



2022

Activity REPORT

SERVICE DE POLICE DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL



2022 ACTIVITY REPORT

This annual report provides an overview of police activities of the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM). All information presented here covers the period from January 1 to December 31, 2022.

Concept and Design

This report was produced by the Division de l'intelligence d'affaires in collaboration with the Division des communications et des relations médias and the Direction des services corporatifs du SPVM.

Acknowledgements

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

**Legal Deposit - Bibliothèque
et Archives nationales du Québec, 2023**
ISBN 978-2-922389-66-1

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

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

Interactive Navigation

1. In the table of contents, select the content you want to view.
2. Click on the hyperlinks to access additional online content.
3. To return to the table of contents while reading, click on the icon at the bottom of each page.



Table of Contents

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

3 Message from the Director of the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM)

4 SPVM Mission

5 Our environment and the population of Montréal

6 The SPVM communicate

7 Overview of 2022

7 Demographic statistics

11 Intervention requests

14 Criminal Code infractions

25 The SPVM is tuned in to its environment

29 Operational statistics

32 Highway safety and traffic control

38 Administrative Statistics

39 *Police Act*

42 Organ donation and SPVM staff

43 Appendix: Detailed Crime Tables

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

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

In 2022, SPVM teams worked tirelessly to ensure public safety, in a context that was often difficult and complex. I would like to highlight the exceptional work they do on a daily basis during a year when police services were in great demand, particularly in the fight against and prevention of armed violence.

The SPVM's activity report provides a window into all the work accomplished during the past year. Some of the major achievements include the deployment and mobilization of civilian and police personnel for the planning, implementation and management of measures to ensure the ensured security of COP 15 activities. I also think about the announcement of the appointment of Fady Dagher as Director of the SPVM. I would like to thank Sophie Roy, who provided interim leadership with great professionalism and excellence.

The year 2022 was a year of innovation for the SPVM and this was demonstrated by working closely with its partners, including those in the community and institutional environments. I am thinking in particular about the creation of the Équipe multidisciplinaire d'intervention dans les écoles, as well as the organization of the Forum montréalais pour la lutte contre la violence armée. Moreover, I can only rejoice in the fact that we secured a five-year \$225 million agreement with the Ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec for the addition of police personnel.

I would like to thank all SPVM employees, police officers and civilians, for their commitment to making our city ever safer and for protecting the lives and property of the people of Montréal.

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



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alain Vaillancourt".

Alain Vaillancourt

HEAD OF PUBLIC SECURITY,
VILLE DE MONTRÉAL

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

The 2022 activity report reflects all the work done by the Service de police de la Ville de Montréal last year – an enormous amount of work of which we can be proud.

The SPVM was able to successfully carry out its mission again in 2022 because it can count on exceptional people. Civilian and police personnel, who give their best every day by patrolling, investigating or supporting the various activities of the SPVM. Thank you to all of you for your commitment to the public! There was no shortage of challenges throughout the year. The SPVM was once again able to show its ability to adapt and overcome adversity.

The COP 15 event last December is an excellent example of this. The SPVM has not seen an event of this scale in recent history with no less than 12,000 delegates from all over the world participating.

To succeed in this mammoth undertaking, we had to fully mobilize ourselves, but also work closely with many partners. This is the same approach we have adopted to fight armed violence.

As we have often said, this phenomenon requires a coordinated response from several players. It was in this spirit that we organized the Forum montréalais pour la lutte contre la violence armée jointly with the Ville de Montréal and the Institut du Nouveau Monde.

At the Forum, we made commitments with our partners to stop armed violence, in addition to identifying concrete courses of action to coordinate the efforts of all the stakeholders involved.

Of course, there is still much work to be done on this issue. Prevention activities, seizures of firearms and the arrests that we carry out every week allow us to look to the future with the assurance that the SPVM fully assumes its role in the fight against this social problem.

I would like to end by thanking Deputy Director Sophie Roy from the bottom of my heart. She provided interim management of the SPVM for a large part of 2022. In addition to keeping the morale of the force high, Ms. Roy was quite innovative, especially with the implementation of the ARRET project. On behalf of everyone at the SPVM, thank you!

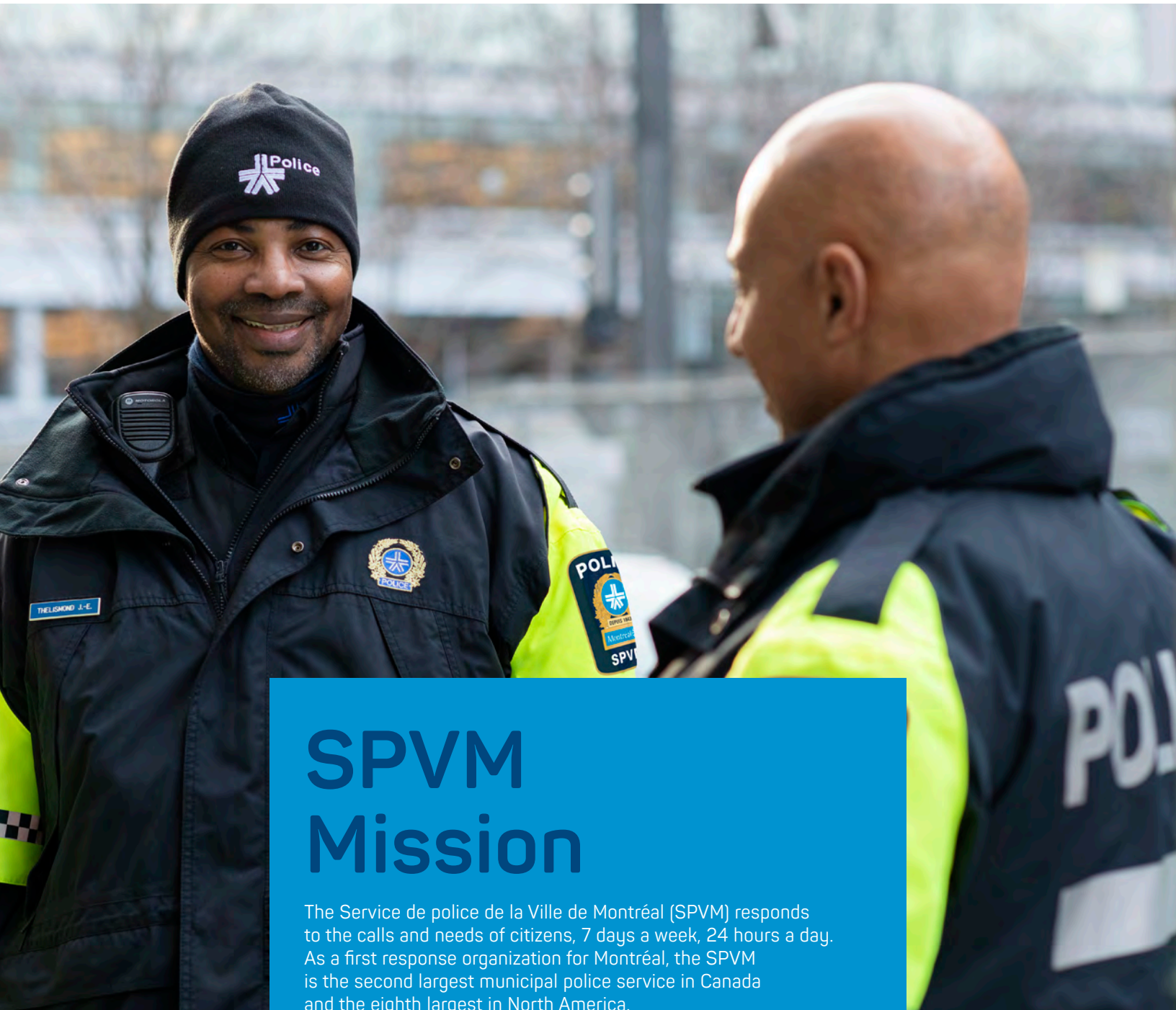
Happy reading!



Fady Dagher

DIRECTOR OF THE SERVICE DE POLICE
DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL





SPVM Mission

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

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

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

Our environment and the population of Montréal

PROFILE OF MONTRÉAL



Surface area of the territory¹
498 KM²



4,050 KM
of roads²



ONE
international
AIRPORT



29
NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD POLICE
STATIONS
(PDQ) spread over the island of Montréal



19
boroughs
15
linked municipalities



4.6 MILLIONS
daily trips on the
Island of Montréal³



the largest
SEAPORT
Eastern Canada

MONTRÉAL'S POPULATION



Over
2 MILLIONS
residents⁴



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



8 MILLIONS
tourists in 2022



More than
188,000
university students,
including nearly
40,000
foreign students
in 2022⁶

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 (2023) *Main indicators on Québec and its regions*
5 Statistique Canada (2022) *2021 Census of Population*
6 Bureau de coopération interuniversitaire (BCI)

The SPVM communicate

MEDIA RELATIONS OVERVIEW

The Division des communications et des relations médias of the SPVM provides a unique service in North America. Media relations officers are available 24 hours per day, 365 days a year to answer journalists' questions. Patrolling the vast territory of the island of Montréal, media relations officers handled 884 major events in 2022 and granted approximately 3,000 interviews to the various media in connection with these events.



The media relations team also responded to over 25,000 telephone calls from media representatives during the year, handled 2,026 media requests, issued 229 press releases and wanted notices, and organized various press events on the activities and interventions of the SPVM. Throughout the year, content experts granted nearly 200 interviews to the media. The SPVM is very present in the media every year and 2022 was no exception. There were approximately 48,200 news stories or articles⁷ about the SPVM in print, radio and television last year.

⁷ Source: Mesure Média report, May 2023.

THE SPVM ON SOCIAL MEDIA

In addition to its more formal communications, the SPVM was active on social media in 2022 to reach young and old. This allowed us to mirror the distribution of many messages.

Follow us on social media to discover other facets of the SPVM: [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), [Twitter](#) and [YouTube](#).

Also refer to the SPVM's [website](#) to find out more about its activities, teams and news.

Filming of documentary series

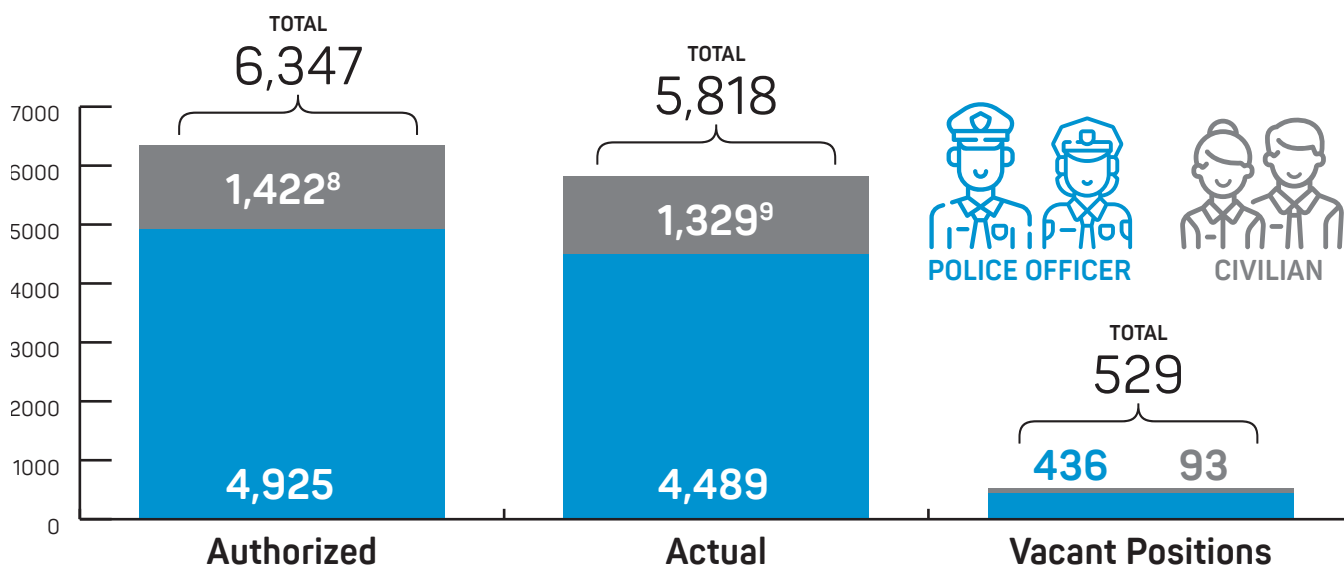
The SPVM responds to requests for filming documentary series every year. In 2022, the team collaborated on eight filming projects, four of which were broadcast last year: the series *La Traque* on Radio-Canada, the documentary *Les collectionneurs d'enfants* on the VRAI platform, the series *Le fin fond de l'histoire* on CRAVE and the series *Au bout de la mer* on channel 5 France.



