

# Montréal, a Festive City for all Women



Opinion paper  
Security of Cisgender  
and Trans Women  
and Girls  
at Outdoor Events  
in Montréal

**Montréal, a Festive City for All Women**  
**Opinion paper on the Security of Cisgender and Trans Women and Girls**  
**at Outdoor Events in Montréal**

Members of the Conseil des Montréalaises adopted this opinion paper at a regular meeting held April 26, 2017; it was then submitted to Montréal's city council.

**Work Group**

Lyndsay Daudier, Sharon Hackett, Aurélie Lebrun, Mireille Paquet, and Ghislaine Sathoud

**Research**

Frédérique Roy-Trempe

**Writers**

Aurélie Lebrun, Mireille Paquet, and Frédérique Roy-Trempe

**Coordination**

Marie Chabot-Johnson and Guylaine Poirier

**French Copyediting**

Johanne Viel

**English Translation**

Nicole Kennedy

**Graphic Design**

Caroline Marcant - zigomatik.ca

**Legal Deposit**

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**Conseil des Montréalaises**

1550, rue Metcalfe, 14<sup>e</sup> étage, bureau 1424

Montréal (Québec) H3A 1X6

Téléphone: 514 872-9074

Télécopieur: 514 868-5810

[conseildesmontrealaises@ville.montreal.qc.ca](mailto:conseildesmontrealaises@ville.montreal.qc.ca)

[ville.montreal.qc.ca/conseildesmontrealaises](http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/conseildesmontrealaises)



[conseildesmontrealaises](https://www.facebook.com/conseildesmontrealaises)



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## The Conseil des Montréalaises

Created in 2004, the Conseil des Montréalaises is made up of 15 women volunteers who reflect Montréal's social and cultural diversity. On the request of Montréal's city council or on its own initiative, it acts as a consultative body for the municipal government on the status of women and women's equality. It uses an intersectional feminist approach to analyze the issues facing women in Montréal.

Its mission:

- Counsel and provide opinion papers, on request, to the municipal council, Executive Committee, and borough councils concerning issues that may affect the living conditions of Montréal women.
- Prepare opinion papers, on its own initiative, or when requested to do so by the municipal council, Executive Committee, or a borough council, on matters concerning gender equality or the status of women, and submit its recommendations.
- Contribute to the drafting and implementation of a gender equality policy framework for the City of Montréal.
- Solicit opinions, and receive and consider requests and suggestions from individuals or groups on questions related to gender equality and the status of women.
- Conduct or commission studies and research it believes useful or necessary to the exercise of its functions.

Over the past 10 years, it has considered and submitted recommendations on a range of subjects, including women's access to housing and public transit in Montréal, urban development, the situation of women in jobs traditionally occupied by men at the City of Montréal, etc.

# The Conseil des Montréalaises

## Introduction

Montréal is a cultural metropolis hosting 1,000 festivals and outdoor events every year that attract 10 million people from here and elsewhere. Fifty-four of these festivals/events are held annually, and 41 of them have existed for at least 10 years. Montréal's festivals and outdoor events cover diverse fields, including music and film, the circus arts, digital arts, dance, theatre, comedy, literature, visual arts, LGBTQ+ community, First Nations, cultural communities, fashion, design, sports, fireworks, and community organizing. Appendix A includes a non-exhaustive thematic list of major events held in Montréal.

Women's safety during festivals has received substantial media coverage, indicating that women's presence at large-scale public festivities continues to be cause for concern. In 2016, at Montréal's Osheaga festival, a woman reported that she had been drugged after unknowingly consuming a drink that had been spiked with the rape drug and that she had not been assisted by the attending security officers.<sup>1</sup> The same year, in Ontario, a woman reported that she had been sexually assaulted at the 2016 WayHome Music & Arts Festival.<sup>2</sup> In Germany, 18 women reported being sexually assaulted during Schlossgrabenfest.<sup>3</sup> In Sweden, also in 2016, five women reported being raped during the same weekend, and over a dozen women reported being sexually harassed at the Bravall festival in Norrköping. During the Putte I Parkena festival in Karlstad, local police received 32 reports of sexual assault.<sup>4</sup> Five women reported being sexually assaulted at the Roskilde festival in Denmark.<sup>5</sup>

Incidents such as these generate a sense of insecurity among many women when they attend an outdoor event. Women, as a social group, experience the greatest sense of insecurity in public spaces.<sup>6</sup> In 2011, women in Montréal were twice as likely as men to feel nervous walking alone in their neighbourhood at night (W: 47% vs. M: 22%) or walking alone in a park at night (W: 63% vs. M: 34%). Furthermore, 45% of women in Montréal avoid certain areas compared to 29% of men.

1. "Osheaga Attendee Claims She Was Drugged and No One Helped," *CBC News*, August 1, 2016, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/osheaga-roofie-1.3703653>.

2. Jill Krajewski, "Music Festivals Need to Do More to Prevent Sexual Assaults," *Noisey*, August 18, 2016, retrieved April 11, 2017, [https://noisey.vice.com/en\\_us/article/festivals-need-to-educate-to-prevent-sexual-assault-osheaga-2016](https://noisey.vice.com/en_us/article/festivals-need-to-educate-to-prevent-sexual-assault-osheaga-2016).

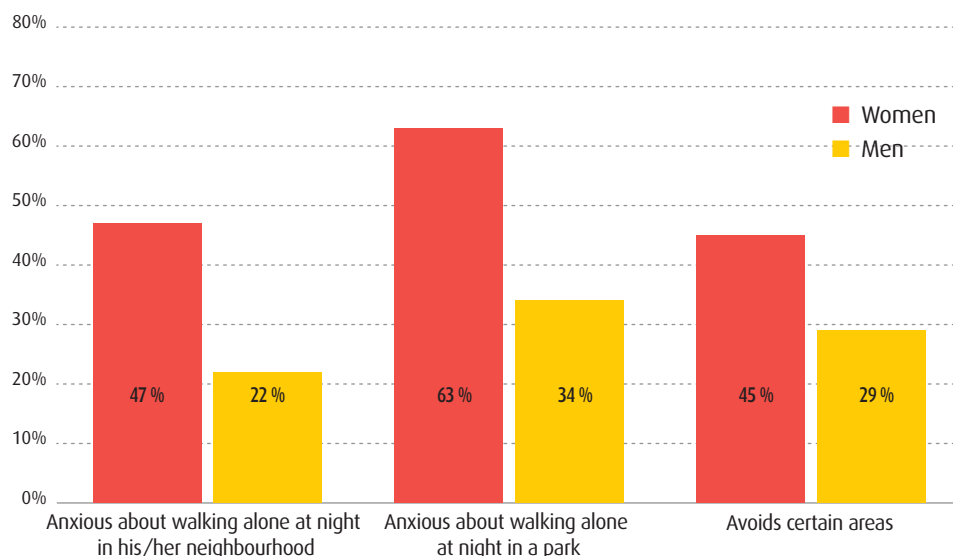
3. Samuel Osborn, "Mass Sexual Assault Reported at Germany Music Festival," *Independent*, May 31, 2016, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/germany-sexual-assault-musicfestival-cologne-darmstadt-a7057416.html>.

