



CANADIAN FORCES PROVOST MARSHAL



FOREWORD

I am honoured to present the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal Annual Report for the year 2000. Four years ago, the Canadian Forces Military Police embarked on a journey of dramatic renewal, with a view to improving the quality of policing services. This report represents success in transforming the delivery of policing services with improved client focus and a greater understanding of the wider community that we serve.

Over the past twelve months, there has been significant progress in the initiatives outlined in the 1999 Annual Report. Without a doubt, implementation of the Military Police Victims Assistance Program this past summer, and the introduction of a Victim Assistance Coordinator in each of the Canadian Forces National Investigation Service (CFNIS) Regions has been a

resounding success. As intended, the program is providing victims with much needed information, support, and a means to connect with victim support services in other departmental, Canadian Forces, and civilian support agencies.

The quality and professional delivery of policing and investigative services was improved and excellent progress was made on several major initiatives related to the selection, training, professional development and employment of military police personnel including: new training standards; a one year provisional employment period for new military police graduates; increased professional development opportunities through exchanges with civilian law enforcement agencies; new undergraduate and post-graduate education opportunities for serving members; and a mandatory re-certification training program for military police employed in non-policing jobs for extended periods. This long-term commitment towards improving the delivery of policing services highlights the commitment of the CFPM in ensuring that the Military Police will continue to assume a leadership role in the provision of policing services that exceed departmental expectations.

Suitability assessment and competitive selection processes for applicants to the Military Police non-commissioned ranks was introduced successfully in 1999. This year, the Directorate of Human Resource Research Evaluation commenced development of specific assessment instruments for Military Police commissioned officer applicants. Consistent with civilian police employment practices, the Military Police Assessment Centre (MPAC) process will be introduced for MP commissioned officer applicants in 2001.

The investments in our people will promote continued success and improvement. The investment in assessment and selection mechanisms will ensure that only those military police applicants who portray the essential character, values, and personal attributes required of a police leader in the 21st century will conduct policing duties on behalf of the Canadian Forces.

On 1 December 1999, the Military Police Complaints Commission (MPCC) came into force. Over the past year, the Military Police embraced the opportunity to learn and grow from the oversight and review of military police conduct. The MPCC is the first external, independent and civilian

oversight body mandated to review matters of military police ethics and conduct. The MPCC has the authority to review and if necessary investigate public complaints against Military Police in the performance of their policing duties and functions, and has sole jurisdiction to deal with complaints of interference in any military police investigation. In its' first full year of operation, the work of the MPCC has advanced military police accountability and assisted in promoting the highest ethical and professional policing standards throughout the Military Police Branch.

I am pleased to report that the review conducted by KPMG on behalf of Chief Review Services in June 2000 found that the current level of resources assigned to the CFPM and CFNIS organizations is sufficient to fulfill mandated tasks. The report presented both organizations with opportunities for further efficiencies and a model for working "smarter". All recommendations were supported by the CFPM.

This Annual Report acknowledges that the Military Police are committed to the credo of continuous improvement. Although the foundation has been laid, I do not

underestimate the challenges ahead. Several strategies to encourage the retention of experienced Military Police will receive corporate review in 2001. To achieve recruitment targets, Military Police personnel from across Canada will be assisting Canadian Forces Recruiters in promoting the Canadian Forces and a career in the Military Police.

Year 2001 will see the initial implementation of a new information management system throughout the CFPM and CFNIS organizations, and over the 2002-2003 timeframe, to all CF Military Police units. Implementation of the Security and Military Police Information System (SAMPIS) will dramatically change the way Military Police report incidents and manage information. SAMPIS will create the opportunity to project trends in support of our National Resource Protection Program and crime prevention strategies.

The dedication of the people involved in maintaining the excellence, professionalism and integrity of the Canadian Forces Military Police is witnessed in the achievements of the past year. Under the leadership of Brigadier General Samson, the former CFPM, it is a pleasure to report a resounding success in our

various renewal initiatives. I am confident throughout 2001 and onward, the Military Police will continue to change and to better serve the Canadian Forces and our communities at home and in peacekeeping operations abroad.