Overview of 2022

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

AUTHORIZED AND ACTUAL WORKFORCE TOTALS



The number of authorized police personnel includes the permanent auxiliary constables (PAC). These are police officers who are subject to a one-year probationary period from their hiring date. The SPVM has a maximum of 300 per year among its ranks to compensate for the loss of service resulting from various absences of police personnel. In 2022, the SPVM had 207 permanent auxiliary constables on its actual workforce. The 436 vacant police officer positions include these 93 unfilled permanent auxiliary constable positions.

An important contribution for hiring police officers

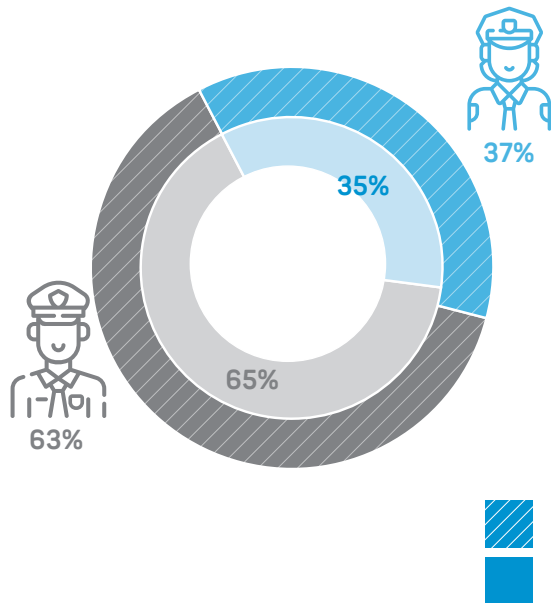


In August 2022, the Ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec announced its intent to grant **\$225 million over a 5-year period** to Ville de Montréal for the hiring of **225 additional agents** to fill the void left by the labour shortage.

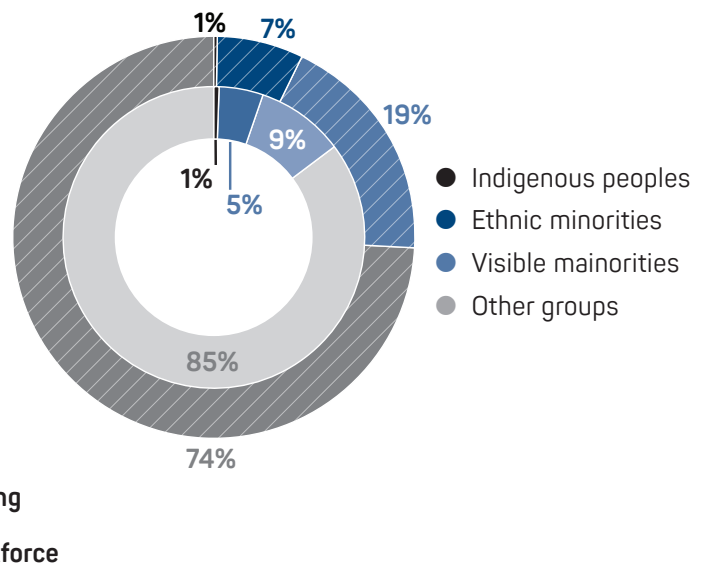
⁸ Including permanent and temporary status positions.

⁹ Certain functions of the SPVM benefit from banks of ancillary resources. For example, a bank of ancillary school crossing guards (on call) is available to replace permanent personnel if needed. As a result, as of December 31, 2022, the SPVM could count on 1,486 people available for the 1,329 filled civilian positions.

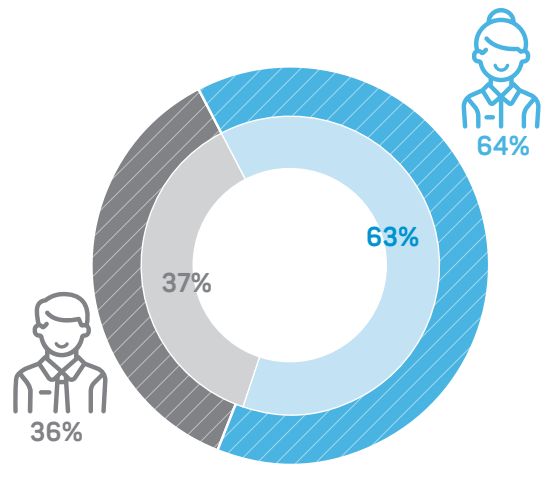
BREAKDOWN OF POLICE WORKFORCE AND 2022 HIRES BY GENDER



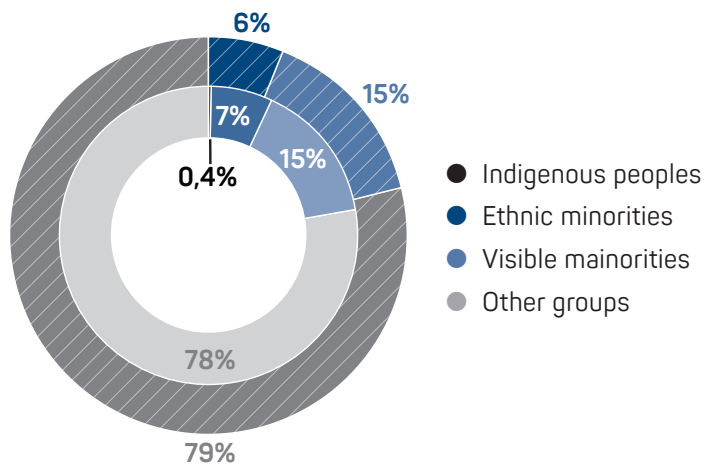
BREAKDOWN OF POLICE WORKFORCE AND 2022 HIRES BY ETHNOCULTURAL ORIGIN¹⁰



BREAKDOWN OF CIVILIAN WORKFORCE AND 2022 HIRES BY GENDER



BREAKDOWN OF CIVILIAN WORKFORCE AND 2022 HIRES BY ETHNOCULTURAL ORIGIN



New police resources diversified in several ways

In 2022, nearly **30%** of recruits were 26 to 30 years of age, while over **10%** were 31 years of age or over.

Hiring of police officers 2022

207

Hiring of civilians 2022

290

¹⁰ The terminology used for each group comes from the Montréal Equal Access to Employment program. Membership in these groups is self-determined.

Police work is on the move. Social realities mean that police personnel must, on a daily basis, intervene on the front lines in increasingly complex situations that require strong interpersonal skills, in addition to the technical skills that are inherent to police duties.

The SPVM therefore focuses on attracting a wide variety of profiles within its workforce so that as a team, police officers can better anticipate the issues and respond more effectively to the different situations they face. A more diverse workforce that reflects the city's population also aims to connect with Montréal communities to better understand their expectations and needs and respond appropriately.

In 2022, the SPVM renewed its invitation to “Become an agent of change by working as a police officer at the SPVM” to young people from diverse backgrounds between the ages of 15 and 25 as part of its vast recruitment campaign. As a result, the personnel ambassador who focuses on recruitment participated

in nearly 70 events aimed at discovering the 150 or so potential police functions.

These events help to demystify the realities of the police profession to encourage young people to pursue careers in the profession. There are also many initiatives with the same objective including the Programme d'accompagnement aux métiers d'urgence, founded in collaboration with the Centre Lasallien of PDQ 30. This program provides mentorship to ethnocultural minority youth who want to enter the emergency services profession.

In 2022, the SPVM's recruitment campaign also included a component aimed at hiring cadets and police cadets, calling on potential candidates to come and take on stimulating challenges in support of the SPVM's police operations.



The recruitment campaign is not only for future police officers, current police officers and cadets, but also for anyone wanting to join the large team in a civilian function. In 2022, other components of the recruitment campaign aimed specifically to fill positions at the 911 Centre and for school crossing guards, where the needs were just as great.

To learn more or to apply, go to recrutementspvm.ca.

BREAKDOWN OF CIVILIAN WORKFORCE BY JOB CATEGORY

Job category	Number	%
White-collar	598	45.0
Blue-collar	23	1.7
Crossing guard	543	40.9
Professional	117	8.8
Management	48	3.6
TOTAL	1,329	100.0

BREAKDOWN OF POLICE WORKFORCE BY RANK

Grade	Number	%
Officer	3,159	70.4
Sergeant	373	8.3
Sergeant-Detective	689	15.3
Lieutenant	46	1.0
Lieutenant-detective	94	2.1
Commander	82	1.8
Inspector	25	0.6
Chief Inspector	17	0.4
Deputy Director	3	0.1
Chief	1	0.0
TOTAL	4,489	100.0

BREAKDOWN OF POLICE WORKFORCE BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	Number	%
18-24	171	3.8
25-29	620	13.8
30-34	708	15.8
35-39	629	14.0
40-44	745	16.6
45-49	865	19.3
50-54	586	13.1
55-59	143	3.2
60 and over	22	0.5
TOTAL	4,489	100.0

BREAKDOWN OF POLICE WORKFORCE BY YEARS OF SERVICE

Years of Service	Number	%
0 to 4	776	17.3
5 to 9	722	16.1
10 to 14	468	10.4
15 to 19	853	19.0
20 to 24	1,058	23.6
25 to 29	532	11.9
30 to 34	68	1.5
35 and over	12	0.3
TOTAL	4,489	100.0

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED - POLICE WORKFORCE

Level of Education	Number	%
École Nationale de Police du Québec graduate (or equivalent)	2,958	65.9
Short university program	367	8.2
Certificate or minor	723	16.1
Major	9	0.2
Bachelor's	361	8.0
Master's or Advanced Graduate Diploma	70	1.6
Doctorate	1	0.0
TOTAL	4,489	100.0

Retirements, resignations, dismissals and deaths

242

For 207 hires



INTERVENTION REQUESTS

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

	2021	2022	Change 2021/2022
Total number of 911 calls	1,382,225	1,418,989	+
Number of calls to 514 280-2222 (non-urgent calls)	62,857	67,212	+
TOTAL NUMBER OF CALLS PROCESSED BY THE 911 CENTRE	1,445,082	1,486,201	+
Response time (seconds)	3	2	-
Processing time (seconds)	140	141	+

In 2022, the 911 Centre staff responded to 1,486,201 calls requiring emergency services (police, fire, ambulance). Of these, more than 435,000 calls (30%) required SPVM intervention and were dispatched to police officers for handling. This statistic remains relatively stable from one year to the next. However, there was a slight increase (+2.5%) in the number of calls dispatched compared to 2021 and compared to the average of the last five years (+2.2%).

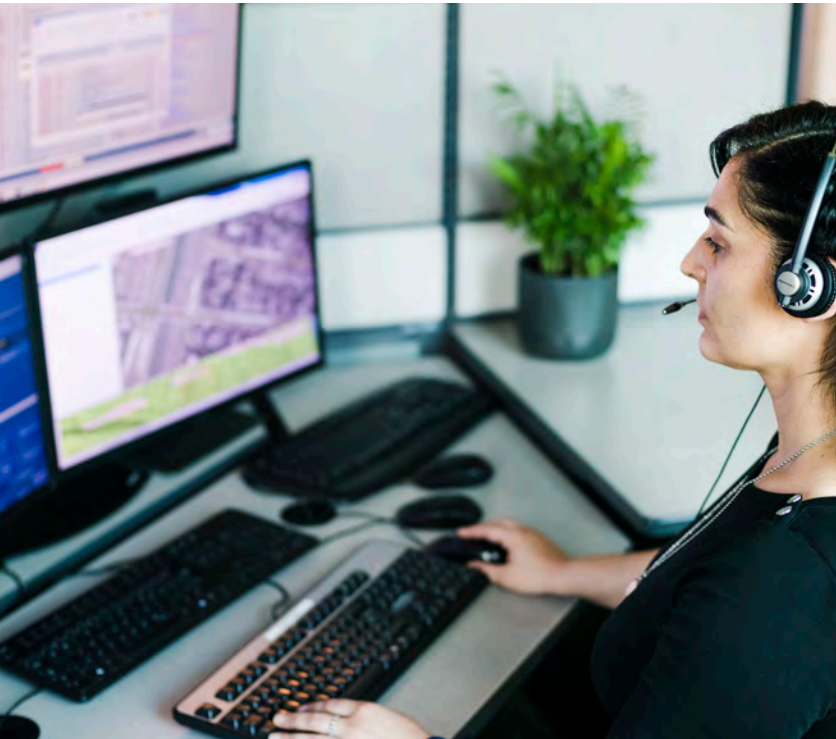
NUMBER OF APPEALS PER REGION BASED ON PRIORITY

Priority Code	West Region	South Region	North Region	East Region	Metro section	Total by Priority
1	2,548	2,260	2,479	2,324	91	9,494
2	46,454	45,081	47,477	41,857	2,464	178,983
3	40,034	35,757	44,328	33,531	1,897	151,903
4	15,388	20,781	32,305	15,413	3	82,410
5	647	641	674	608	3	2,504
6	19	13	29	25	1	87
7	194	240	215	156	2	803
P	0	3	2	1	0	6
TOTAL	105,284	104,776	127,509	93,915	4,461	435,945

The increase in the number of calls across the territory served by the SPVM shows a return to volumes similar to those observed before the pandemic, albeit slightly higher. This applies to priority 1 calls which rose 13% over the five-year average.