4. "The 'Hideous' Sexual Assault Problem at Music Festivals Is Causing Major Tensions in Europe," *The Washington Post*, July 7, 2016, retrieved April 11, 2017, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/07/07/thehideous-sexual-assault-problem-at-music-festivals-is-causing-major-tensions-in-europe/?utm\\_term=.fc026a7432ba](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/07/07/thehideous-sexual-assault-problem-at-music-festivals-is-causing-major-tensions-in-europe/?utm_term=.fc026a7432ba).

5. Ibid.

6. Sophie Paquin, *Guide d'aménagement pour un environnement urbain sécuritaire*, Montréal: Programme Femmes et Ville, 2002, retrieved April 11, 2017, [http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/pls/portal/docs/page/femmes\\_ville\\_fr/media/documents/Guide\\_amenagement\\_environnement\\_urbain\\_securitaire.pdf](http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/pls/portal/docs/page/femmes_ville_fr/media/documents/Guide_amenagement_environnement_urbain_securitaire.pdf).

## Sense of Insecurity of Montrealers Broken Down by Sex (2011)



In addition, according to a study conducted by women in Ottawa in 2013, 26% of the sexual assault victims treated in the Ottawa Hospital had been assaulted at a mass gathering.<sup>7</sup> The same researchers also developed a profile of assault victims at mass gatherings. Compared to sexual assault victims as a group, women assaulted at a mass gathering are younger. Their average age is 24.9 compared to 29.6 for sexual assault victims as a group (all locations). Victims who were assaulted at a mass gathering were also more likely to have been drinking or taking drugs, lost consciousness during the assault, been unwittingly drugged, and not know the attacker, compared to victims assaulted in other settings.<sup>8</sup>

The *Girls Against* awareness campaign in the United Kingdom conducted a survey in 2016 to document the range of violent attacks against women during concerts. Some 49% of the 743 women who were surveyed stated they had experienced sexual harassment or assault at a concert. Another 43% of those questioned said they did not feel safe at concerts. Sixty-three percent of these women stated they would not feel comfortable talking to security staff if they were sexually harassed at a concert. Eighty-two percent of those surveyed said they would not know what to do if they were sexually assaulted at a concert. Last, 68% of the survey attendees thought they should be careful about how they dressed when they went to a concert to avoid harassment.<sup>9</sup>

7. Kari Sampsel, Justin Godbout, Tara Leach, Monica Taljaard and Lisa Calder, "Characteristics Associated with Sexual Assaults at Mass Gatherings," *Emergency Medicine Journal*, Vol. 33, N 2, (2015), retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://emj.bmj.com/content/33/2/139.full>.

8. Ibid.

9. "Sexual Harassment/Assault at Gigs," *Girls Against*, 2016, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://girlsagainst.tumblr.com/post/134403985547/results-from-our-twitter-polls-re-sexual>.

This was the context in which the City of Montréal decided to undertake a process of reflection to ensure the safety of cisgender and trans women and girls at big public events. On November 2, 2016, the mayor of Montréal enlisted the Conseil des Montréalaises and its president to conduct a study on this question. Our brief consists in

- a portrait of the security of women and girls at outdoor events in Montréal;
- a portrait of existing security measures;
- a list of promising practices; and
- proposals of appropriate and realistic measures to ensure enhanced security at festivities, and prevent and counter all forms of violence against women (physical, sexual, psychological, and verbal).

In this study, our goal was to understand how safety planning principles are applied during outdoor events in Montréal. We present the research findings in the second section of the document. In the third section, we have developed a portrait of the security of women and girls at outdoor events in Montréal. The fourth section presents how safe planning principles are applied at outdoor events, and a portrait of the safety measures established by partners of Montréal's cultural organizations. In the fifth section, we have included a list of promising practices. Lastly, the Conseil des Montréalaises puts forth our own recommendations of appropriate and realistic measures for ensuring the safety of women and girls at outdoor events in Montréal and fighting all forms of violence against them (physical, sexual, psychological, and verbal). But first, we will describe the methodology and the theoretical framework used in preparing this opinion paper.



## Methodology

To gather the information we would need, we used three means of data collection. First, in order to develop a portrait of women's safety during outdoor events in Montréal, we produced and distributed an electronic questionnaire. Between February 9 and March 8, 2017, 976 women and girls aged 14 and over took part in the survey. As we developed and distributed the questionnaire, we worked to ensure that our sample reflected Montréal's diversity, especially regarding groups targeted by multiple forms of discrimination in public spaces. Consequently, all women, whether they identified as cis- or transgender, LGBTQ+, member of a visible minority, a person living with a disability, or member of one of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, were invited to answer our questionnaire. One section of the questionnaire was designed to provide a sociodemographic profile of our respondents. Definitions of each of these groups are presented in Appendix B. While this data collection method enabled us to survey many women and girls in a short period, it nevertheless presented certain limitations. The main limitation concerned the sampling and representativeness of the population. "All online surveys that aim to represent the general public face the problem of coverage (unless those without the technology are provided with access) because not everyone has access to the Internet."<sup>10</sup> Therefore, "the findings are limited by the fact that they concern only those with Internet access, and seniors, people in remote regions, visible minorities, and the poor are often under-represented."<sup>11</sup> In this respect, as we describe in the next section, women under 40 are overrepresented and women aged 40 and over are underrepresented in comparison with the population of women as a whole in Montréal.