SELECTION OF THE NEW CFPM

One of the recommendations of the *Report of the Special Advisory Group on Military Justice and Military Police Investigation Services* of 25 March 1997 headed by Chief Justice Dickson, was that the Canadian Forces National Investigation Service operate independently of the chain of command. In keeping with that recommendation, the CFPM and Vice Chief of Defence Staff (VCDS) signed an Accountability Framework on 2 March 1998. The Accountability Framework outlines the roles and relationship between the VCDS and the CFPM, and reinforces the independence of criminal and service offence investigations under the authority of the CFPM.

Additionally in 2000, a selection process was created to safeguard the independence of the selection of the incumbent CFPM from any perception of influence from the chain of command.

Accordingly, in June 2000, a four-person selection board, comprised of two military officers and two external civilian members was convened to review the files of the applicants and conduct a structured panel interview. The selection board members included the VCDS, the Chief of the Land Staff, a former Chief of the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service, and a retired Deputy Crown Attorney. From the list of seven applicants, the Board unanimously selected one candidate to assume the position of the CFPM.

On 15 January 2001, Colonel Cooper accepted the appointment of CFPM and command of the CFNIS from Brigadier - General Samson who took on new responsibilities as the Director General of Intelligence.



Brigadier-General Samson hands over command of the CF Military Police to Colonel Cooper



Part I – Current Activities

CANADIAN FORCES MILITARY POLICE STRATEGIC PLAN

At the 2000 CFPM Symposium, the Military Police developed a Strategic Plan designed to parallel *Shaping the Future of the CF: A Strategy for 2020*. In order to ensure that the Military Police continue to be recognized for their excellence, the following strategic objectives have been established:

- Create and sustain a well-developed operational capability;
- Promote innovation and explore new technologies;
- Develop communication, client focus and partnerships;
- Develop, remunerate and recognize our employees; and
- Provide police leadership, ethics, image and trust.



MP stand guard in Kosovo while children come out to see Canadian soldiers in action.

OPERATIONS

MP support to international operations has lessened compared to the high operational tempo experienced during 1999. The Military Police commitment to Canadian Forces operations has been reduced to its lowest level since 1996. With MP no longer serving in Operations KINETIC (Kosovo), TOUCAN (East Timor), and as of January 2001 Operation ECHO (Aviano), the Military Police are now well poised to meet new operational challenges in any CF operation worldwide.

CF Military Police provided support to the following missions in 2000:

- The Balkans - Task Force Bosnia Herzegovina (TFBH): The MP have an important role within Multi-National Division (SW) in Bosnia-Herzegovina which is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. In addition to providing an MP Platoon in support of the Canadian Battle Group, a CF Military Police Lieutenant-Colonel is the Multi-National Stabilization Force Provost Marshal.
- Eritrea and Ethiopia - Task Force East Africa (TFEA): Operation ECLIPSE is the combat component of the CF contribution to the UN Mission in Eritrea and Ethiopia (UNMEE). Within the CF Company Group, which deployed as part of the Netherlands-lead Strategic High Readiness Brigade, a MP Section is deployed providing national policing support.
- Middle East - UN Disengagement Observation Force (UNDOF) Golan Heights: Operation DANACA has a total of seven MP assigned to it. The CF Military Police provide the leadership to the multi-national MP Platoon.



MP from Camp Maple Leaf in Bosnia distribute boots purchased through a fundraising drive involving a Tim Horton franchise in Carleton Place, Ontario to Kosovar refugees at the hospital near the Canadian camp

A summary of MP deployments is shown below:

Operation	MP Commitment
PALLADIUM (Dec 96 – Present) NATO Bosnia- Herzegovina	Total: 31
DANACA (1974 – Present) UN Middle East	Total: 6
ECHO (Apr 99-15 Jan 01) NATO Italy	Total: 4
ECLIPSE (Dec 00 – Jun 01) UN Eritrea & Ethiopia	Total: 8

POLICE SERVICES

National Resource Protection Program

Resource protection is a proactive activity that promotes the safeguarding of departmental resources. Within the larger military community, this also includes the safety and security of military families.