The Metro Section had a decrease in calls compared to previous years. However, this is due to a reorganization of work that started in April 2021. Almost 15 years after the Metro Section was created, changes have been made to optimize the coverage of the STM's underground network. Therefore, to optimize services and better respond to calls from the entire Montréal Metro network, a number of calls are now dispatched to PDQs in each of the regions where resources can respond more efficiently based on their geographic locations.

11 911 call for immediate assistance to a police officer.



Awareness of discriminatory bias at the 911 Centre

Certain comments and prejudices conveyed during 911 calls can contribute to the continuation of discriminatory bias in police interventions if these are communicated to police personnel when calls are dispatched. In 2022, the EDI Committee of the 911 Centre initiated the implementation of training for all Centre staff to make everyone aware of the existence of these prejudices so they can help develop techniques to filter and eliminate them. This training, developed in collaboration with the Training and EDI lutte au racismisme et aux discriminations systémiques, is one of the first of its kind in North America.

AVERAGE RESPONSE¹² TIME FOR PRIORITY 1 CALLS

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/ 2022	2022/ 5-year average
Average response time (minutes)	5.37	5.48	5.47	5.49	6.05	6.10	+ 5 sec	+ 21 sec

The average response time for priority 1 calls has been relatively stable over the years and was 6 minutes 10 seconds in 2022, an increase of 33 seconds compared to 2017 and 21 seconds compared to the average of the last five years. While there is no standard for call response time, the SPVM's goal is to respond as quickly as possible to calls that require immediate assistance.

STATISTICS OF ALARM MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM (SAGA)

	2021	2022	Variation 2021/2022
TOTAL NUMBER OF VALID ALARMS	808	659	-
Burglaries	683	570	-
Robberies	125	89	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF FALSE ALARMS	18,541	16,986	-
Burglaries	17,354	16,025	-
Robberies	1,187	961	-
AMOUNT COLLECTED IN FINES FOR FALSE ALARMS (\$)	1,704,262	2,208,762	+

¹² Time calculated between when the call is registered at the 911 Centre and when police officers arrive on the scene.

ONLINE POLICE REPORTS

Nombre de demandes reçues via Internet	2017	2018	2019 ¹³	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/2022	2022/5-year average (%)
MISCHIEF	1,388	1,334	1,334	1,313	1,241	1,276	+	-3.5
Graffiti	210	170	195	268	267	298	+	34.2
Damage to a vehicle	1,038	1,007	959	853	783	818	+	-11.9
Other misdemeanours	140	157	180	192	191	160	-	-7.0
LOST OBJECTS	1,857	1,793	1,988	1,986	1,999	2,361	+	22.7
THEFTS	5,179	5,242	5,887	6,102	6,399	7,261	+	26.0
Theft from in or on a vehicle	2,374	2,396	2,342	2,644	2,819	3,056	+	21.5
Bicycle theft	934	837	1,136	1,055	1,061	1,109	+	10.4
Other theft	1,871	2,009	2,419	2,403	2,519	3,096	+	38.0
HATE INCIDENTS	13	18	16	21	26	22	-	17.0
REQUESTS REJECTED OR RE-DIRECTED FOR APPROPRIATE PROCESSING	1,060	1,153	1,052	2,993	2,949	2,642	-	43.5
REPORTS OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH HEALTH GUIDELINES RELATED TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT	-	-	-	4,727	3,317	311	-	-
TOTAL	12,527	12,861	10,287	17,142	15,931	13,873	-	0.9

In 2022, the SPVM received a total of 13,873 online requests for police reports. Of these, 2,642 requests were rejected or forwarded to police officers for appropriate handling. Of the 11,231 requests to write a report that met the online reporting criteria, 9,342 event reports were written. The number of online reports completed annually is stable from one year to the next. The increase observed in 2020 and 2021 was due to reports of non-compliance with health guidelines related to application of the Public Health Act. With this category of reporting removed from the picture, there was an 11.7% increase in the use of online reports in 2022. This increase is mainly due to the increase in reports of graffiti (34.2%) and miscellaneous theft (increases ranging from 10.4% to 38%).

Reporting a situation online

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

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



¹³ Until November 2018, hit-and-run incidents could be reported without investigation and this is why there was a decrease in 2019. Victims of a hit-and-run must now contact their insurance company directly.

CRIMINAL CODE INFRACTIONS

The following tables present crime statistics for 2022 and for the previous five years. This type of tabulation makes it possible to compare data from one year against a broader set of years, to examine trends, and to observe certain statistical patterns more clearly in an environment like the one we experienced as a group during the pandemic.

CRIMINALITY VARIATION

Offences	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/2022	2022/ 5-year average (%)
Crimes against the person	20,217	20,593	23,694	22,984	25,130	27,389	+	21.6
Crimes against property	53,796	50,705	51,642	45,477	46,400	56,224	+	13.3
Other offences under the Criminal Code	8,417	8,729	8,875	7,404	7,218	7,538	+	-7.3
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	82,430	80,027	84,211	75,865	78,748	91,151	+	13.6
Other laws and regulations	21,201	18,709	14,669	11,977	16,173	9,901	-	-40.2
OVERALL TOTAL	103,631	98,736	98,880	87,842	94,921	101,052	+	4.4

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023.

Generally, Criminal Code offences increased by 13.6% in 2022 compared to the average of the last five years. Specifically, crimes against persons and crimes against property increased by 21.6% and 13.3% respectively, while other Criminal Code offences fell by 7.3% compared to this period. Police-reported crime statistics can be an indicator of what is happening more broadly in society. While it is risky at this time to determine whether this an emerging trend or to identify the underlying causes, several assumptions can be made. The impact of the disruptions experienced during the pandemic, isolation and erosion of the social fabric are factors that can be considered. Nevertheless, regardless of the reasons, the evolution of crime remains a primary focus of the SPVM.

These statistics do not only provide information about police work, but also about what is happening on the island of Montréal. The SPVM has an important role to play in helping to provide a safe environment for Montrealers, but it does not do this alone. It shares this responsibility with its community and institutional partners and with all other players in civil society.

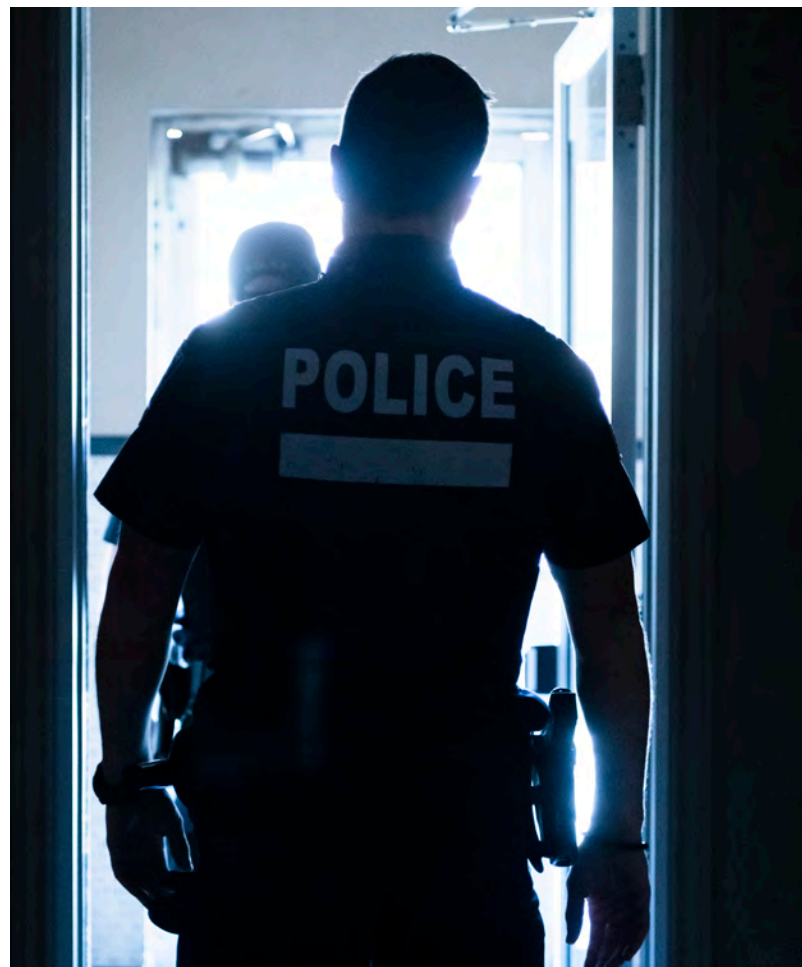
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

Offences	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/2022	2022/ 5-year average (%)
Homicides	24	32	25	25	37 ¹⁴	41	+	43.4
Other offences resulting in death	2	1	1	2	1	2	+	42.9
Attempted murders	89	106	122	131	139	100	-	-14.8
Assaults	10,421	10,918	13,275	12,970	14,233	15,818	+	27.9
Sexual assaults	1,828	1,879	1,957	1,797	2,365	2,208	-	12.4
Robberies	2,511	2,252	2,387	1,983	2,102	2,468	+	9.8
Other offences against the person	5,342	5,405	5,925	6,076	6,253	6,752	+	16.4
TOTAL	20,217	20,593	23,694	22,984	25,130	27,389	+	21.6

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023.

In Québec as elsewhere in Canada, crimes against the person have been increasing for several years. In Montréal, the number of crimes against the person reported in 2022 is in line with this trend with an increase of 21.6% compared to the average in the last five years and 9.0% compared to 2021. There were 41 homicides in the SPVM territory in 2022, which represents an increase of 43.4% compared to the 2017 to 2021 average and 10.8% since 2021. On the other hand, attempted murders decreased by 14.8% compared to the average of the last five years and by nearly 30% compared to 2021. In total, there were fewer homicides and attempted murders in 2022 (n = 143) than in the years 2019 to 2021 (average = 161). Again this year, armed violence plays a significant role in this picture. Half of all homicides and 60% of attempted murders committed in the SPVM territory in 2022 involved the presence or use of a firearm (see the [Firearms table](#)).

The increase in assaults observed before the pandemic continues and shows an increase of nearly 30% in 2022 compared to the 2017 to 2021 average. The majority of assaults reported to the SPVM are level 1 assaults, meaning that they caused little or no bodily harm to the victim. Robberies are up 9.8% compared to the average of the last five years and essentially show a return to pre-pandemic numbers. In 2022, this increase is mainly due to robberies in a business and the other robberies category. Other offences against the person increased by 16.4% compared to the 2017 to 2021 average



¹⁴ There was a misprint in the 2021 activity report. It stated that there were 36 homicides, while in fact, there were 37.



and this is mainly due to the increase in threats reported to the SPVM in 2022.

The number of sexual assaults reported to the SPVM in 2022 decreased slightly compared to 2021, but increased by 12.4% compared to the average of the previous five years. Interpreting the increase or decrease in the number of sexual offences is always difficult because they are among the least reported offences to police by the victims. According to data from the 2019 General Social Survey - Victimization¹⁵, only 6% of sexual assaults are reported. Paradoxically, the significant increase observed in 2021, and which continued in 2022, shows that the population is more aware, but also demonstrates a bond of trust between victims and the various players in the judicial system.

Domestic violence

There were numerous murders of women in Québec last year, including many in domestic situations. In Montréal, eight women were murdered in 2022 (19.5% of the 41 homicides), three of whom died as a result of domestic or intra-family violence, constituting 7% of all recorded homicides.

In 2022, the SPVM responded to 13,472 service calls and recorded 5,729 domestic violence victimizations. This represents 23.3% of all crimes against the person recorded in Montréal during the year.