In addition, we conducted nine semi-structured interviews with individuals responsible for security at various events. We met with partners of Montréal cultural organizations who responsible for the overall security of large-scale outdoor events in Montréal (Direction-Cinéma-Festival-Événements, the City of Montréal's culture department, police force, and the Société du 375 anniversaire de Montréal) and others who were responsible for security in specific locations (Partenariat du Quartier des spectacles, Parc olympique, Old Port of Montréal, and Parc Jean-Drapeau). We also met with organizations that promote events (Evenko and Équipe Spectra). These partners and their functions are explained in detail in Appendix C. The meetings with these partners provided us with a better grasp of existing security measures and the context in which they are deployed.

Last, we created a list of references describing promising practices to ensure the safety of women and girls during outdoor events in Montréal.

In the next section you will find a sociodemographic profile of the 976 women who answered our electronic survey. This is followed by a detailed presentation of the survey findings.

# Methodology

**10.** Régis Bigot, Patricia Crouette, and Fanette Recours, "Enquêtes en ligne: peut-on extrapoler les comportements et les opinions des internautes à la population générale?" *Cahier de recherche N 273* (2010), Centre de recherche pour l'étude et l'observation des conditions de vie, p.30, [Translation].

**11.** Marie-Ève Gingras, and Hélène Belleau, "Avantages et désavantages du sondage en ligne comme méthode de collecte de données: une revue de la littérature," unpublished working paper, 2015, N 2015-02, Centre Urbanisation Culture Société, p.2., [Translation].

# Theoretical Framework

## Theoretical Framework

One of our goals in preparing this opinion paper, was to portray the sense of insecurity and the actual incidents of harassment and assaults experienced by women when they attend outdoor events in Montréal. To this end, we must clearly define these terms.

### Sense of Insecurity

Sense of insecurity refers to the fear of being the victim of a crime. The sense of insecurity is mainly characterized by the perception of a lack of security in public spaces, and the fear of being alone in these spaces.<sup>12</sup> Research on violence against women has shown that the sense of security is linked to a subjective assessment of the risks facing women public spaces. This feeling is constructed by both the actual experience of violence, and the characterization of areas as dangerous or safe. For example, the fear of rape in the streets and laneways is a major element contributing to women's sense of insecurity in urban areas. It is relevant to examine the sense of insecurity, because we can then highlight the gendered nature of the use and perception of public space.

### Harassment

Harassment experienced in public areas refers to "behaviours aimed at individuals in public and semi-public spaces, meant to affect them, verbally or non-verbally, conveying intimidating, insistent, disrespectful, humiliating, threatening, or insulting messages based on their sex, gender, or sexual orientation."<sup>13</sup>

Harassment in a public space also has the effect of reminding women and girls "that their bodies can be a sex object for the use of men."<sup>14</sup>

### Assaults

The word "assault" refers to an "a violent attack, either physical or verbal."<sup>15</sup> An assault may be directed against property or an individual. It may be verbal, physical, or sexual in nature.

12. Marylène Lieber, "Genre, violences et espaces publics. La vulnérabilité des femmes en question," Paris: Les Presses de Sciences Po, 2008.

13. "Qu'est-ce que le harcèlement de rue?" *Stop Harcèlement de rue*, 2014, retrieved April 11, 2017, [http://www.stopharcèlementderue.org/?page\\_id=717](http://www.stopharcèlementderue.org/?page_id=717), [Translation].

14. Capucine Coustere, "Le harcèlement de rue dans une perspective de genre: significations, effets, solutions. Une illustration de l'écart entre égalité formelle et égalité réelle," research paper, 2014, Institut d'études politiques de Toulouse, [Translation].

15. Definition of "assault," *Collins*, retrieved November 7, 2017, <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/assault>.

### Consequences on Women and Girls

Women and girls are affected by the sense of insecurity or actual experience of harassment or assault in a public setting. They limit their movements and must strategize about how they move through the city. This mainly consists in avoidance and self-protective strategies to circumvent potentially dangerous situations, for instance, staying at home at night or reducing outings and methods of transportation.<sup>16</sup>

Strategies involving changes in behaviour and movement undermine women's well-being and quality of life. They must restrict their activities to those that take place at a time and place in which they feel safe, depriving themselves of a multitude of experiences. These precautions reduce the scope of women's activity, potentially leading them to withdraw from public life.

Furthermore, the actual experience of harassment and assault has major repercussions on victims. Research has revealed that victims experience:

- Low self-esteem, loss of self-confidence and trust in others
- Isolation, exclusion, feelings of powerlessness, etc.
- Fear, mistrust, guilt, shame, etc.;
- Physical problems, headaches, back pain, digestive disorders, etc.
- Nervousness, anxiety, depression, burnout, etc.;
- Difficulty concentrating, insomnia<sup>17</sup>
- Post-traumatic stress and isolation<sup>18</sup>

It is important to keep in mind that women's sense of insecurity is directly connected to the risks they perceive based on objective reality (most women do in fact experience violence) and social constructions concerning their presence in certain public spaces (dark or isolated areas, etc.). Further, the sense of insecurity and actual harassment and assaults women to which women are subjected influences their relationship to their surroundings and reminds them that the city is mainly men's domain.

We must therefore act to ensure the safety of cisgender and trans women and girls. In the next section, we present a portrait of the security of cisgender and trans women and girls at outdoor events in Montréal. We begin with a sociodemographic profile of the electronic survey respondents conducted from February 9 to March 8, 2017.

**16.** D. Martel, "La peur du crime en milieu urbain dans l'ensemble de la population et chez les femmes," *Recension des écrits*, 1999, Régie régionale de la santé et des services sociaux de Montréal-Centre.

**17.** "Conséquences du harcèlement," Université de Montréal, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.harcelement.umontreal.ca/consequences.htm>.

**18.** "Les agressions sexuelles, c'est non. Ensemble, réagissons," Regroupement québécois des C.A.L.A.C.S, 2012, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.rqcalacs.qc.ca/administration/ckeditor/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Publications/RQCALACS%20francais%20VBR.pdf>.