A national level initiative is currently underway aimed at synthesizing existing activities, and the variety of resource protection programs within the Department. This initiative will also review programs being delivered by other government departments and nations as well as non-governmental agencies and private sector firms. We will explore the feasibility of partnerships with such organizations.

Military Police Committee on Youth Issues

Arising from the National Youth Summit held in 1999, the CFPM and the National Youth Resources Service Manager from the Personnel Support Agency have formed a joint committee on Youth issues. The Committee will focus on developing an action plan to promote positive relations between Youth and the Military Police.

Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC)

The CFPM assumed departmental authority for the operation of the CPIC system within the Canadian Forces. The Deputy Provost Marshal Police (DPM Police) is the CFPM coordinator for DND CPIC terminals. All Military Police units have access to CPIC.



Military Police, together with other local area police services, help Elmer the Safety Elephant start Safety Week in Orleans, Ontario.

CANADIAN FORCES NATIONAL INVESTIGATION SERVICE

In line with the expectations articulated in the revised (1999) National Policy Directive pertaining to Military Police investigations, the year 2000 saw the Canadian Forces National Investigation Service (CFNIS) continue to partner with local Military Police, where practical, in the

conduct of serious and sensitive investigations. This practice has assisted in encouraging the development of local investigative expertise. Close partnerships between local Military Police and CFNIS members were further enhanced by the first substantial rotation of personnel during the annual posting cycle; several of the original CFNIS members having spent a three year period with the organization since it was stood-up in 1997. This rotation of personnel back to other MP organizations further enhances the strong investigative partnership that currently exists.

Military Police Criminal Intelligence Programme (MPCIP)

The Military Police Criminal Intelligence Program (MPCIP) was initiated in April 2000 under the direction of the Commanding Officer CFNIS. The MPCIP consists of a Strategic Criminal Intelligence Section and one Regional Criminal Intelligence Coordinator in each of the CFNIS Regions and is responsible for the conduct of Criminal Intelligence activities in support of CFNIS investigations throughout Canada and abroad. Additionally, each of the Regional Criminal Intelligence Coordinators is mandated to conduct close liaison with all

local Military Police units within their respective Regions in order to provide a conduit through which Criminal Intelligence Information may be gathered and disseminated.

A close partnership has been developed with the primary Criminal Intelligence information sharing entity, the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC), as well as each of its Provincial Bureaux. The CFNIS, represented by the Military Police Criminal Intelligence Program (MPCIP), has been accepted as a Regular member of CISC. The CFPM holds an executive position on the Board of Directors. The intention of this close partnership with other criminal intelligence organizations is to participate, in a real and meaningful way, in the national Criminal Intelligence community.

Through the partnerships developed within the MP community and CISC, the MPCIP has received information that provided the basis for approximately 120 Criminal Intelligence files across the country. These files have been used predominantly by the CFNIS in support of specific criminal/service offence investigations.

Inter-agency Exchanges

During the year, Canadian Forces National Investigation Service members continued to participate in a robust inter-agency exchange program.

The following is a list of some of the law enforcement affiliated organizations that investigators were employed with:

- RCMP Criminal Intelligence Directorate, Ottawa, Ontario;
- RCMP "K" Division, Edmonton, Alberta;
- Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, Ottawa, Ontario;
- RCMP Major Crime Unit, Halifax, Nova Scotia; and
- Criminal Intelligence Service Nova Scotia.

Additionally, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Inspector continues to fill the position of Officer in Charge of the Canadian Forces National Investigation Service -Sensitive Investigation Detachment.

CFNIS Support to Operations

The Canadian Forces National Investigation Service Detachment in Bosnia-Herzegovina continues to conduct criminal and service offence investigations in that theatre of operations. A second Detachment had also been established in Macedonia as a result of the deployment of Canadian Peacekeepers to Kosovo. Investigators from the Canadian Forces National Investigation Service Regional Detachments are routinely deployed on peacekeeping operations for a six-month rotational tour of duty.