Domestic violence events are considered a priority and each complaint recorded at a local police station is handled by the investigators at the regional investigation centres. The [Specialized Domestic Violence Investigation Unit](#) deals with domestic violence complaints that require special attention, such as when the level of danger or risk of homicide is high. The history of domestic violence in the case, the objective severity of the assault (for example, strangulation, injuries) and the significant increase in the frequency and severity of violence and coercive control are relevant factors.

Starting its activities in 2021, this team's mandate is also to manage domestic violence prevention and investigation practices at the SPVM.

¹⁵ Statistics Canada (2021). *General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety 2019*

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

Offences	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/2022	2022/ 5-year average (%)
Arson	406	353	370	386	383	401	+	5.6
Breaking and entering	9,168	7,415	6,994	6,067	5,072	6,306	+	-9.2
Motor vehicle theft	4,816	4,345	4,321	4,789	6,527	9,583	+	93.2
Petty larceny	24,864	24,298	23,879	18,806	19,473	23,754	+	6.7
Possession of stolen goods	460	474	502	506	530	695	+	40.6
Fraud	6,802	7,401	9,417	9,048	8,618	9,420	+	14.1
Mischief	7,280	6,419	6,159	5,875	5,797	6,065	+	-3.8
TOTAL	53,796	50,705	51,642	45,477	46,400	56,224	+	13.3

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023.

After a decrease observed in recent years, crimes against property increased 13.3% in 2022 compared to the 2017 to 2021 average. This increase is due mainly to motor vehicle theft and the possession of stolen property, which increased by 93.2% and 40.6% respectively in 2022 compared to the 2017 to 2021 average. The number of motor vehicle thefts has increased significantly in the Montréal area over the past two years. Because the COVID-19 pandemic created supply challenges of all types, the supply of new vehicles and parts has been significantly reduced in the province, North America and around the world. However, demand remained as high as ever. Criminals are therefore increasingly interested in exporting stolen vehicles and selling them overseas. The gradual development of new technological methods also gives thieves more tools and helps them steal vehicles much more quickly.





Efforts and prevention of motor vehicle theft

In response to the upsurge in vehicle theft, the SPVM has teamed up with the Canada Border Services Agency and its partners in other police forces to increase the effectiveness of operations in locating and seizing stolen vehicles and increasing the number of arrests of people linked to export networks. In the past year, 1,038 vehicles were seized during these operations at the Port of Montréal.

Although more traditional methods, such as locking doors, are always appropriate, several other actions and tools can reduce the risk of being a victim of vehicle theft. These prevention methods include:

- installing a tracking system
- using a lock to immobilize the steering wheel when parked
- installing a lock on the port of the on-board diagnostic system (OBD) to prevent access to the on-board computer

There is been a significant increase in breaking and entering compared to the years 2020 and 2021. However, this category of offences decreased by nearly 9% compared to the average of the last five years. It is still too early to tell whether this is the result of a change in people's lifestyle, but teleworking as a daily routine could help set this trend in the years to come.

There is a similar decrease in the number of mischief cases reported to the SPVM. This category of offences actually shows a slight decrease compared to the average of the last five years, despite an increase between 2021 and 2022. Simple theft, fraud and mischief are similar in volume to levels observed before the pandemic. All categories of theft (handbag, pickpocketing, shoplifting, etc.) increased in 2022 while the rise in fraud is mainly due to a rise in identity theft and service card fraud (i.e. credit card fraud).

Preventing online transaction scams

Due to their great popularity, online sales platforms can attract ill-intentioned people who will deploy various schemes to try to defraud or steal from other users. Setting up a meeting in a [safe trading zone](#) to finalize a transaction greatly reduces the risks of falling into their trap. In fact, it is unlikely that these individuals will come to a PDQ to commit their crime.

In 2022, 7 safe trading zones were added to the 4 existing zones, for a total of 11:



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Pierrefonds-Roxboro - PDQ 3
14680 Pierrefonds Boulevard</p> <p>2 Dollard-des-Ormeaux - PDQ 4
4139 Sources Boulevard</p> <p>3 Lachine - PDQ 8
170 15th Avenue</p> <p>4 Verdun - PDQ 16
750 Willibrord Street</p> <p>5 Villeray–Saint-Michel–Park Extension - PDQ 31
8225 de l’Esplanade Avenue</p> <p>6 Ville-Marie - PDQ 20
1432 Sainte-Catherine West, downtown,
near Bishop Street</p> | <p>7 Rosemont–La Petite-Patrie - PDQ 44
4807 Molson Street</p> <p>8 Saint-Léonard - PDQ 42
8181 Lacordaire Boulevard</p> <p>9 Anjou - PDQ 46
6850 Joseph-Renaud Boulevard</p> <p>10 Mercier–Hochelaga-Maisonneuve - PDQ 48
6905 Notre-Dame Street East</p> <p>11 Rivière-des-Prairies–Pointe-aux-Trembles - PDQ 49
1498 Saint-Jean-Baptiste Boulevard</p> |
|--|--|

A few other tips can help prevent negative shopping or selling experiences online:

1. Do not pay for something without seeing it.
2. Take precautions to identify the person you are dealing with.
3. Be extra vigilant if the user’s profile has a limited or non-existent history.
4. Be wary of a deal that is too good to be true. It could be a scam.



OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE

Offences	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/2022	2022/ 5-year average (%)
Firearm offences ¹⁶	501	436	344	251	376	433	+	13.5
Offences against the administration of law and justice	6,991	7,046	7,335	5,820	5,553	5,928	+	-9.5
Other offences	925	1,247	1,196	1,333	1,289	1,177	-	-1.8
TOTAL	8,417	8,729	8,875	7,404	7,218	7,538	+	-7.3

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023

Other violations of the Criminal Code dropped by 7.3% in 2022 compared to the average of the last five years. The number of offences involving firearms and other weapons (offences that do not involve a crime against the person) increased in 2022 and compared to the 2017 to 2021 average, and is approaching pre-pandemic levels. This increase is mainly due to an increase in gun ownership and the unsafe storage of firearms.

The number of offences against the administration of law and justice is down 9.5% compared to the average of the last five years, however, they did increase compared to 2021. This increase from 2021 to 2022 is linked to an increase in bail infractions, escapes from legal custody and public mischief.



¹⁶ Firearm offences not involving a crime against the person.

OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Offences	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/2022	2022/ 5-year average (%)
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	3,164	2,726	2,083	1,844	1,683	1,602	-	-30.3
Federal law infractions	207	226	189	191	557	278	-	1.5
Provincial law infractions	820	424	438	2,081	6,500	717	-	-65.1
Municipal by-laws	17,010	15,333	11,959	7,861	7,433	7,304	-	-38.7
TOTAL	21,201	18,709	14,669	11,977	16,173	9,901	-	-40.2

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023.

Not surprisingly, the 40% drop in 2022 in violations of other laws and regulations compared to the average of the last five years is due to ending the application of the *Public Health Act* (provincial law) and the *Quarantine Act* (federal law). This results in levels similar to those observed prior to the pandemic.

Although the number of offences related to the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* decreased in comparison to previous years, SPVM teams dismantled several drug production and distribution networks in 2022. These operations dealt a heavy blow to criminal groups and deprived them of significant sources of income that are sometimes even used to finance the purchase of firearms. One of these operations, conducted by the Organized Crime Division of the SPVM, resulted in a seizure of 6.5 million amphetamine tablets, estimated to be worth over \$32.5 million.



FIREARMS

Infractions	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/2022	2022/ 5-year average (%)
NUMBER OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON IN WHICH A FIREARM WAS PRESENT¹⁷	413	427	383	437	516	563	+	29.4
Homicides	9(9) ¹⁸	13(15)	10(10)	5(6)	17(19)	18(21)	+(+)	66.7 (78.0)
Attempted murders	21(24)	34(39)	33(39)	57(78)	52(71)	44(60)	-(-)	11.7 (19.5)
Firearm discharges	36	49	41	71	144	128	-	87.7
NUMBER OF FIRE- ARMS RECOVERED	862	1,221	1,285	1,017	957	1,144	+	7.1
Firearms seized ¹⁹	518	593	565	711	628	721	+	19.6
Voluntarily surrendered firearms ²⁰	344	628	720	306	329	423	+	-9.1

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023.

Crimes against the person involving the presence or use of a firearm rose by 29.4% in 2022 compared to the 2017 to 2021 average and 9.1% compared to 2021. Homicides involving the presence or use of a firearm rose in 2022 compared to 2021 and the average of the last five years. Attempted murders decreased compared to the same period, but still increased compared to the average of the last five years.

The number of firearm discharges decreased in 2022 compared to 2021, but still show an 87.7% increase compared to the average of the last five years. As was the case last year, a greater awareness among Montrealers of the role they can play in helping the SPVM fight armed violence and, consequently, the growth in the volume of calls for service involving gunshots would explain the increase observed, at least in part. The number of firearms recovered by the SPVM in 2022 is also up compared to the average of the last five years and compared to 2021. This increase is mainly due to an increase in weapons seized as a result of police work²¹.

The SPVM cannot do this alone. The public's cooperation is crucial in the fight against armed violence. Anyone with information that could help police officers is asked to contact 911, their [neighbourhood police station](#), or anonymously and confidentially, through Info-Crime Montréal, at 514-393-1133 or through the [form](#) available online.

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

¹⁸ Number of events (number of victims).

¹⁹ The "Firearms seized" section includes the following categories: used as a weapon, seized with a warrant, seized without a warrant, preventive seizure, evidence, found, found and abandoned.

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

²¹ Firearms seized under the Centaure strategy or by the Équipe intégrée de lutte contre le trafic d'armes and other integrated teams are not included in the statistics presented in this report. Several hundred weapons have been seized since these joint teams were established, but these are not counted in the SPVM systems.



Fight against armed violence: a shared responsibility

The increase in armed violence has generated a real collective awakening and desire to unite for youth to counter the culture of trivializing weapons and the problem of violence that rages throughout the territory of Montréal.

In February and March 2022, Mayor Valérie Plante and SPVM management invited community and institutional partners to participate in the [Forum montréalais de lutte contre la violence armée](#) (in French only). This was an opportunity for the Montréal ecosystem to, in a concerted manner, open the dialogue and develop broad guidelines to lay the foundations for a future Montréal model to prevent and combat armed violence:

- Develop a sustained and ongoing commitment to collaborative strategies;
- Share information in a timely manner to help anticipate violence;
- Adopt and promote a comprehensive and integrated approach to preventing armed violence based on best practices, and train and equip officers accordingly.
- Prioritize initiatives that strengthen the sense of belonging to the community, and that highlight prevention and interventions with target populations and high-risk youth.

Creation of the Équipe multidisciplinaire d'intervention dans les écoles (EMIE)

One of the concrete actions resulting from the Forum montréalais de lutte contre la violence armée was the creation of the Équipe multidisciplinaire d'intervention dans les écoles (EMIE) at the SPVM. Playing a pivotal role between schools, PDQs and various institutional and community players, the team enhances the local services already provided by PDQs, in addition to increasing support for specialized professionals working in schools. The EMIE informs different communities about new trends and challenges concerning violence against young people, while guiding police operations. Equipped with resources with varied civilian and police expertise, particularly in social networks and community relations, the EMIE began its activities in the fall of 2022.

Deployment of the ARRET project

To step up its fight against armed violence and restore the public's sense of security, the SPVM deployed the ARRET (Action | Répression | Résolution | Engagement | Terrain) project in the fall of 2022. Composed of approximately sixty police resources with diverse expertise in the field of gendarmerie and investigation, this team's mission is to increase pressure on violent criminal groups in the Montréal territory by using intelligence to disrupt their activities.