## Respondents' Place of Residence

### Portrait of the Security of Women and Girls at Outdoor Events in Montréal

#### Sociodemographic Profile of Electronic Survey Respondents

##### Highlights:

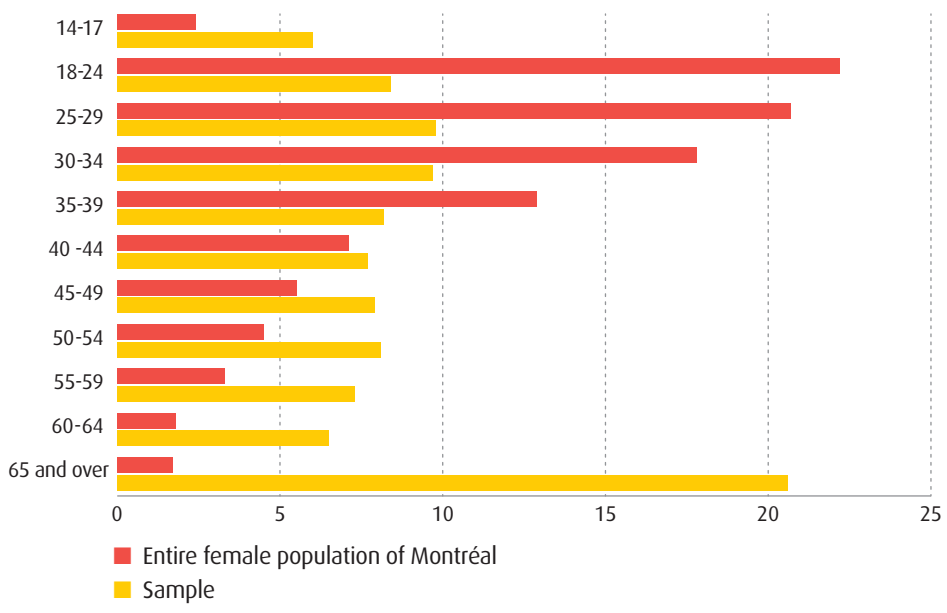
- 88.1% of respondents live on the territory of the City of Montréal
- 45.3% of the women surveyed were under 30
- 11.8% of the respondents identified as LGBTQ+
- 10.4% of the women surveyed identified as belonging to a visible minority
- 2.8% of the respondents (27) were living with a disability
- Only two individuals identified as members of one of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada

Our electronic survey was also completed by 105 women from elsewhere in Québec,<sup>19</sup> 8 respondents residing in another Canadian province, and 3 women from outside Canada.

Locations	N: 975
Territory of the City of Montréal	88.1%
Québec (not Montréal)	10.8%
Canada (outside Québec)	0.8%
Outside Canada	0.3%

Compared to the entire population of women residing in the City of Montréal, our sample is quite young. Some 45.3% of the women surveyed were under 30, while for Montréal women as a whole, this age group (14-29) corresponds to only 24.2% of the population. Inversely, the representation of women aged 65 and over in our sample is very low, representing only 1.7%, while they constitute 20.6% of Montréal women aged 14 and over.

## Distribution of Respondents and Female Montrealers By Age



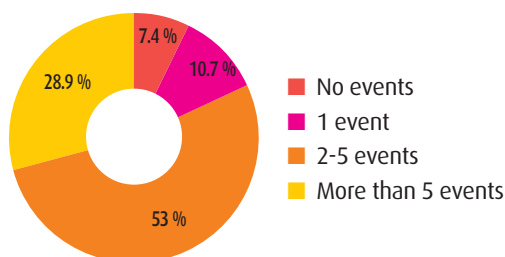
19. Not the City of Montréal.

20. "About the Festival," Montréal International Jazz Festival, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.montrealjazzfest.com/en-CA/About/LeFestival>.

21. "About the FrancoFolies," *FrancoFolies de Montréal*, 2017, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.francofolies.com/about-us.aspx>.

### Attendance at Outdoor Events

Among women surveyed, 98.7% had attended an outdoor event in Montréal. Of these, 92.6% had attended at least one event during the past year. A little over half of the respondents had attended two to five events, and over one quarter of the respondents had attended more than five events during the past year.



The events most attended by the respondents, in descending order, were the Montréal International Jazz Festival, FrancoFolies de Montréal, Just for Laughs festival, Montréal en lumière festival, Nuit blanche, Igloofest, and Osheaga. Specifically, 55.1% of the respondents said they had attended the Jazz Festival in the past year. As for the FrancoFolies, Just for Laughs, and Montréal en lumière festivals, respectively, 34.2%, 23.6%, and 21.3% of women had attended these events in the past year.

Events	N. : 829
Montréal International Jazz Festival	55.1%
FrancoFolies	34.2%
Just for Laughs Festival	23.6%
Montréal en lumière	21.3%
Nuit blanche	14.8%
Igloofest	11.9%
Osheaga	9.3%

By way of indication, the Jazz Festival has existed in Montréal since 1980. In 2016, it attracted two million individuals to the Place des Festivals.<sup>20</sup> The FrancoFolies, also located at downtown Montréal's Place des Festivals, attracted nearly a million festival-goers last year. A description of these six major events is provided in Appendix F.<sup>21</sup> The Just for Laughs Festival, which for the past four years has also taken place at the Place des Festivals, attracted 1.8 million people in 2016.<sup>22</sup> Montréal en lumière, which mainly takes place at the Place des Festivals, attracted 1.3 million festival-goers.<sup>23</sup> Igloofest, which since 2007, has been presented at Montréal's Old Port, attracted nearly 80,000 participants during the month of January 2017.<sup>24</sup> Last, the Osheaga music festival attracted an audience of 135,000 in 2016 to its site on Île Sainte-Hélène.<sup>25</sup> The map below shows the sites of these Montréal festivals.

### N of Outdoor Events Respondents Attended in the Past Year (N: 961)

### Main Outdoor Events Attended by Respondents in the Past Year

22. "Bilan de la 34e édition du Festival Juste Pour Rire," *Juste pour rire*, 2017, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.justepourrire.com/a-propos/presse/bilan-de-la-34e-edition-du-festival-juste-pour-rire-un-festival-supercalifragilistic>.

23. "About the Festival," Montréal en lumière, 2017, retrieved April, 2017, <http://www.montrealenlumiere.com/en-CA/Home/LeFestival>.

24. "Annual Report for 2015-2016," *Canada Lands Company*, retrieved April 11, 2017, [http://fr.clc.ca/files/CLCL\\_Annual%20Report\\_FRE\\_2016\\_Optimized%20FINAL-s.pdf](http://fr.clc.ca/files/CLCL_Annual%20Report_FRE_2016_Optimized%20FINAL-s.pdf).