Victim Assistance

To assist individuals who may be involved in investigations, the Canadian Forces National Investigation Service has instituted a program where victims/complainants are contacted bi-monthly by a member of the investigative team. This program was expanded to include specifically trained Victim Support Coordinators. During the year, each Canadian Forces National Investigation Service Detachment established the position of a Victim Assistance Coordinator.

Client Satisfaction Survey

During the course of an investigation, Canadian Forces National Investigation Service investigators provide a sampling of victims, complainants, witnesses or suspects with a postage paid client satisfaction survey. The surveys are sent to the Office of the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal and are reviewed with a view to improving investigative services and client support. The Client Satisfaction Survey Program has been in place since April 2000. To date, over 800 surveys have been distributed. Based on the responses received, 95% of the respondents declared that the CFNIS handling of the investigations met or exceeded their expectations. Some of the additional comments reported in the surveys also identified a high level of professionalism from the CFNIS investigators.

Statistical Overview of Investigations

The Canadian Forces National Investigation Service initiated 524 new criminal or service offence investigations in 2000, as compared to 980 cases in 1998 and 580 cases in 1999. This represented a consistent reduction over the last three years. 318 cases were carried over from 1999, for a

total caseload of 842 in 2000. The Canadian Forces National Investigation Service concluded 567 cases in 2000, 276 of which were carried over from 1999.



SECURITY

The position of the Deputy Provost Marshal Security was formally converted from a military position to a civilian position. This change will promote stability and continuity in the management of the Departmental Security Program.

Subject Interview Program

In the spring of 2000, consistent with public service staffing processes, ten civilian subject interviewers were hired to support the five Security Clearance sub-sections located in Victoria, Edmonton, Kingston, Ottawa and Halifax. To facilitate their orientation to their new jobs, the new employees were provided

both on-the-job orientation and a formalized training program. Ongoing quality control, staff assistance visits and comments from client satisfaction surveys confirm that the subject interview program has been successful. Subject Interview statistics report that 1326 Subject Interviews were tasked during year 2000, with 1767 Subject Interviews completed by the 10 subject interviewers across Canada.

Security Screening Program

To satisfy the ongoing requirement to process both security clearance and reliability screening requests, a concerted effort was given to the roll-out of the DND automated Security Screening Processing System (SCPS). The SCPS is a model for other government Departments. Electronic filing of associated documentation has increased significantly with the implementation of SCPS.

In 2001, SCPS will be upgraded and released in a new web-based version. This upgrade will incorporate anticipated amendments to the Government Security Policy.

With a dramatic increase in recruiting efforts, it is envisioned that the CFPM will be

challenged to support a near doubling of “new” reliability screening and security clearance requests over the next three years.

Visit Control Program

The Government Security Policy (GSP) recognizes that visits to specific installations may be restricted for security reasons. The Visit Control Program supported by the CFPM, facilitates approved access to restricted DND installations by the requesting entity. The department experienced a decrease of 8.4% in Visit Clearance Requests from 1999. A total of 1344 requests were processed during 2000. Of these requests, 1229 were assessed as Classified Visits and 115 were Unclassified Visits.

Contract Security

Security awareness and client focus continued to receive top priority within the Contract Security Section. In 2000, Contract Security managed 1823 consultative calls for assistance; an increase of 22.4% from 1999. The rise in calls for assistance represents success in the Section’s proactive security awareness approach. The increase in workload was manageable, due in part to the

slight decrease in final contract security processing.

Activity	2000	1999	%
Contracts Processed	429	454	5.8 % decrease
Contracts Reviewed (did not contain a security requirement)	108	112	3.7 % decrease
Consulting Activities	1823	1783	22.4 % increase

Security Breaches

In 2000, 121 security related incidents were reported and analysed by departmental security staff. This figure represents a 14.8% decrease in reported cases from 1999.



BGen Samson accepts a plaque from Vice-Admiral Garnett, the Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff, outlining the ethos of the Canadian Forces.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

The Professional Standards Complaints and Investigations Section received 93 complaints in 2000 and brought 21 complaints forward from 1999, for a total

of 114 complaints. This represents an increase over previous years, with totals of 79 and 80 complaints being investigated in 1999 and 1998, respectively. As a result of the implementation of the Military Police Professional Code of Conduct that was approved in 1999, DPM Professional Standards is now investigating internal complaints, in addition to public complaints. There were 23 internal investigations conducted in 2000, which accounts for the bulk of the overall increase in the number of complaints.