Plan to secure neighbourhoods during violent events involving firearms

When a violent event involving a firearm occurs in an area, security operations are deployed by the PDQs and the resources dedicated to preventing and combatting armed violence, such as the Équipe de concertation communautaire et de rapprochement (ECCR) and ARRET. These special operations involve increasing the reassuring presence of police officers in the area as well as contacting residents door-to-door to increase the feeling of security and gather information, if necessary. The information provided to the SPVM in these situations can sometimes be essential to resolving investigations.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL CASES

	2021			2022		
	Adult MEA ²²	Minors		Adult MEA	Minors	
		MEA	SMA ²³		MEA	SMA
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON						
Homicides	23	2	0	17	3	0
Other offences resulting in death	1	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murders	63	12	0	49	4	0
Assaults	5,541	257	30	6,098	268	42
Sexual assaults	389	33	1	372	37	4
Robberies	709	188	9	790	152	2
Other offences against the person	2,356	109	13	2,522	133	31
SUBTOTAL	9,082	601	53	9,848	597	79
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY						
Arson	34	3	4	23	2	0
Breaking and entering	790	30	13	1,033	11	6
Motor vehicle theft	305	4	11	297	25	5
Petty larceny	2,552	32	102	2,437	64	175
Possession of stolen goods	344	22	3	444	34	3
Fraud	373	10	5	486	22	10
Mischief	574	46	24	566	23	23
SUBTOTAL	4,972	147	162	5,286	181	222
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE						
Firearm offences	206	27	2	215	28	10
Offences against the administration of law and justice	4,494	154	14	4,722	147	14
Other offences	292	8	3	367	10	7
SUBTOTAL	4,992	189	19	5,304	185	31
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	19,046	937	234	20,438	963	332
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS						
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	1,496	54	5	1,277	55	8
Federal law infractions	528	6	0	229	1	0
Provincial law infractions	14,649	355	7	1,548	42	5
Municipal by-laws	7,798	329	0	7,483	216	1
SUBTOTAL	24,471	744	12	10,537	314	14
OVERALL TOTAL	43,517	1,681	246	30,975	1,277	346

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023.

²² MEA: incidents with charges laid.

²³ Incidents with no charges laid where the suspect was a minor. The statutes of activities included in this category are primarily diversion cases where a complaint was withdrawn or an extrajudicial measure was applied under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (discretionary power, warning or referral to alternative justice).

THE SPVM IS TUNED IN TO ITS ENVIRONMENT

The SPVM continuously seeks to improve its practices to build confidence with the public and its partners and to connect with them to change perceptions related to policing approaches.

Better understanding the realities of different populations

In 2022, thanks to an amount granted by the Ministère de la Sécurité publique, the SPVM improved its services by hiring a community development adviser to improve relations with Indigenous Peoples. This adviser has knowledge and expertise in Indigenous cultures. In close collaboration with the liaison officer already at the SPVM, both support their colleagues and the organization in optimizing practices and implementing initiatives that help to improve the confidence of people from Indigenous communities in the police service.

This hiring is in addition to the 14 other civilian community development adviser positions spread across several PDQs and the ECCR, sharing their expertise and experience in community relations with their police colleagues.



Patrouilles conjointes autochtones

Since 2014, Patrouilles conjointes autochtones have been present in the territory of Montréal, in partnership with the Native Friendship Centre of Montréal. Composed of PDQ patrollers and social workers, these patrols make it possible to offer interventions that are better adapted to the realities of Indigenous people in vulnerable situations, in addition to making it easier for them to access a continuum of services within the health, social services and community environment.

Since doubling the number of personnel dedicated to joint patrols in 2021, more than 4,500 people from Indigenous communities have been supported.

Police and social services united for concerted mental health interventions

Équipe de soutien aux urgences psychosociales (ESUP): 10 years of collaboration

The CIUSSS de Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal and the SPVM celebrated 10 years of the ESUP in 2022. This is a team composed of police officers and CIUSSS counsellors. Since 2012, the team has responded to more than 14,000 calls to help, support and provide services adapted to people in crisis or in a disturbed mental state.

The team was formed in June 2012 from a need to optimally align the intervention efforts of both organizations with people in crisis or in a disturbed mental state to ensure they receive the best possible services. Even today, the ESUP is still very relevant. The workforce was doubled last November, from 5 to 10 resources, thanks to the contributions made by the Ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec. In 2022, more than 4,500 interventions and referrals were handled by the ESUP and less than 1% of these interventions resulted in an arrest.

ECHINOPS project

In January 2022, the SPVM and the CIUSSS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal (CIUSSS-EMTL) implemented the ECHINOPS pilot project in the Saint-Michel (PDQ 30) and Saint-Léonard (PDQ 42) neighbourhoods. This is a team composed of a psychiatrist, nurses and community relations officers from the PDQs. The team's joint interventions with people in a disturbed mental state are aimed at preventing hospitalizations, reducing the number of repeated calls to emergency services by these people or their loved ones and, with their consent, providing quick access to services that meet their condition and needs.

The work carried out by ECHINOPS is part of the same philosophy of mixed practices by specialized teams, such as ESUP and EMRII (Équipe mobile de référence et d'intervention en itinérance). The team thereby improves the services provided for people in vulnerable situations, reducing the time spent by patrol officers on these types of intervention.

The ECHINOPS project of the SPVM and CIUSSS-EMTL won the Prix d'excellence Intersection award at the Séminaire Intersection for 2022, an event that highlights best practices in community prevention.



Did you know?

In terms of social intervention support, the SPVM also counts on other multidisciplinary or mixed teams:

- The EMRII, composed of police officers and health care workers, including a nurse
- The ECCR, composed of police officers and community development advisers
- The Équipe métro d'intervention et de concertation (EMIC), where SPVM personnel are accompanied by a constable from the STM and a social worker from the Société de développement social

- The Équipe multidisciplinaire de concertation communautaire E=MC², which is also composed of police officers and members of the social and healthcare network

These teams provide outreach services to reach people who display factors of vulnerability who are involved in repeat interventions with the police. These services support and refer these people to services that meet their needs to improve their living conditions and facilitate their reintegration into the community.

Every year, these teams carry out several thousand interventions with people in vulnerable situations.



Disappearances: a new dedicated team

More than 7,000 calls are made every year to report a missing person or runaway. Nearly 3,350 of these reports are substantiated and require the opening of a file. These disappearances represent approximately 25% of all those reported and handled by Québec police forces on an annual basis.

For many years, the SPVM has been working hard to optimize the handling of disappearances, runaways, family tracing of deceased persons and kidnappings. One of the measures implemented in 2022 by the SPVM was the creation of a team dedicated specifically to these cases, the Équipe dédiée aux disparitions, aux recherches de famille et aux enlèvements (EDRE). Its implementation will be gradual because part of the team is funded by the Ministère de la Sécurité publique as part of the creation of the Équipe intégrée de coordination des disparages et des abductions (EICDE), bringing together the SPVM and the Sûreté du Québec (SQ).

The EDRE will eventually consist of 14 resources, who have gradually been assuming their duties since November 2022.

HATE CRIMES OR INCIDENTS

Type of event	2021	2022	Variation 2021/2022
NUMBER OF HATE CRIMES REPORTED	194	212	+
MOTIVATION			
Ethnicity, national origin or skin colour	100	118	+
Language	0	4	+
Religion	69	50	-
Sex	4	13	+
Age	0	0	=
Mental or physical disability	0	2	+
Sexual orientation, identity or gender expression	18	20	+
Xenophobia / immigration / newcomers to Canada ²⁴	0	1	+
Other factors (political, ideological)	3	4	+
NUMBER OF HATE INCIDENTS REPORTED	104	72	-
MOTIVATION			
Ethnicity, national origin or skin colour	51	35	-
Language	1	0	-
Religion	40	21	-
Sex	3	6	+
Age	1	0	-
Mental or physical disability	0	0	=
Sexual orientation, identity or gender expression	7	9	+
Xenophobia / immigration / newcomers to Canada	0	1	+
Other factors (political, ideological)	1	0	-

In 2022, Montreal residents reported 212 criminal offences and 72 hate-related incidents. This represents a 9.3% increase in hate crimes reported to the SPVM and a 30.8% decrease in incidents compared to 2021²⁵.

More than half of the hate crimes reported in 2022 targeted a person's ethnic or national origin, or skin colour (55.7%), nearly 25% targeted a person's religion and just under 10% targeted a person's sexual orientation, gender identity or expression. The increase in hate crimes reported in 2022 is partly due to the increase in the number of hate crimes targeting gender, increasing from 4 to 13 crimes between 2021 and 2022. The 18% increase in crimes targeting ethnic or national origin, or skin colour also contributes to this picture. The number of assaults targeting a person's religious affiliation decreased by 27.5%, from 69 in 2021 to 50 in 2022.

Nearly half (48.6%) of the hate incidents reported in 2022 targeted a person's ethnic or national origin, or skin half colour, almost 30% targeted religion and one in eight (12.5%) targeted a person's sexual orientation, gender identity or expression. The decrease in hate incidents reported to the SPVM in 2022 is mainly due to a decrease by almost half of those targeting religion (-19 cases; 47.5%) as well as ethnic or national origin, or skin colour (-16 cases; 31.4%).

The denunciation of these crimes or incidents, notwithstanding their seriousness, as well as vigilance, 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 local police station.
- a hate incident, you can also go to a local police station or complete an [online police report](#).

²⁴ New hate crime motivation category added by Statistics Canada.

²⁵ The low number of hate crimes and incidents makes it difficult to use variation percentages. Readers are instead advised to refer to the numbers presented.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

The SPVM carries out more than one million interventions annually, whether in response to an emergency call to 911 or initiated by police officers, in addition to providing services at the many public events that take place in the territory of Montréal (close to 2,000 crowd control services in 2022). 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

	2021	2022	Variation 2021/2022
PEPPER SPRAY	289	319	+
TELESCOPIC BATON	63	68	+
TASER	465	484	+
Demonstration	397	430	+
Projection	65	52	-
Contact	3	2	-
INTERMEDIATE IMPACT PROJECTILE WEAPON	46	6	-
CHEMICAL IRRITANT			
Number of events	24	6	-
Number of uses	191	12	-

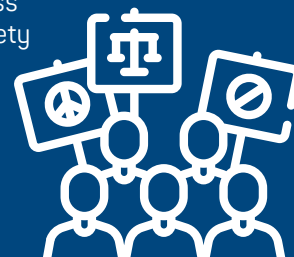
The use of pepper spray increased in 2022, but is at levels similar to those observed before the pandemic. The same goes for the use of the telescopic baton which is up compared to 2021, but down 23.9% compared to the average of the last five years. The use of tasers increased slightly in comparison to previous years. The increase is mainly due to the “demonstration” mode.

The number of times intermediate impact projectile weapons were used decreased significantly in 2022 compared to previous years. Chemical irritant use was down in 2022 in terms of both the number of events and the number of uses. The average number of uses per event also shows a significant decline between 2021 and 2022. The use of these two types of intermediate weapons varies according to the events taking place in the territory of the SPVM because they are used in a crowd management context. As mentioned in the [2021 Activity Report](#), the exceptional nature of the year represented explains, at least in part, the significant difference between the two years observed.

The SPVM’s approach to the use of intermediate weapons

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

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



USE OF FIREARMS BY POLICE OFFICERS

	2021	2022	Variation 2021/2022
NUMBER OF EVENTS²⁶	1	2	+
Injured persons	0	0	=
Deceased persons	1	2	+

COMPILATION OF THE NUMBER OF CROWD CONTROL SERVICES

	2021	2022	Variation 2021/2022
Demonstrations	520	470	-
Other types of crowd control	1,306	1,489	+
TOTAL OF CROWD CONTROL SERVICES	1,826	1,959	+

COP 15: Many different challenges

One of the events of the year that required preparing for crowd control was of course the 15th UN Biodiversity Conference (COP 15) which took place from December 7 to 19, 2022. Hosting many dignitaries and more than 12,000 delegates from different countries, this international event held in the Montréal territory was historic for Ville de Montréal and the SPVM.

With only a few weeks to prepare, in support of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the SPVM benefited from the collaboration of the SQ, the police services from the cities of Laval, Québec, Gatineau, the agglomeration of Longueuil and a number of partners to meet the challenge of ensuring the safety of the public and participants in the event near Palais des congrès, while maintaining its regular operations in the territory.

In addition to security planning and operational management during these two weeks, an important element had to be taken into account: deploying such a contingent of police resources required infrastructure to accommodate them. In the space of a few weeks, the SPVM support teams, in collaboration with various departments of Ville de Montréal, completely developed an indoor site that could accommodate hundreds of police officers every day.



²⁶ As soon as a suspect or citizen 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

	2021	2022	Variation 2021/2022
NUMBER OF POLICE PURSUITS	22	25	+
NUMBER OF DEATHS RELATED TO A POLICE PURSUIT	0	0	=
NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED RELATED TO A POLICE PURSUIT	1	4	+
Suspect(s)	0	3	+
Police officer(s)	1	0	-
Citizen(s)	0	1	+
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS RELATED TO A POLICE PURSUIT	6	8	+
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING AN SPVM VEHICLE	3	1	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING A SUSPECT'S VEHICLE	3	8	+
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING A CITIZEN'S VEHICLE OR A PEDESTRIAN	0	5	+

HIGHWAY SAFETY AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

Sharing the road in urban areas involves several challenges and issues. Ensuring the safety of pedestrians, cyclists and motorists is part of the SPVM’s mission and, year after year, it continues its efforts to protect them. No measure is excluded to optimize how things are done, and solutions are constantly being studied to make road safety activities more effective and efficient.