25. "Osheaga: des fleurs pour 2016, des questions pour 2017," *Radio-Canada*, 2016, retrieved April 11 2017, <http://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/795825/osheaga-bilan-2016>.

**Location of the Main Events Mentioned by Respondents**

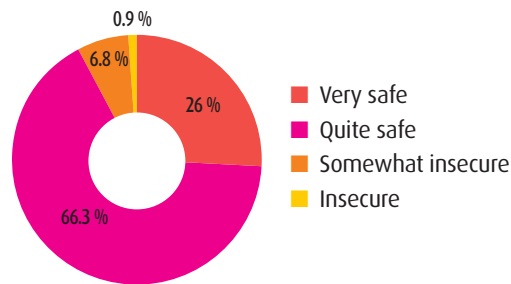


1 Place des Festivals (Festival de jazz, FrancoFolies, Festival Juste pour rire, Montréal en lumière)  
 2 Vieux-Port (Igloofest) 3 Île Saint-Hélène (Osheaga)

**Sense of Security**

Most of the respondents felt quite safe attending outdoor events in Montréal.

**Perception of Security at Outdoor Events in Montréal (N: 970)**

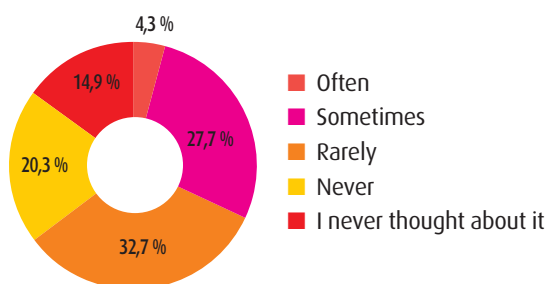


The Montréal International Jazz Festival is the outdoor event where respondents (134) felt safest. Events that take place at the Place des Festivals are also considered safer by 10.4% of our sample. The respondents also mentioned feeling safe at the following events: FrancoFolies, Just for Laughs Festival, daytime events, Montréal en lumière, and family events.

**Events Where Respondents Felt Safest**

Events	N: 711
Montréal International Jazz Festival	18.8%
All events	17.0%
Events that take place at the Place des Festivals	10.4%
FrancoFolies	8.6%
Just for Laughs Festival	5.8%
Daytime events	4.9%
Montréal en lumière	4.9%
Family events	3.9%

32.0% of the respondents reported feeling insecure often or sometimes while attending outdoor events in Montréal.



Moreover, although the Jazz Festival is one of the events at which the respondents said they felt most secure, some 12.4% of the women surveyed said it was one of the events where they felt most insecure. Among the reasons they gave for this perception, respondents mentioned the size and density of the crowds.

Events	N. : 510
Montréal International Jazz Festival	12.4%
Events that attract large crowds	7.9%
Osheaga	7.3%
No events	6.9%
Demonstrations	6.9%
Evening events	6.3%
FrancoFolies	5.7%

In addition, nearly 8% of the respondents said they felt more insecure at events that attract a large crowd. When the crowd is too big, many respondents worry about being hurt by crowd movement. Many women referred to the difficulty of moving through a large crowd. This is particularly true of individuals living with a disability. One respondent mentioned that when the crowd is too dense, navigation in her wheelchair is difficult, which makes her feel insecure. Another respondent is afraid of big crowds because “when the crowd is too dense, it’s hard to know whether someone has touched you intentionally or unintentionally.”

Others mentioned the fact that big crowds attract thieves and increase the chances of losing sight of their friends. Paradoxically, some women also said they had the impression it would be harder to get help in the middle of a huge crowd.

In addition to crowd density, **74.0% of the respondents believe that certain groups of individuals** (noisy groups, groups of men, drunk people, other groups, etc.) make outdoor events in Montréal seem less safe. Some 37.6% of the women respondents felt insecure when there was no obvious way to get help in the event of a problem, or when they felt unable to be heard or move to a safer location.

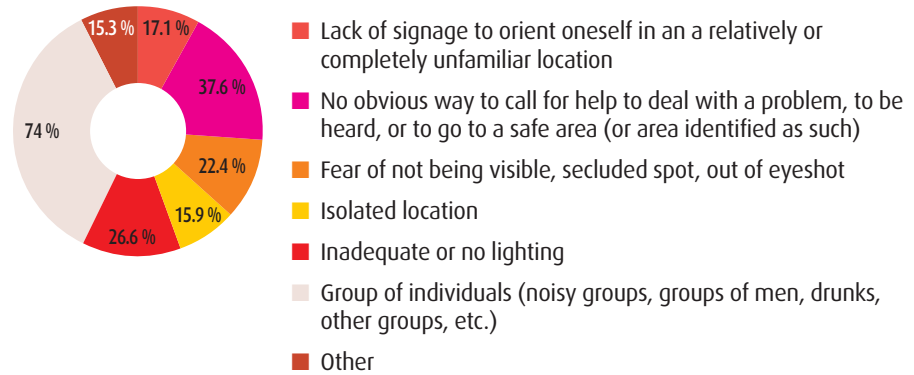
## Sense of Insecurity Felt at Outdoor Events in Montréal (N: 970)

### Events Where Respondents Feel Most Insecure



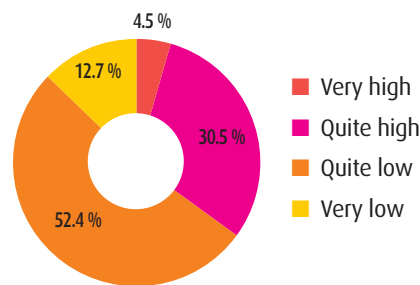
The design of public spaces also influences the sense of security. Spaces that are either unlit or insufficiently illuminated generated insecurity among 26.6% of the women surveyed. Further, 15.9% of the respondents felt insecure when they were in an isolated area.

**Causes of Insecurity Felt During Outdoor Events (N: 830)**



A similar proportion (35%) of respondents reported feeling insecure and believed they faced a high risk of being a victim of violence.

**Risk of Being a Victim of Harassment or Assault at an Outdoor Event in Montréal (N: 972)**



To feel safer, almost all the women we surveyed develop various strategies. In fact, 99.4% of the respondents employ at least one of the following strategies to increase their sense of security: keeping an eye on their belongings (handbag, phone, etc.), going out in a group instead of alone, being careful about how they dress, makeup, etc., being aware of their surroundings, organizing alternative routes to avoid “hostile” locations, avoiding outdoor events at certain times, having self-defence strategies “in case” (e.g., knowing where to take refuge, having pepper spray, keys ready to hit attacker, etc.), learning a combat sport to defend themselves and others.



