staff, the Division developed a guide to managing difficulties with crossing guards, in addition to providing individual support to managers dealing with difficult employees. It also revised hiring tests with a view to optimizing the selection process for white-collar employees and crossing guards.

Police Officers Assistance Program

Psychologists assigned to the program managed some one hundred crisis situations and conducted close to 2,000 clinical interviews. In addition, the Commercial Unit signed an agreement with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police regarding purchase of the Police Service's suicide prevention program.



Affirmative Action Program

On November 23rd, the **Prix québécois de la citoyenneté 2001** (Québec prize for citizenship 2001), corporate category, was awarded to the Police Service, acknowledging its work in employment equity with respect to its target groups. In the past 10 years, 513 women, 113 members of visible minorities, 199 members of ethnic communities, and 11 Aboriginal people have chosen careers with the SPCUM.

Selection and evaluation

To counter recruitment problems encountered during the last decade, the SPCUM intensified its efforts by making the rounds of CÉGEPs and the École Nationale de police du Québec (Québec police school), staffing kiosks at open houses and recruitment fairs, participating in institutional and multicultural activities, and running ads in newspapers. These efforts helped the Police Service maintain an average vacancy rate of less than 0.03%, a level lower than previous rates.

Training

In compliance with Bill 86, the Training Section submitted to the Québec public security department its training plan for 2001 and a review of its training activities in 2000. Under the Professional Development Plan, it carried out several needs assessments to identify actions required at the constabulary level and surveys to be conducted during 2002. In addition, staff developed a training program regarding the new Youth Intervention Section. In December, pilot training programs on the Québec *Youth Protection Act* and federal *Young Offenders Act* were delivered to two groups of 30 police officers. Finally, the Section developed a special training program following the merger of the tactical and intervention groups.

The Training Section provided 11,530 person-days of training, under the *à la carte* and service development sections, which it delivered to sergeants, detective-sergeants, supervisors, and new recruits, among others. It responded to 1,098 requests for reimbursement of outside tuition fees totalling \$272,600.

Physical resources

Equipment and facilities

The year 2001 saw the move of several units to the new open-space headquarters at 1441 St. Urban Street. Several Administrative Support Directorate sections combined their planning and co-ordination skills to help make the move a smooth one. Services such as security, meal services and office automation were put in place, and the Section also co-ordinated the installation of 70 consoles, the computer equipment and the VIGIE screen mosaic system in the Command and Data Processing Centre. Finally, operations centre layouts were reworked to integrate the intervention group following the merger of the tactical and intervention groups.

Motor vehicle fleet

In addition to acquiring and putting into service some 150 vehicles, the Motor Vehicle Fleet Section, together with the Investigations and Constabulary directorates and the Technology Section, worked on developing a plan to acquire and equip a mobile command post, launching the bid process in December.

Uniforms

The Directorate neared the end of negotiations with the Fraternité des policiers et policières (police association) on revision of article 33 and appendices C1 and C2 of the collective agreement covering police uniforms and equipment. A review of the municipal accounting practices enabled the Directorate to revise the uniform inventory recording process. Finally, the Directorate continued to decentralize the ordering process for uniform elements to the units.

Weapons

This year, the Directorate worked on implementing the recommendations of the weapons committee, which was set up at the request of the Québec public security department with a view to replacing revolvers with pistols. Spread over six years, project financing is assured through a loan regulation that came into force October 12th. Following analyses, ballistics tests and staff consultations, a 9 mm-calibre pistol was chosen. On August 9th, after receiving Executive Committee approval, three calls for tenders were issued for the purchase of pistols, ammunition and holsters.

Police intelligence

The Police Intelligence Section increased its participation in several projects, including preparation, design and delivery of training for SARC, the automated criminal intelligence system, and drafting of a user manual, the assignment of two technician-trainers to develop training for SITI II (integrated automated telecommunications system), and computer-assisted training on the *Tableau de bord* (reporting tool).

Data security and integration

Expansion of computer applications, equipment and communications networks, coupled with the events of September 11th, led the Service to adopt a back-up plan for equipment deemed essential to Police Service operations, resulting in the signing of a contract with Services Conseils RDI. On another front, a master computing plan encompassing SARC, the *Tableau de bord* and SAGA (the alarm management administrative system) was developed jointly with the Technology Management Division.

Transition to the new City of Montréal

Several sections of the Administrative Support Directorate participated in several sub-committees created by the city's transition committee. Issues included automotive equipment, communications, information engineering, human resources and the equal opportunities program, radio communications, and physical and real property resources. The goal was to pool expertise from services and municipalities to develop a number of functional scenarios facilitating the transition committee's decision-making process in creating the new City of Montréal.

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