Every year, the SPVM conducts numerous operations to promote safety rules and good behaviour throughout Montréal. The back-to-school period is an opportunity chosen by the SPVM to make road users aware of the importance of exercising caution when driving near schools. The snow cleaning period is another such opportunity as it requires greater vigilance. However, several other themed operations are conducted throughout the year. National concerted operations (NCOs) involving the SPVM and all police forces in Québec on alcohol and drug-impaired driving, speeding, distracted driving, and safe road sharing are just a few examples.

Offences	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/2022	2022/ 5-year average (%)
DANGEROUS DRIVING								
Dangerous driving causing death	3	0	1	1	3	0	-	-
Dangerous driving causing bodily harm	17	4	10	15	14	12	-	0.0
Dangerous driving of a motor vehicle	83	77	63	82	143	154	+	71.9
SUBTOTAL	103	81	74	98	160	166	+	60.9
IMPAIRED DRIVING								
Impaired driving causing death	2	0	0	0	1	2	+	-
Impaired driving causing bodily harm	36	22	20	20	18	23	+	-0.9
Impaired driving	1,889	1,886	2,076	1,259	1,124	1,412	+	-14.3
SUBTOTAL	1,927	1,908	2,096	1,279	1,143	1,437	+	-14.0
DRIVING A MOTOR VEHICLE WHEN PROHIBITED								
SUBTOTAL	140	188	167	101	101	113	+	-18.9
							2021/2022	2022/ 3-year average (%)
HIT AND RUN²⁷								
Criminal Code	355	311	1,412	4,371	4,634	5,164	+	-
Highway Safety Code	18,615	17,488	5,130	294	293	326	+	-
SUBTOTAL	18,970	17,799	6,542	4,665	4,927	5,490	+	2.1
OVERALL TOTAL	21,140	19,976	8,879	6,143	6,331	7,206	+	1.2

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023.

²⁷ Due to significant changes in how hit-and-run offences are quantified, it would be wrong to interpret some of the statistics for the year 2022 compared to the average for the last five years. Since December 2018, the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ) has been offering various options to the public to prove that they have contacted a police force during a hit-and-run accident with damage, without a suspect, witness or evidence. The December 2019 change in focus and the move to 9000 codes in the Police Information Module (PIM) explain the significant change in statistics starting in 2019. As a result, a number of hit-and-run offences that were previously under the Highway Safety Code are now included in the category associated with the Criminal Code. On the other hand, a hit-and-run without any investigative evidence is no longer counted.

When compared to the average of the last three years, the number of road safety offences reported to the SPVM in 2022 remained stable (+1.2%). However, it increased by 13.8% compared to 2021. This increase from 2021 to 2022 is mainly due to an increase in the number of impaired driving offences. After a significant decrease in 2020 and 2021 due to the pandemic, this category of offences increased by more than 25% in 2022. Furthermore, the increase in offences related to dangerous driving of a motor vehicle, which began in 2021, seems to have continued in 2022.

Since 2021, the SPVM has adopted a new approach to road safety, the PILE philosophy²⁸. In keeping with this philosophy, SPVM police officers must submit a statement of offence:

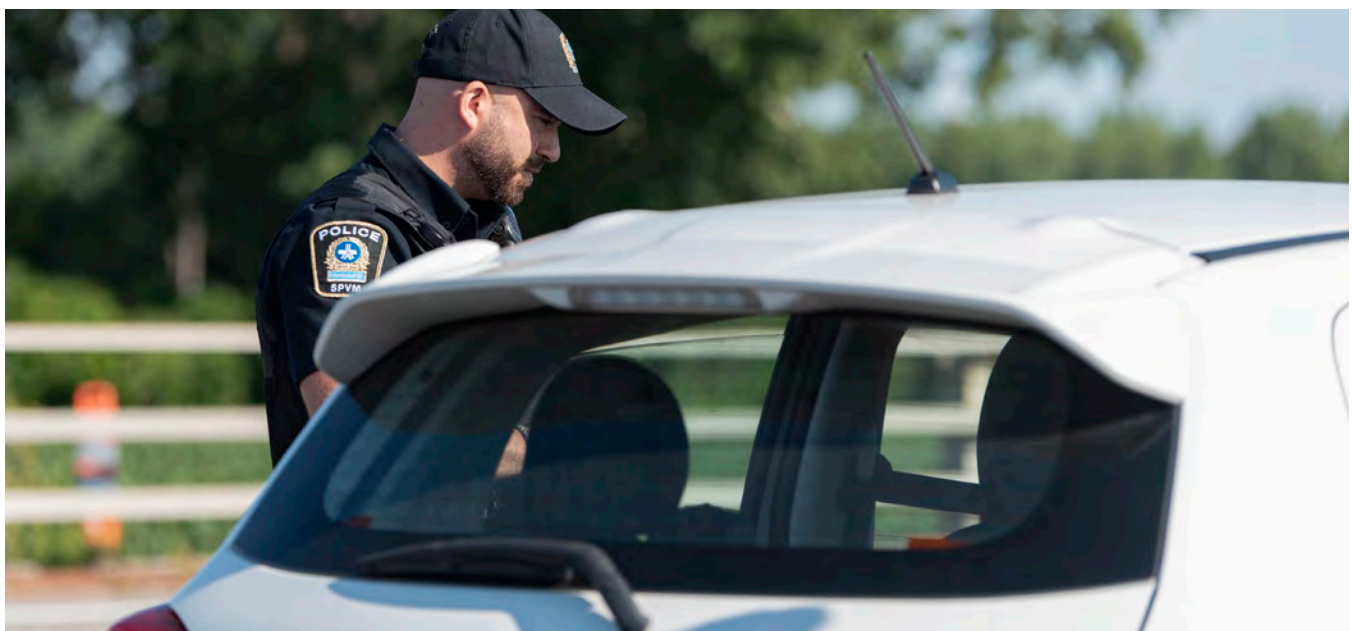
- to the right person, i.e. in a targeted manner to the person who commits an offence
- in a relevant location (near a school for example, or in a problematic area)
- at the right time

For the SPVM, this approach is synonymous with consistency and its goal is to improve road safety. This new direction is reflected in the number of statements of offence issued by SPVM police officers.

TRAFFIC TICKETS ISSUED BY REGION

Offences	West	South	North	East	Other ²⁹	Total SPVM
Moving offences	60,044	30,417	48,787	34,895	27,193	201,336
Speed offences	12,234	2,544	5,851	8,223	18,918	47,770
Parking offences (issued by police personnel)	19,245	32,961	30,085	19,299	9,137	110,727
TOTAL	91,523	65,190	84,723	62,417	55,980	359,833

Source: Computerized Violation Reporting System (CVRS), dated January 16, 2023.



²⁸ Persons committing a target Infraction, in a relevant Location and Executing actions at the right time.

²⁹ These are statements of offence issued by police personnel from units other than the PDQ (Road Safety Section, Support and Specialized Intervention Section, Motorcyclists, etc.)

LICENSE PLATE RECOGNITION SYSTEM

Statements of offence issued	2021	2022	Variation 2021/2022
OFFENCES RELATING TO VEHICLE REGISTRATION	3,254	3,175	-
Vehicle not registered in the owner's name	2	9	+
Registration fee not paid by the due date	1,939	1,888	-
Registration fee not paid following expiration	259	220	-
Prohibited from driving	1,054	1,058	+
OFFENCES CONCERNING DRIVER'S LICENCE	1,446	1,377	-
Failure to hold a driver's licence of the appropriate class	78	134	+
Unpaid licence	549	502	-
Penalty - unpaid fine or other sanction (except Criminal Code and demerit points)	734	676	-
Penalty (Criminal Code)	7	4	-
Penalty (demerit points)	78	61	-
OTHER OFFENCES	1,113	897	-
TOTAL	5,813	5,449	-

TICKETS ISSUED TO CYCLISTS AND PEDESTRIANS

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/2022	2022/ 5-year average (%)
Cyclists	12,644	12,285	8,685	5,296	7,012	7,124	+	-22.4
Pedestrians	23,861	22,826	15,214	8,761	7,786	6,001	-	-61.8
TOTAL	36,505	35,111	23,899	14,057	14,798	13,125	-	-47.2

Source: SAAQ. Final 2022 data confirmed on March 7, 2023.

Every year, road accidents lead to tragedies in the Montréal area. These events affect the families and loved ones of the victims, the residents of the affected areas, and the communities. The SPVM is aware of this and continues its efforts to raise awareness and deter dangerous or risky road behaviour to ensure the public feels safe and to protect all road users.

On average every year, seven out of ten collisions involve property damage exclusively (71.8% in 2022) and nearly 30% involve minor injuries. Unfortunately, nearly 1% of collisions recorded annually involve a seriously injured or deceased person.

COMPARISON OF COLLISIONS BY SEVERITY

Type of collisions	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/2022	2022/ 5-year average (%)
Number of fatal collisions (number of deaths)	26 (26)	24 (24)	28 (28)	29 (30)	25 (25)	29 (30)	+ (+)	9.8 (12.8)
Number of collisions involving serious injuries	178	166	132	136	106	127	+	-11.6
Number of collisions involving minor injuries	4,880	4,644	4,479	3,006	4,060	4,259	+	1.1
							2021/2022	2022/ 3-year average (%)
Number of collisions involving property damage	28,476	26,803	14,660	10,100	10,036	11,261	+	-2.9
TOTAL	33,560	31,637	19,299	13,271	14,227	15,676	+	0.5

Source: SAAQ. Final 2022 data confirmed on April 5, 2023.



The number of collisions that occurred in the SPVM's territory in 2022 remained stable (+0.5%) compared to the average of the³⁰ last three years, but still increased by 10% compared to 2021. Since the significant decrease observed in 2020 due to the pandemic, there has been a gradual increase in the number of collisions in the Montréal area. More specifically, the number of collisions involving property damage increased by 12.2% between 2021 and 2022. The number of collisions with minor injuries appears to be stable compared to the average of the last five years. We are seeing a return to volumes similar to those before 2020. The return to work in hybrid mode may have affected road safety for 2022 and will continue to do so over the next few years.

Unfortunately, in 2022, there was a 9.8% increase in fatal collisions and a 12.8% increase in deaths compared to the average of the last five years. The number of collisions with serious injuries decreased by 11.6% compared to the same period.

³⁰ See footnote on page 27 for more information.

Note : Les dossiers d'allégations criminelles ont été transférés officiellement à la SQ le 22 mars 2017. Depuis, la SQ poursuit le traitement des dossiers de nature criminelle.

COMPARISON OF COLLISIONS BY SEVERITY - CYCLISTS

Type of collisions	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/2022	2022/ 5-year average (%)
Number of fatal collisions (number of deaths)	4 (4)	3 (3)	0 (0)	1 (1)	5 (5)	1 (1)	- (-)	-61.5 (-61.5)
Number of collisions involving serious injuries (number of injured) ³¹	32 (32)	20 (20)	11 (11)	22 (21)	23 (23)	20 (19)	- (-)	-7.4 (-11.2)
Number of collisions involving minor injuries (number of injured)	657 (652)	587 (581)	533 (533)	445 (442)	574 (577)	543 (541)	- (-)	-2.9 (-2.9)
TOTAL	693 (688)	610 (605)	544 (544)	468 (464)	602 (605)	564 (561)	- (-)	-3.3 (-3.5)

Source: SAAQ. Final 2022 data confirmed on April 5, 2023.

More than nine out of 10 collisions involving cyclists each year involve minor injuries, just over 3% involve serious injuries and less than 1% involve a fatality. The year 2022 shows a decrease in the number of collisions involving cyclists, both compared to 2021 and the average of the last five years. However, there was one cyclist death in 2022, 19 serious injuries and 541 minor injuries.

COMPARISON OF COLLISIONS BY SEVERITY - PEDESTRIANS

Type of collisions	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Variation	
							2021/2022	2022/ 5-year average (%)
Number of fatal collisions (number of deaths)	15 (15)	18 (18)	24 (24)	18 (18)	11 (11)	20 (20)	+ (+)	16.3 (16.3)
Number of collisions involving serious injuries (number of injured)	78 (78)	87 (89)	68 (74)	22 (21)	40 (46)	71 (72)	+ (+)	20.3 (16.9)
Number of collisions involving minor injuries (number of injured)	1,065 (1,090)	1,064 (1,112)	1,065 (1,093)	635 (655)	756 (767)	861 (884)	+ (+)	-6.1 (-6.3)
TOTAL	1,158 (1,183)	1,169 (1,219)	1,157 (1,191)	705 (724)	807 (824)	952 (974)	+ (+)	-4.7 (-5.3)

Source: SAAQ. Final 2022 data confirmed on April 5, 2023.