The majority stated they feared an assault on their property and on themselves personally. This fear has a major influence on their sense of security. Regarding potential assaults on their property, **75.8% of the respondents said they are always vigilant about their handbag, phone, etc.**, when they attend an outdoor event in Montréal. Regarding self-protection strategies, we see that 52.5% of our sample is always vigilant about their surroundings, and 43.4% take steps to avoid locations they deem dangerous. **42.2% of the respondent frequently go out in groups rather than alone to feel safer.** Last, very few respondents played a combat sport to increase their self-defence capability. More precisely, 70% of them have never engaged in a combat sport.

	Always	Often	Rarely	Never
I'm careful about my handbag, phone, etc. (N: 970)	75.8 %	17.5 %	0.8 %	5.9 %
I go out in a group rather than alone (N: 966)	38.0 %	42.2 %	16.5 %	3.3 %
I'm careful about how I dress/makeup (N: 958)	15.3 %	23.5 %	33.4 %	27.8 %
I'm aware of my surroundings (N: 964)	52.5 %	38.6 %	7.8 %	1.1 %
I take steps to avoid "danger" areas (N: 964)	43.4 %	37.4 %	15.9 %	3.3 %
I avoid attending outdoor events at certain times (N: 959)	17.4 %	23.7 %	37.7 %	21.2 %
I have self-defence strategies "in case" (e.g., I know of places to take refuge, I have pepper spray, I have keys ready to hit out with, etc.) (N: 962)	13.8 %	21.3 %	34.7 %	30.1 %
I engage in a combat sport for self-defence (N: 958)	3.7 %	5.6 %	20.7 %	70.0 %

### Strategies Respondents Use to Feel Safer When Attending Outdoor Events in Montréal

#### Harassment and Assaults

Although only 34.8% of the respondents assessed their risk of being the victim of harassment or assault as very or quite high, over **one in two respondents had already been a victim of harassment or assault during an outdoor event in Montréal.**

Some 547 women (56.4%) said they had suffered at least one assault or form of harassment, including: insults, following, exhibitionism, robbery, physical brutality (slap, blow, etc.), threat, or attack with a weapon or dangerous object, having a drink spiked with an illicit substance without their knowledge, unwanted kissing or groping, unwanted sexual touching, attempted sexual assault, or sexual assault.

Some 41.5% of the respondents had received insults, and 38.5% of the women surveyed had been followed while attending an outdoor event in Montréal. Also, 37 respondents said they had been sexually assaulted during an outdoor event in Montréal.

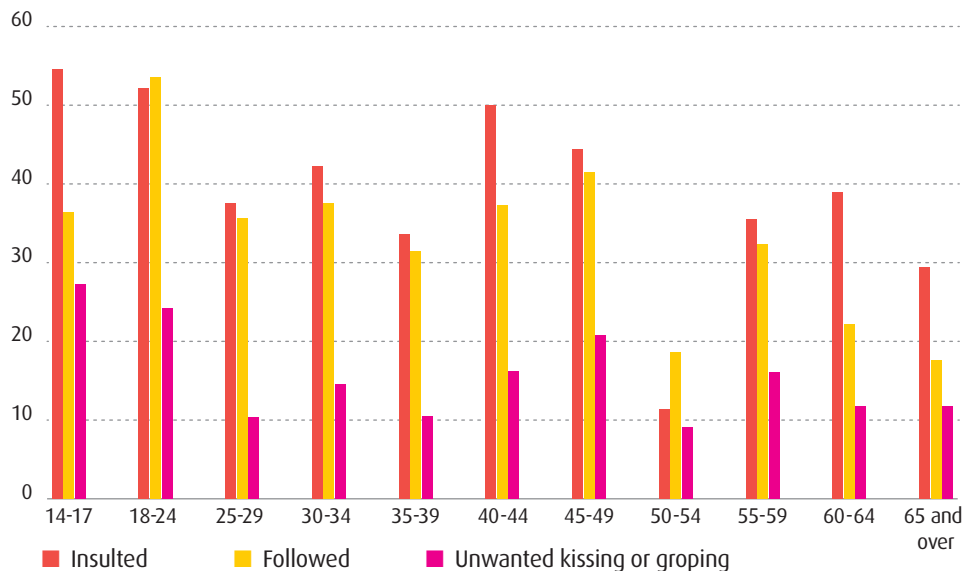
**Number and Proportion of Respondents Who Were Assaulted at an Outdoor Event in Montréal, By Type of Assault**

N: 964	
Insults	41.5 %
Following	38.5 %
Exhibitionism	15.6 %
Theft (handbag, wallet, jewelry, etc.)	10.7 %
Slap, blow, or other physical brutality	7.7 %
Threat or attack with a weapon or dangerous object (knife, stick, pepper spray, bottle, revolver, etc.)	4.6 %
Spiking your drink with an illicit substance without your knowledge (e.g., rape drug)	9.4 %
Unwanted kissing or groping	15.7 %
Unwanted sexual touching	15.4 %
Attempted sexual assault	7.1 %
Sexual assault	3.8 %

Concerning the type of violence experience, there is a significant gap between women who received insults,<sup>26</sup> were followed,<sup>27</sup> or subjected to unwanted kissing or groping.<sup>28</sup>

Women aged 14 to 17 or 18 to 24 were in the age groups reporting the highest incidence of insults and unwanted kissing and groping. Women aged 18 to 24 were also those reporting the most cases of being followed at an outdoor event in Montréal.