Of the combined total 114 complaints, 75 were finalized in 2000, and 39 were carried forward to 2001. Despite the increase in complaints, the total number of allegations stemming from these complaints was consistent with the previous year, 208 in 2000 and 200 in 1999. Of the 204 allegations that were finalized in 2000, 41 (20%) were substantiated. Two complaints were resolved through the Informal Resolution process, down from 5 in 1999, and 8 in 1998.

Professional Standards also conducts MP Strategic Evaluations to validate a Military Police unit's operating procedures and practices. It is imperative that all Military Police operations are consistent with the

Military Police policies and technical procedures, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, jurisprudence, and accepted Canadian policing standards. Ten Strategic Evaluations were completed in 2000, compared to 16 in 1999 and 14 in 1998. Of these, five were the second such evaluation to be conducted at the particular units.

Additionally a Functional Evaluation of High Speed Pursuits was completed in 2000 and the findings were presented to the Canadian Forces Military Police Academy for incorporation into the training program. To strengthen the evaluation capability across CF MP units, a second Strategic Evaluator's Military Police Functions Course was conducted at the Academy by Professional Standards. The course trained 11 Military Police personnel at the supervisor level to assist in Unit and Strategic Evaluations.

SECURITY AND MILITARY POLICE INFORMATION SYSTEM (SAMPIS)

In June 2000, a contract was awarded to Macdonald Dettwiler for Phase 1 of the Security and Military Police Information System (SAMPIS) project. Phase 1 of the project will provide a common database and records management system,

interconnectivity between all Canadian Forces National Investigation Service Detachments as well as the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal organization. The Military Police Unit supporting the National Capital Region will act as a test site, and a training network will be installed at the Canadian Forces Military Police Academy at Borden, Ontario. Phase 1 is scheduled for completion in December 2001. Phase 2, will provide the same capability to the remainder of the Military Police units across the country. Phase 2 is scheduled to commence early in 2002 with final completion during 2003.



OCCUPATIONAL SPECIFICATION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Military Police Occupational Specification Implementation Plan (MP OSIP) Team stood up in June 2000. The OSIP team was mandated to review and implement a number of initiatives stemming from the various reports dealing with the Military Police and the conduct of investigations, the enactment of Bill C-25 and the Security Officer and Military Police Occupational Analysis. The OSIP Team was directed to address the following items:

- Specialist designations for both Military Police Officers (MPO) and Military Police (MP) Non-Commissioned personnel. This designation will enhance the co-ordination and management of recruiting, selection, training, professional development and employment of Military Police.
- A provisional employment period (PEP) for new Military Police. The PEP is consistent with civilian police employment practices, which generally includes a one-year probationary period.

- Increase secondment and exchange opportunities with law enforcement agencies.
- Incorporate and formalize entry requirements, assessment and selection procedures incorporated into the Military Police Assessment Centre process, which was implemented in 1999.



Reviewing Officer Commander Moore inspects a graduating class at the Canadian Forces Military Police Academy.

- Identify the requisite number of advanced training positions. This will provide a variety of professional development opportunities, including post-graduate education and development through specialized employment with civilian law enforcement agencies.
- Introduce re-certification training for all Military Police employed in a non-policing environment for more than 36 consecutive months.

- Develop a higher level of operational skill among future MP officers. Commencing in 2001, all new MP officer applicants will complete the intensive Army Common Phase II Course.
- Formalize funding for CFPM directed training following Military Police Credential Review Boards (MPCRB), Professional Standards investigations or recommendations made by the Military Police Complaints Commission.

The OSIP Team proposal completed in December 2000, is currently undergoing corporate review. Additionally, a study on Military Police Pay was completed and submitted to the Director Pay Policy and Development for review. These reviews are currently ongoing.