31 When the number of collisions causing a certain level of injury is higher than the number of injured, it means that the occupants of the vehicles involved were injured. These people are therefore not counted in the statistics of cyclists or pedestrians.

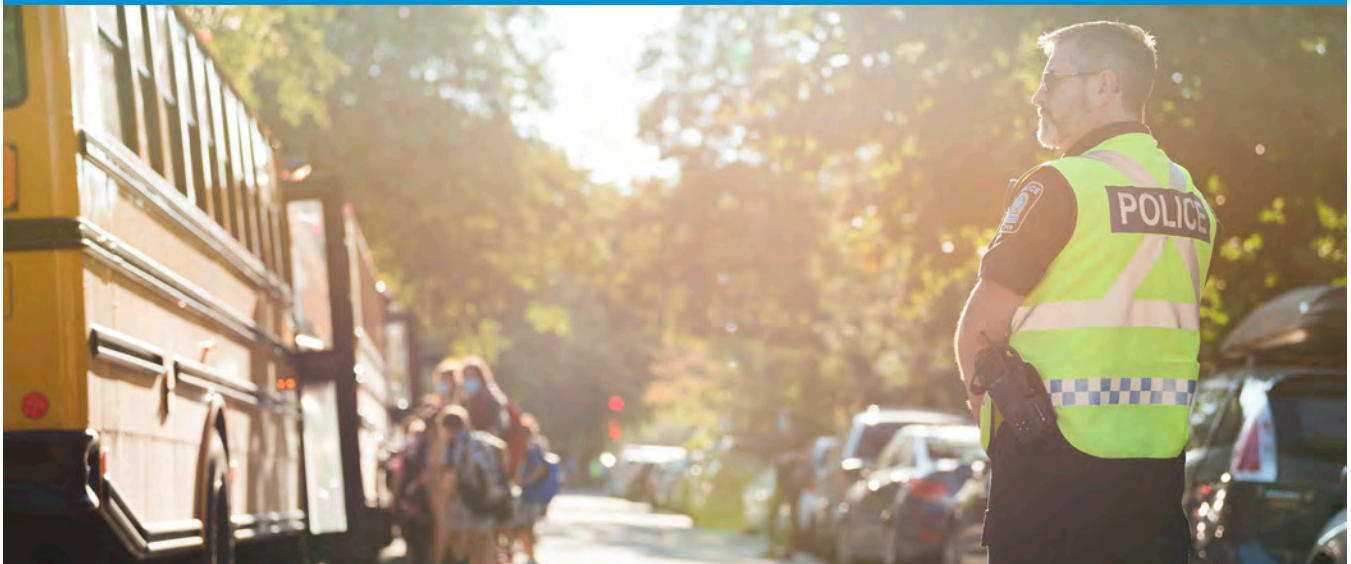


In 2022, nine out of ten collisions involving pedestrians involved minor injuries, just over 7% involved serious injuries and 2% involved a fatality. Despite a decrease of 4.7% compared to the average of the last five years, 2022 was unfortunately marked by more collisions involving pedestrians compared to the last two years. However, the number of collisions involving pedestrians did not reach the volumes observed before the pandemic.

Every year, the SPVM carries out operations for the return to school. In 2022, the main operation ran from August 26 to September 23.

Police officers provided a greater presence in the vicinity of schools to ensure the safety of students by targeting reckless behaviour, such as:

- speeding in school zones;
- double parking or within 5 metres of an intersection or pedestrian crossing;
- wearing a seat belt and correctly using a child seat;
- any other behaviour that could compromise the safety of students.



ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS

REQUESTS FOR ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Origin of the requests	2021	2022	Variation 2021/2022
Citizens, lawyers and journalists	3,755	3,608	-
Insurance companies	2,859	2,752	-
Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)	105	135	+
Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la jeunesse (CDPDJ)	27	44	+
Parole Board of Canada (PBC)	136	113	-
Director of Youth Protection (DYP)	511	614	+
Compensation for the Victims of Crime Initiative (VCI)	50	83	+
Police force	200	316	+
Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ)	139	91	-
Correctional Service Canada (CSC)	164	307	+
Requests from internal partners (CM, SIM, VDM and other associated cities)	84	68	-
Subpoenas (TAL, IVAC, MSS)	63	103	+
Other agencies (RBQ, RRQ, SCQ, US, etc.)	93	122	+
TOTAL	8,186	8,356	+

Types of requests	2021	2022	Variation 2021/2022
Documents containing personal information	7,971	8,183	+
Administrative documents	215	173	-
TOTAL	8,186	8,356	+

FILES PROCESSED BY THE BUREAU DU SERVICE AUX CITOYENS

Number of files opened	2021	2022	Variation 2021/2022
Complaints	2,425	2,182	-
Comments ³²	1,098	734	-
Requests for information	1,110	945	-
TOTAL	4,633	3,861	-

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Number of lost-time accidents ³³	2021 ³⁴	2022	Variation 2021/2022
Police personnel	551	690	+
Civilian personnel	18	22	+
TOTAL	569	712	+

³² Including compliments.

³³ 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.

³⁴ Statistics updated for 2021.

POLICE ACT

ALLEGATIONS OF A CRIMINAL OFFENCE³⁵

	2021 (to December 31, 2021)	2021 (to December 31, 2022)	2022 (to December 31, 2022)
TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES OPENED	190	190	119
NUMBER OF CASES IN PROCESS	72	17	48
NUMBER OF CASES CLOSED	118	173	71
Investigations with charges laid (MEA) (SPVM police officers)	1	4	5
MEA investigations (police officers other than SPVM)	0	0	0
SMA investigations without charges / inactive / unfounded (SPVM police officers)	65	103	52
SMA investigations / inactive / unfounded (police officers other than SPVM)	45	57	13
SMA investigations / inactive / unfounded (unknown person)	2	3	0
MEA investigations (persons not subject to the <i>Police Act</i>)	0	0	0
MEA investigations / inactive/unfounded (persons not subject to the <i>Police Act</i>)	5	6	1
CASES COMPLETED THROUGH THE JUDICIAL PROCESS			
Police officers from SPVM found guilty	0	1	0
Police officers from SPVM found not guilty	1	2	0
Police officers other than SPVM found guilty	0	0	0
Police officers other than SPVM found not guilty	0	0	0
Individuals other than police officers found guilty	0	0	0
Individuals other than police officers found not guilty	0	0	0
CASES HANDLED BY CATEGORY OF PERSON			
Case involving an SPVM police officer	1	2	0
Case involving a police officer other than SPVM	60	58	19
Case involving an unknown person	3	3	1
<i>Case an involving a person not subject to the Police Act</i>	7	6	1
Case involving an SPVM police officer who is under investigation by another police force	119	121	98

³⁵ The statistics are updated based on the year the file was opened.



APPLICATION OF SECTION 119³⁶ OF THE *POLICE ACT*

	2021 (to December 31, 2021)	2021 (to December 31, 2022)	2022 (to December 31, 2022)
NUMBER OF CASES OPENED³⁷	1	1	0
NUMBER OF CLOSED CASES	1	1	0
Number of cases resulting in disciplinary suspension (number of days)	73	73	0
Number of dismissals	0	0	0
Number of losses of jurisdiction	0	0	0
NUMBER OF CASES PENDING (APPEALS) OR DEFERRED	0	0	0

36 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 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.

37 No files open under the first paragraph.

BY-LAW RESPECTING THE INTERNAL DISCIPLINE OF SPVM POLICE OFFICERS

	2021 (to December 31, 2021)	2021 (to December 31, 2022)	2022 (to December 31, 2022)
NUMBER OF DISCIPLINARY CASES OPENED³⁸	59	68	59
Number of cases in process or pending	15	11	21
Number of cases awaiting a hearing	4	1	14
Number of cases closed	46	56	24
Unfounded	5	9	7
SMA: by management	5	6	1
SMA: section 14	6	8	2
SMA:	0	3	1
SMA: loss of jurisdiction	3	4	0
SMA: prescription (section 16)	1	1	0
MEA: management (section 17)	27	24	13
MEA: prosecuting officer (SAI)	0	2	0
Inactive	0	0	0
NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED IN OPEN DISCIPLINARY CASES	66	81	75
SANCTIONS RELATED TO CLOSED MEA CASES			
Number of reprimands	15	15	17
Number of disciplinary suspension days	26	111	12
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	18	18	24
Number of requests granted	15	15	20
Number of requests partially granted	0	0	0
Number of requests denied or deferred	3	3	4

ETHICS³⁹ AND BUREAU DES ENQUÊTES INDÉPENDANTES⁴⁰

	2021	2022	Variation 2021/2022
ETHICS			
Number of complaints received by the Police Ethics Commissioner	652	566	-
BUREAU DES ENQUÊTES INDÉPENDANTES			
Files opened	11	13	+

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

38 In 2021, 9 disciplinary cases with criminal allegations were processed since the publication of the last annual activity report. The statistics are updated according to the year the case was opened.

39 Since 2018, the statistics have come from the Police Ethics Commissioner.

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

ORGAN DONATION AND SPVM STAFF

The transportation of organs and medical teams are the result of a sustained effort between various stakeholders involved in the organ donation process, including the police and civilian personnel of the SPVM, Transplant Québec, the Organ Donation Association of Canada (ODAC) and hospitals. Everyone plays a role representing an inseparable link and an essential contribution to the success of these gifts of life.

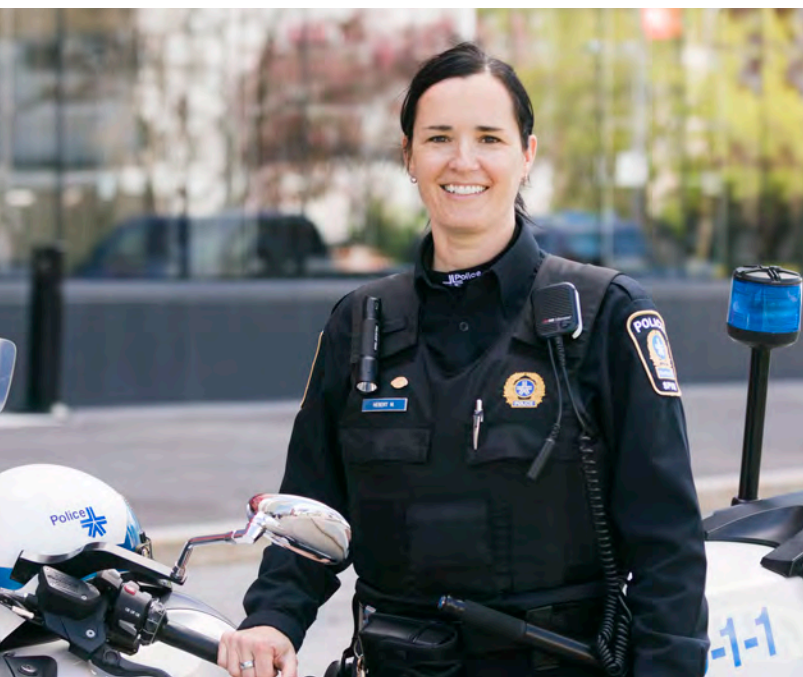
SPVM CONTRIBUTION TO THE CANADIAN ORGAN AND TISSUE DONORS ASSOCIATION

	2021	2022	Variation 2021/2022
Transport of organs and medical teams	247	229	-
Number of police volunteers	130	140	+

Once again in 2022, the stench of the pandemic, and its effects on our society and health system, presented challenges and pitfalls for the entire organ donation process. The result was a reduction in the number of removals and transplant procedures and therefore, a lower number of transports. There was nevertheless a glimmer of hope in the last three months of the year when a return to the usual number of transports was observed. The SPVM has a thought for those awaiting organs and their families, who will have been sadly affected by this historical situation.

Note that all of the efforts made by volunteer police officers and civilian employees of the SPVM, who have been involved in various ways to promote organ donation, have had a tangible impact in the community and have reached far beyond the boundaries of Montréal.

In October 2022, four emergency communications team leaders from the 911 Centre and seven police officers from the SPVM received the Grand Samaritan medal from the Lieutenant-Governor of Québec for their exceptional involvement in organ donation. This medal pays tribute to living and deceased tissue and organ donors throughout Québec.