**Proportion of Women and Girls Who Were Insulted, Followed, Kissed, or Groped Without Their Consent, By Age**



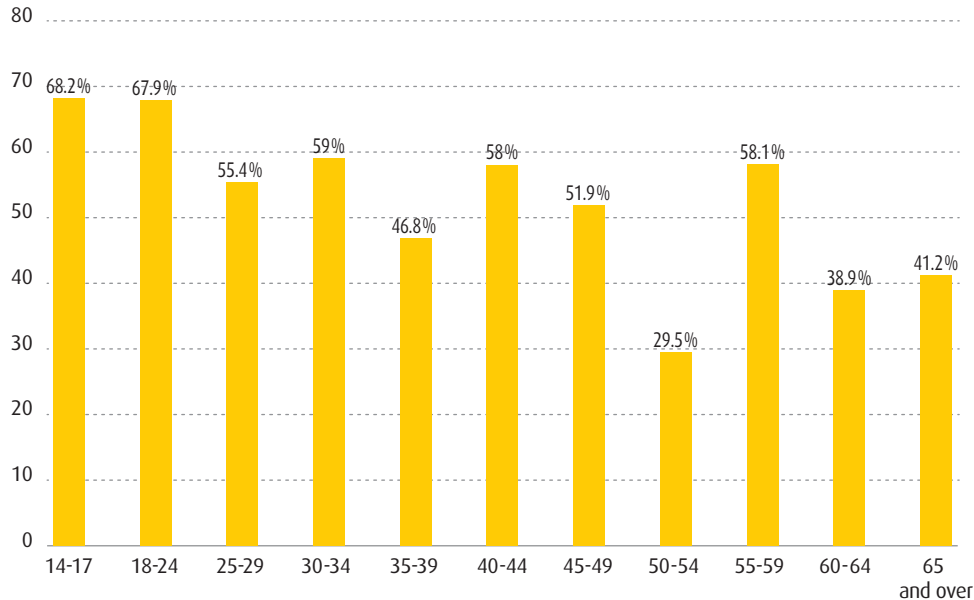
**26.** The level of significance is 0.000 and Cramer's V measure is 0.193, indicating a relationship of low magnitude.

**27.** The level of significance is 0.000 and the Cramer's V measure is 0.195, indicating a relationship of low magnitude.

**28.** The level of significance is 0.008 and the Cramer's V measure is 0.157, indicating a relationship of low magnitude.

We observed differences in the sociodemographic profiles of these victims. To establish that certain sociodemographic aspects have a statistically significant influence on respondents' experience, we conducted statistical analyses.<sup>29</sup>

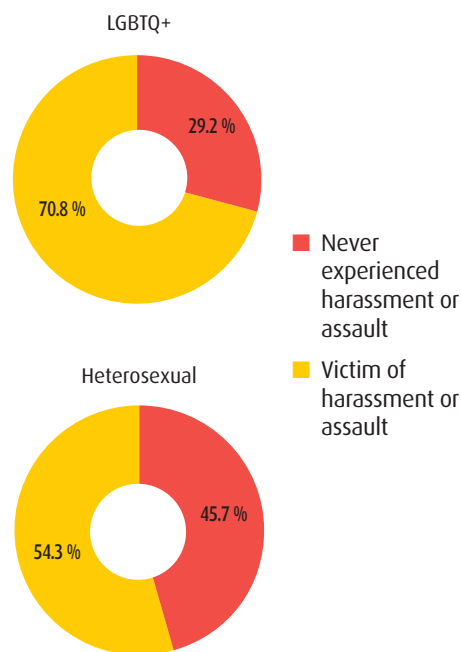
Age was statistically significant when it came to prior experience of harassment or assault during an outdoor event in Montréal.<sup>30</sup> The proportion of respondents who reported being harassed or assaulted during outdoor events in Montréal was higher among women in the younger age groups. Respectively 68.2% and 67.9% of respondents aged 14 to 17 and 18 to 24 experienced harassment or assault on at least one occasion, compared to less than 30% of older women.



**Proportion of Respondents Who Were Harassed or Assaulted at an Outdoor Event in Montréal, By Age**

There is also a significant gap between LGBTQ+ and heterosexual respondents.<sup>31</sup> The proportion of LGBTQ+ women who had experienced an assault or harassment is higher (71%) than that of cisgender heterosexual women (54%).

**Proportion of Respondents Who Were Harassed or Assault at an Outdoor Event in Montréal, by Sexual Orientation**



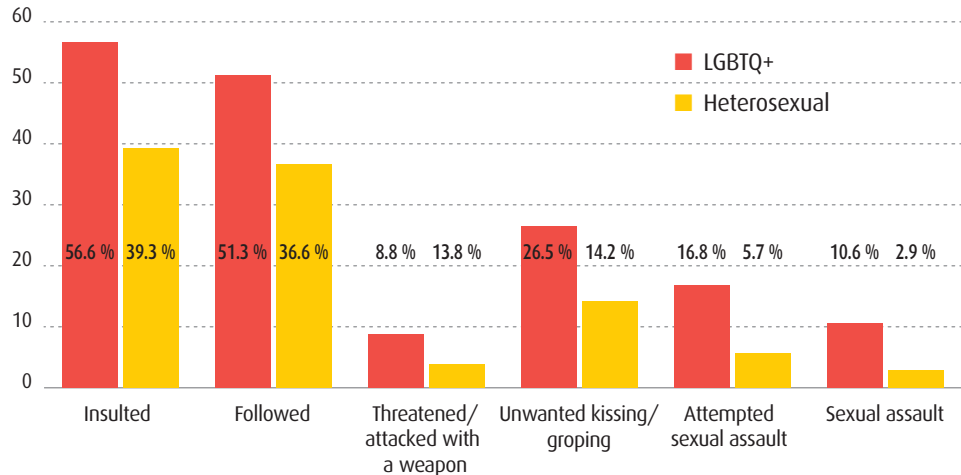
**29.** The relationship between our two variables is significant if the Chi-square statistic is below 0.05. To determine the strength of the relationship between the two variables, we used Cramer's V measure. This measure also allows for more reliable comparisons than those achieved using the Chi-square ratio or other measures based on Chi-square analysis, because it standardizes the Chi-square with respect to the size of the population being studied for all the charts (Gilles 1994: 283). "Usually, a result close to 0 signifies a weak relationship between the variables, and a result close to 1, a strong relationship" [Translation] (Ibid.).