TRAINING

Thirty MP attended in-service Criminal Investigation Courses, and over 145 Military Police attended law enforcement related courses at civilian institutions. During 2000, Military Police received training provided by the Canadian Police College, Ontario Police College, l'Ecole Nationale de police du Québec, Toronto Police Service, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada,

Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario, Detroit Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation, RCMP Training Academy, New Brunswick Fire/Arson Investigation School, Edmonton Police Service, Atlantic Police College and the Ottawa Police Service.

MILITARY POLICE PATROL DRESS

The Military Police will have a new look in 2001. The MP Patrol Dress project will provide a new patrol uniform and duty gear to all Military Police of Sergeant rank and below. The Patrol uniform will be available for wear across Canada by Spring 2001.





Part II – Statistical Overview

General

This portion of the Annual Report provides a statistical snapshot of categories of offences that continue to impact this Department and Canadian Forces personnel and resources. Where available, data from previous years is provided for comparison purposes.

Jurisdiction

Military Police jurisdiction extends across any and all Department of National Defence and Canadian Forces establishments in Canada. Pursuant to section 156 of the National Defence Act, the Military Police are mandated to maintain law and order within the Canadian Forces and on National Defence property. Military Police are also peace officers under the Criminal Code of Canada and perform policing duties in respect of all persons who are subject to the Code of Service Discipline throughout the world, including civilians who accompany the Canadian Forces to assignments outside Canada.

Population

The size of the population that falls within the jurisdiction of the Military Police is constantly shifting. This population includes Regular and Reserve Force members, Department members, Cadets, Cadet Instructors, and members of military families who reside in military housing.

Data

The data detailed in this portion of the Annual Report is based on the information contained in investigation files sent to the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal for the period 1 Jan 2000 to 31 Dec 2000, from the various Military Police units located nationally and internationally. It reflects reported crime that has resulted in a military/civilian police investigation that has military nexus. Information contained in investigation reports received after 31 Dec 2000 will be reflected in subsequent Annual Reports. Due to the aforementioned, it is stressed that the numbers or statistics may differ somewhat from those in the 1999 Annual Report. This

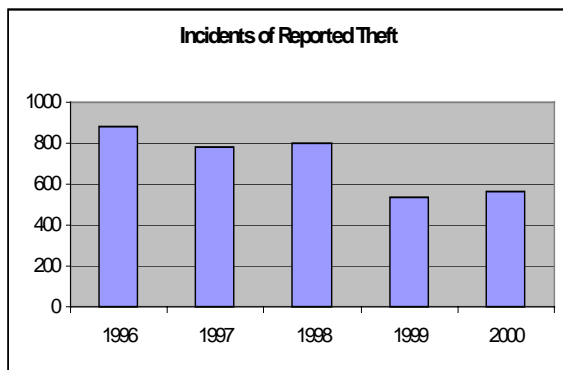
is due to a change in reporting periods from fiscal year to calendar year.

Investigations

There were 3343 investigation files received by the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal during 2000, as compared to 3088, 3500 and 3302 for 1997, 1998 and 1999, respectively. In addition to the investigation files received by the CFPM, there were a number of investigation reports that were only distributed locally. These reports are related to minor offences; incidents where the dollar value was \$1000 or less, or when an incident was so minor that it was only of interest to the local Commanding Officer. In 2000, 10101 locally distributed Military Police reports were produced, compared to 8798, 9200 and 8251 for 1997, 1998 and 1999, respectively.

Theft Investigations

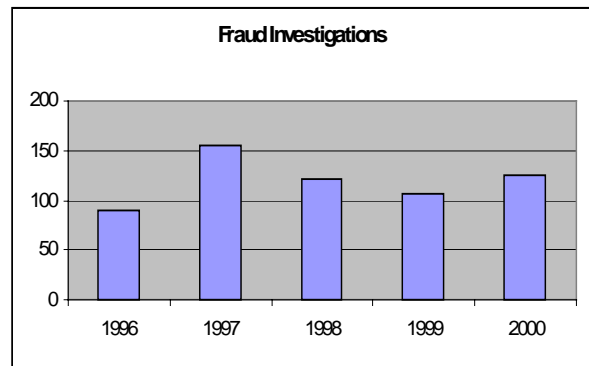
Reported incidents of theft over \$1000 increased slightly (4.5%) from the 1999 figures. However theft investigations



remained approximately 25% lower than the average number of investigations for the previous four years.