Thank you to the public

The year 2022 was an opportunity for the SPVM to reiterate its commitment to ensuring that the Montréal territory is a safe living environment for everyone. Montrealers, we would like to thank you for your trust and support; serving you remains at the heart of our mission.

Appendix: Detailed Crime Tables



CRIMES BY MONTH

Offences	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON													
Homicides	1	2	1	4	2	3	2	6	6	5	3	6	41
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Attempted murders	8	5	14	5	8	6	11	13	17	10	1	2	100
Assaults	952	1,011	1,286	1,345	1,518	1,440	1,411	1,444	1,355	1,481	1,273	1,302	15,818
Sexual assaults	144	152	191	209	184	174	182	202	184	210	209	167	2,208
Robberies	176	172	214	192	212	222	221	195	211	250	224	179	2,468
Other offences against the person	424	476	575	558	624	590	626	547	558	622	637	515	6,752
SUBTOTAL	1,705	1,818	2,281	2,313	2,549	2,435	2,454	2,407	2,331	2,578	2,347	2,171	27,389
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY													
Arson	26	15	28	36	34	28	43	31	41	37	53	29	401
Breaking and entering	365	365	450	494	588	516	545	710	595	651	586	441	6,306
Motor vehicle theft	639	564	660	723	864	940	881	909	967	871	705	860	9,583
Petty larceny	1,402	1,414	1,870	1,792	2,034	2,121	2,164	2,342	2,365	2,440	2,060	1,750	23,754
Possession of stolen goods	41	43	44	70	48	63	60	63	83	78	59	43	695
Fraud	578	627	792	674	720	745	842	981	1,005	939	834	683	9,420
Mischief	361	363	504	547	601	516	517	564	514	582	495	501	6,065
SUBTOTAL	3,412	3,391	4,348	4,336	4,889	4,929	5,052	5,600	5,570	5,598	4,792	4,307	56,224
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE													
Firearm offences	33	21	47	30	45	33	40	37	31	52	33	31	433
Offences against the administration of law and justice	401	436	480	461	593	493	530	534	447	530	559	464	5,928
Other offences	95	90	108	100	131	133	117	97	87	76	89	54	1,177
SUBTOTAL	529	547	635	591	769	659	687	668	565	658	681	549	7,538
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES													
	5,646	5,756	7,264	7,240	8,207	8,023	8,193	8,675	8,466	8,834	7,820	7,027	91,151
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS													
Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	105	145	150	152	136	131	105	162	146	126	145	99	1,602
Federal law infractions	22	6	10	4	29	33	42	42	44	12	3	31	278
Provincial law infractions	310	104	48	36	40	26	30	28	34	26	18	17	717
Municipal by-laws	282	389	540	569	793	888	847	797	602	636	558	403	7,304
SUBTOTAL	719	644	748	761	998	1,078	1,024	1,029	826	800	724	550	9,901
OVERALL TOTAL	6,365	6,400	8,012	8,001	9,205	9,101	9,217	9,704	9,292	9,634	8,544	7,577	101,052

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023.

CRIMES BY REGION

Offences	West	South	North	East	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON					
Homicides	17	9	6	9	41
Other offences resulting in death	1	0	1	0	2
Attempted murders	18	30	22	30	100
Assaults	4,159	3,818	4,073	3,768	15,818
Sexual assaults	566	511	528	603	2,208
Robberies	547	617	780	524	2,468
Other offences against the person	1,892	1,415	1,676	1,769	6,752
SUBTOTAL	7,200	6,400	7,086	6,703	27,389
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY					
Arson	102	84	97	118	401
Breaking and entering	1,553	1,526	1,932	1,295	6,306
Motor vehicle theft	3,016	1,478	2,570	2,519	9,583
Petty larceny	5,915	7,214	5,999	4,626	23,754
Possession of stolen goods	143	217	173	162	695
Fraud	2,618	1,602	2,733	2,467	9,420
Mischief	1,444	1,865	1,459	1,297	6,065
SUBTOTAL	14,791	13,986	14,963	12,484	56,224
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE					
Firearm offences	175	91	77	90	433
Offences against the administration of law and justice	1,243	1,816	1,364	1,505	5,928
Other offences	227	460	183	307	1,177
SUBTOTAL	1,645	2,367	1,624	1,902	7,538
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	23,636	22,753	23,673	21,089	91,151
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS					
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	328	571	315	388	1,602
Federal law infractions	119	89	26	44	278
Provincial law infractions	201	182	202	132	717
Municipal by-laws	923	3,029	2,379	973	7,304
SUBTOTAL	1,571	3,871	2,922	1,537	9,901
OVERALL TOTAL	25,207	26,624	26,595	22,626	101,052

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023.

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | WEST REGION

Offences	1	3	4	5	7	8	9	13	26	55 ⁴¹	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON											
Homicides	0	2	0	2	4	1	3	2	3	0	17
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Attempted murders	0	3	0	1	3	3	2	4	2	0	18
Assaults	126	429	146	337	547	459	642	573	876	24	4,159
Sexual assaults	30	57	30	49	94	53	66	71	112	4	566
Robberies	19	49	20	33	96	43	76	83	128	0	547
Other offences against the person	91	231	73	163	250	188	260	251	376	9	1,892
SUBTOTAL	266	771	269	585	994	747	1,050	984	1,497	37	7,200
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY											
Arson	0	11	6	4	29	15	13	10	14	0	102
Breaking and entering	50	164	81	116	243	139	258	159	342	1	1,553
Motor vehicle theft	142	192	134	545	678	171	347	245	552	10	3,016
Petty larceny	213	419	223	655	832	517	859	711	1,360	126	5,915
Possession of stolen goods	4	11	8	10	17	11	26	29	27	0	143
Fraud	148	235	159	226	385	249	294	364	549	9	2,618
Mischief	77	120	63	148	183	154	210	198	289	2	1,444
SUBTOTAL	634	1,152	674	1,704	2,367	1,256	2,007	1,716	3,133	148	14,791
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE											
Firearm offences	5	15	4	4	12	10	16	6	11	92	175
Offences against the administration of law and justice	22	117	33	79	115	147	252	144	326	8	1,243
Other offences	10	9	6	12	67	11	24	22	60	6	227
SUBTOTAL	37	141	43	95	194	168	292	172	397	106	1,645
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	937	2,064	986	2,384	3,555	2,171	3,349	2,872	5,027	291	23,636
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS											
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	15	34	7	22	31	36	65	38	76	4	328
Federal law infractions	44	7	0	9	1	22	3	4	11	18	119
Provincial law infractions	7	14	6	17	22	14	30	17	70	4	201
Municipal by-laws	41	120	24	83	52	132	161	56	253	1	923
SUBTOTAL	107	175	37	131	106	204	259	115	410	27	1,571
OVERALL TOTAL	1,044	2,239	1,023	2,515	3,661	2,375	3,608	2,987	5,437	318	25,207

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023

41 55: Airport Unit

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | SOUTH REGION

Offences	12	15	16	20	21	22	50 ⁴²	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON								
Homicides	0	2	0	4	2	1	0	9
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murders	4	4	2	7	9	2	2	30
Assaults	350	682	469	702	758	489	368	3,818
Sexual assaults	39	105	74	108	91	66	28	511
Robberies	80	86	54	89	154	97	57	617
Other offences against the person	101	267	215	240	288	210	94	1,415
SUBTOTAL	574	1,146	814	1,150	1,302	865	549	6,400
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY								
Arson	2	19	7	8	18	21	9	84
Breaking and entering	122	315	179	230	327	343	10	1,526
Motor vehicle theft	152	280	158	323	354	211	0	1,478
Petty larceny	670	847	679	1,982	2,008	897	131	7,214
Possession of stolen goods	20	25	40	28	49	51	4	217
Fraud	156	262	327	355	252	243	7	1,602
Mischief	122	250	153	410	373	248	309	1,865
SUBTOTAL	1,244	1,998	1,543	3,336	3,381	2,014	470	13,986
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE								
Firearm offences	6	9	4	26	27	10	9	91
Offences against the administration of law and justice	101	267	156	256	686	216	134	1,816
Other offences	10	27	25	285	57	24	32	460
SUBTOTAL	117	303	185	567	770	250	175	2,367
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	1,935	3,447	2,542	5,053	5,453	3,129	1,194	22,753
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS								
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	28	63	20	121	207	87	45	571
Federal law infractions	1	3	1	8	71	4	1	89
Provincial law infractions	10	15	9	56	56	7	29	182
Municipal by-laws	151	307	162	506	818	329	756	3,029
SUBTOTAL	190	388	192	691	1,152	427	831	3,871
OVERALL TOTAL	2,125	3,835	2,734	5,744	6,605	3,556	2,025	26,624

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023.

42 50: Metro Unit.

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | NORTH REGION

Offences	10	27	30	31	35	38	44	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON								
Homicides	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	6
Other offences resulting in death	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attempted murders	3	4	1	6	1	4	3	22
Assaults	343	418	516	649	446	1,128	573	4,073
Sexual assaults	34	76	69	78	49	138	84	528
Robberies	63	96	88	130	89	195	119	780
Other offences against the person	144	199	180	309	191	384	269	1,676
SUBTOTAL	588	794	855	1,172	777	1,851	1,049	7,086
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY								
Arson	11	11	13	14	8	29	11	97
Breaking and entering	126	162	131	296	206	729	282	1,932
Motor vehicle theft	292	357	280	414	198	608	421	2,570
Petty larceny	500	666	534	986	657	1,685	971	5,999
Possession of stolen goods	14	24	22	40	16	38	19	173
Fraud	231	444	266	433	313	541	505	2,733
Mischief	92	175	156	181	189	456	210	1,459
SUBTOTAL	1,266	1,839	1,402	2,364	1,587	4,086	2,419	14,963
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE								
Firearm offences	3	18	16	11	3	18	8	77
Offences against the administration of law and justice	98	173	157	199	250	322	165	1,364
Other offences	9	24	15	25	14	67	29	183
SUBTOTAL	110	215	188	235	267	407	202	1,624
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	1,964	2,848	2,445	3,771	2,631	6,344	3,670	23,673
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS								
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	13	59	41	43	33	78	48	315
Federal law infractions	3	5	5	3	5	2	3	26
Provincial law infractions	10	15	22	30	35	77	13	202
Municipal by-laws	81	148	147	298	150	1,378	177	2,379
SUBTOTAL	107	227	215	374	223	1,535	241	2,922
OVERALL TOTAL	2,071	3,075	2,660	4,145	2,854	7,879	3,911	26,595

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023.

CRIME BY NEIGHBOURHOOD STATION | EAST REGION

Offences	23	39	42	45	46	48	49	Total
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON								
Homicides	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	9
Other offences resulting in death	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murders	2	12	1	7	3	4	1	30
Assaults	484	1,028	554	236	320	772	374	3,768
Sexual assaults	67	117	39	33	40	103	204	603
Robberies	99	99	64	34	48	134	46	524
Other offences against the person	185	435	209	169	177	364	230	1,769
SUBTOTAL	839	1,693	868	481	588	1,378	856	6,703
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY								
Arson	16	22	19	14	7	24	16	118
Breaking and entering	352	242	106	63	86	281	165	1,295
Motor vehicle theft	215	466	422	326	338	501	251	2,519
Petty larceny	852	855	676	311	479	1,015	438	4,626
Possession of stolen goods	35	46	22	5	2	36	16	162
Fraud	333	406	383	239	271	493	342	2,467
Mischief	220	292	152	84	90	295	164	1,297
SUBTOTAL	2,023	2,329	1,780	1,042	1,273	2,645	1,392	12,484
OTHER OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE								
Firearm offences	15	13	22	5	4	22	9	90
Offences against the administration of law and justice	326	364	121	99	55	396	144	1,505
Other offences	26	33	27	10	11	43	157	307
SUBTOTAL	367	410	170	114	70	461	310	1,902
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	3,229	4,432	2,818	1,637	1,931	4,484	2,558	21,089
OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS								
<i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i>	53	90	48	20	20	92	65	388
Federal law infractions	9	6	0	1	5	7	16	44
Provincial law infractions	18	21	25	21	7	22	18	132
Municipal by-laws	324	236	89	30	24	217	53	973
SUBTOTAL	404	353	162	72	56	338	152	1,537
OVERALL TOTAL	3,633	4,785	2,980	1,709	1,987	4,822	2,710	22,626

Source: M-IRIS, as of February 20, 2023.



2022

Activity
REPORT

SERVICE DE POLICE DE LA VILLE DE MONTRÉAL

spvm.qc.ca