Fraud Investigations

Fraud investigations declined significantly from 1997 to 1999 (32%). There was an increase of 16% in reported incidents of fraud in 2000, which makes the 2000 figure consistent with, but slightly higher than (5%),

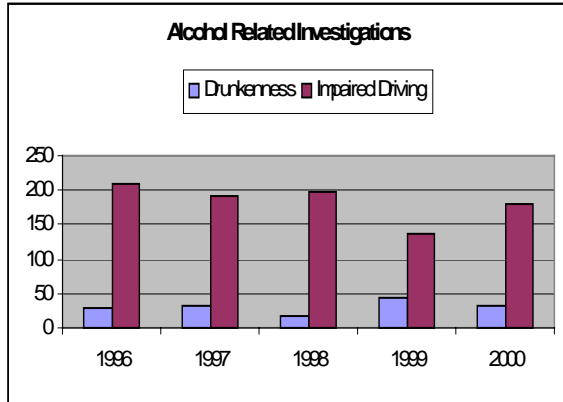


the four-year average. The 2000 figure is nominally below (2%) the 1997-1999 average.

Alcohol-Related Investigations

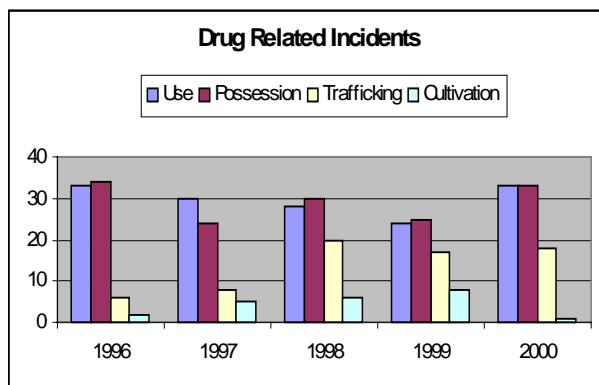
Reported incidents of drunkenness declined from the 1999 figure by 25%, returning the number of incidents to a level nominally above, but consistent with, the four-year average of 30 incidents. The reported incidents of impaired driving increased from the 1999 figure of 137 to 180.

While this is a significant increase (24%), it is slightly below, and consistent with, the four-year average of 184 incidents.



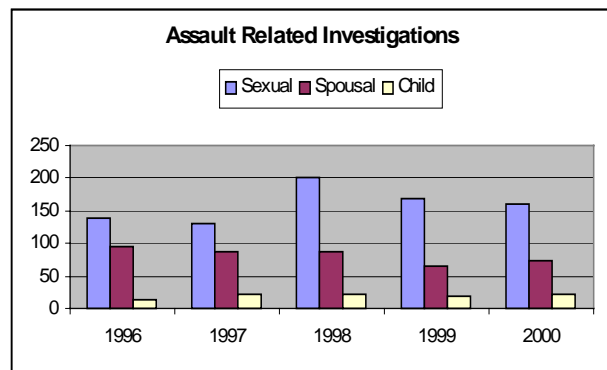
Drug-Related Investigations

The combined number of drug-related incidents in the defence community increased in 2000, but was consistent with the four-year average. Incidents of the use and possession of drugs increased over 1999 figures, with drug trafficking remaining relatively constant. Incidents involving the cultivation of drugs declined. The reduction in the number of cultivation occurrences represents the reversal of the trend over the last four years. Trafficking incidents have also levelled off, after rising from 1996 to 1998.



Assault-Related Investigations

After a significant decline in spousal assault investigations in 1999, 2000 saw a modest return to the levels reported in 1997 and 1998. Eighty-five individuals were reported as victims of spousal assault; 85% of which were female. With regard to child abuse, the number of reported incidents rose slightly over previous years. The majority of offenders (88%) and victims (58%) continued to be male. In both cases, there are no obvious trends in terms of military component



(Army, Navy or Air Force).

Sexual-Related Investigations

There were 191 incidents of sexual-related offenses reported to the Canadian Forces National Investigation Service and other MP units in 2000. Of these, 160 were classified as sexual assaults of varying

degrees. The 2000 figures represent a modest decline of 9% from 1999 and the continued normalization of sexual-related incident statistics over the last five years.

The vast majority of victims of sexual offences continued to be female, with 13% of victims being male. Approximately 95% of the known perpetrators of sexual offenses were male.

In 2000, 30% of all sexual-related incidents occurred in residential settings, either private residences or in single quarters. Approximately 13% took place in Cadet units, down 5% from 1999. Additionally, 18% occurred On Bases or in Armouries, and 12% in hotels, bars or messes. Three incidents were reported in the workplace.

The predominant relationships between victims and offenders continued to be acquaintances (32%), unknown persons/strangers (23%), and co-workers/ supervisor (17%). The breakdown of victims and offenders by component for the years 1996 through 2000 is shown below.

Component Breakdown					
	Offender				
Status	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CF Regular	80	75	146	70	69
CF Reserve	23	24	46	24	35
Cadet/ Instructor	18	21	42	32	42
Department Employee	2	2	3	1	4
Dependant Civilian	12	10	4	5	5
Other	9	8	25	23	13
	8	14	80	25	33
Component Breakdown					
	Victim				
Status	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
CF Regular	14	17	56	12	11
CF Reserve	22	19	37	23	37
Cadet/ Instructor	31	38	75	50	51
Department Employee	2	2	2	2	5
Dependant Civilian	36	29	39	20	14
Other	43	39	81	37	50
	4	10	56	9	27

Suicide-Related Investigations

Thirteen suicides occurred during 2000, eleven of which were Regular Force members. All individuals were male. The number of suicides has consistently declined, from a high of 17 in 1997. Fifty-eight attempted suicides were also reported in 2000. Of these, 46 concerned Regular and Reserve Force members. Of the 46 military personnel, 41 were male. The number of attempted suicides has risen since 1998, with 42 in 1998 and 54 in 1999. Depression, alcohol/drugs and personal problems were leading factors identified in the investigation reports.



Part III – Future Endeavours

Year 2000 Achievements

The initiatives outlined in the 1999 Annual Report were achieved or advanced during 2000. In review, these endeavours included:

- The implementation of a Military Police Victims Assistance Program and establishment of Victim Assistance Officers at all CFNIS units.
- Progress was made in several change initiatives to enhance military police employment opportunities and career progression;
- Introduction of an internship (probationary) program for all new Military Police graduates;
- Promotion and increased professional development opportunities for all ranks through inter-agency exchanges with civilian law enforcement agencies;

Building the Future

From a strategic perspective, the CFPM will guide the development of a Joint Military Police support concept. This new concept will be aligned with the Canadian Forces' long term strategic vision, and will capitalize on renewed police and investigative specialist skills with a view to being a Force multiplier in modern peacekeeping operations.

Additionally, considerable effort will be made to advance the numerous initiatives directed at improving the professionalism, employment, career progression and quality of life of Military Police. New initiatives associated with the recruiting, retention, and training of Military Police will be pursued.

Increased focus on our client communities will be achieved through enhanced promotion and development of a community-based-policing philosophy. Along with this philosophy, a National Youth-MP strategy will be implemented.

The renewal of the National Defence Security Policy and the National Defence Security Instructions will receive a concerted effort. The new guidance will provide an invigorated security risk-management tool for all users in the department.

SAMPIS represents a considerable commitment by CFPM to bring the MP community into the forefront of the practical application of information technology. Phase 1 implementation of SAMPIS will ensure a closer relationship and information sharing capability within the MP community. SAMPIS will drive change in the areas of police policy, procedures and information management.

These future endeavours support the pillars of change identified as necessary within the Canadian Forces Military Police. I am confident that once implemented, these initiatives will only serve to enhance Military Police service to the Canadian Forces and our client communities.