**30.** The level of significance is 0.000 and Cramer's V measure is 0.191, indicating a relationship of low magnitude.

**31.** The level of significance is 0.001 and Cramer's V measure is 0.101, indicating a relationship of low magnitude.

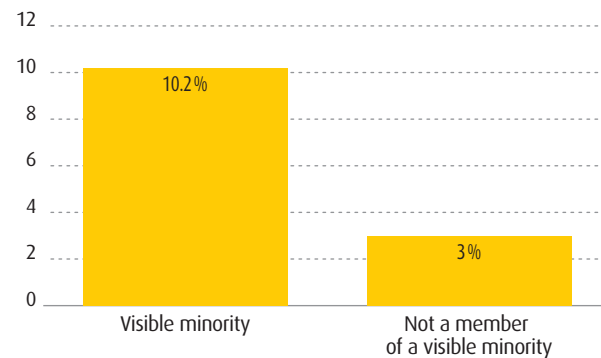
There is also a statistically significant gap between LGBTQ+ women and heterosexual women in terms of the proportion who had been insulted,<sup>32</sup> followed,<sup>33</sup> threatened or attacked with a weapon,<sup>34</sup> subjected to unwanted kissing or groping,<sup>35</sup> or endured attempted sexual assault<sup>36</sup>/sexual assault.<sup>37</sup> For all six types of assault, the proportion of respondents who had been subjected to these attacks is higher among LGBTQ+ women than heterosexual women.

### Proportion of LGBTQ+ and Heterosexual Respondents by Type of Assault



The bivariate analyses we conducted also revealed a significant gap between respondents belonging to a visible minority and those who were not members of a visible minority with respect to the experience of sexual assault at an outdoor event in Montréal.<sup>38</sup> The proportion of women belonging to a visible minority group who had been sexually assaulted is three times higher (10.2%) than that of women who are not members of a visible minority (3.0%).

### Proportion of Respondents Who Were Sexually Assaulted at an Outdoor Event, By Membership in a Visible Minority Group



However, these analyses did not reveal a statistically significant correlation between the proportion of women who had been assaulted or harassed and ability/disability. What is more, given the low number of Aboriginal respondents, we were unable to conduct a statistical analysis to determine whether the fact of being an Aboriginal woman has a statistically significant impact on the risk of being assaulted or harassed.

With regard to frequency of assaults and harassment, 60.5% of the women subjected to insults and 56.3% of the women who had been followed experienced these situations more than once. Also, among women who had been sexually assaulted at an outdoor event, 40.5% of them were assaulted on more than one occasion.

**32.** The level of significance is 0.000 and Cramer's V measure is 0.114, indicating a relationship of low magnitude.

**33.** The level of significance is 0.003 and Cramer's V measure is 0.098, indicating a relationship of low magnitude.

**34.** The level of significance is 0.014 and Cramer's V measure is 0.080, indicating a relationship of low magnitude.

**35.** The level of significance is 0.001 and Cramer's V measure is 0.109, indicating a relationship of low magnitude.

**36.** The level of significance is 0.000 and Cramer's V measure is 0.140, indicating a relationship of low magnitude.

**37.** The level of significance is 0.000 and Cramer's V measure is 0.132, indicating a relationship of low magnitude.

**38.** The level of significance is 0.000 and Cramer's V measure is 0.115, indicating a relationship of low magnitude..

	Once	2-3 times	4-10 times	More than 10 times	Every time I attend an outdoor event <sup>39</sup>
Insults (N: 400)	39.5 %	44.0 %	10.0 %	4.5 %	2.0 %
Following (N: 371)	43.7 %	43.4 %	9.7 %	2.7 %	0.5 %
Exhibitionism (N: 151)	71.5 %	23.8 %	2.6 %	0.7 %	1.3 %
Theft (handbag, wallet, jewelry, etc.) (N: 103)	77.7 %	20.4 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %
Slap, blow, or other physical brutality (N: 74)	70.3 %	20.3 %	8.1 %	0.0 %	1.4 %
Threat or attack with a weapon or dangerous object (knife, stick, pepper spray, bottle, revolver, etc.) (N: 43)	53.3 %	33.3 %	4.7 %	0.0 %	4.7 %
Spiking your drink with an illicit substance without your knowledge (e.g., rape drug) (N: 91)	65.9 %	27.5 %	3.3 %	1.1 %	2.2 %
Unwanted kissing or groping (N: 152)	57.2 %	34.2 %	4.6 %	2.0 %	2.0 %
Unwanted sexual touching (N: 149)	55.0 %	34.9 %	4.7 %	2.0 %	3.4 %
Attempted sexual assault (N: 68)	60.3 %	27.9 %	1.5 %	4.4 %	5.9 %
Sexual assault (N: 37)	59.5 %	16.2 %	5.4 %	5.4 %	13.5 %

### Frequency of Cases of Harassment or Assault Experienced by Respondents at Outdoor Events in Montréal

To gather more information about the incidents, we asked respondents to describe them. If they had experienced more than five incidents, we asked them to describe the five most recent events. In this way, we developed a list of 689 cases of harassment or assault experienced by 547 women.

The women surveyed reacted in different ways to these diverse assaults. Some (35%) of the respondents fled to safety. Another 26.7% did nothing at the time of the incident. Nearly 10% of the respondents called out to others for help.

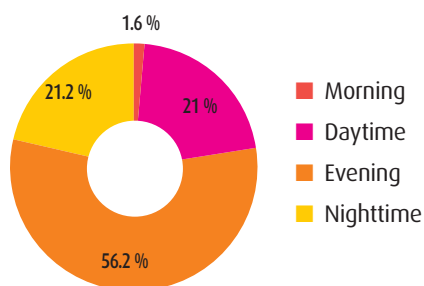
<sup>39</sup>. The option “Every time I attend an outdoor event” is not meant to reveal the number of incidents of harassment or assault experienced by respondents, because they may have had 1-10 experiences, but rather, frequency. For example, a woman may have one experience of harassment or assault at an outdoor event. If that was the only time she attended an outdoor event, she would select “Every time I attend an outdoor event” rather than “once.” This is a useful distinction when it comes to understanding if the experience of harassment or assault has an impact on respondents’ future attendance at outdoor events.

**Respondents' Reactions at the Time of the Incident**

	N.: 625
I did nothing	26.7%
I got myself to safety, I ran away	35.0%
I called out to other people	9.9%
I screamed	3.2%
I asked a witness for help	3.5%
I did something "crazy" to startle the attacker	3.0%
I spoke with the attacker to calm him down	4.3%
I called the police	3.5%
I hit the attacker as hard as I could	1.6%
I used an object to defend myself	0%
I used a weapon to defend myself (e.g., knife)	0%
I clearly told the attacker to stop	5.9%
I cried, begged, implored the attacker to stop	0.2%
I gave in to the attacker's demand to minimize the damage (e.g., gave him my handbag)	0.2%
Other	2.9%

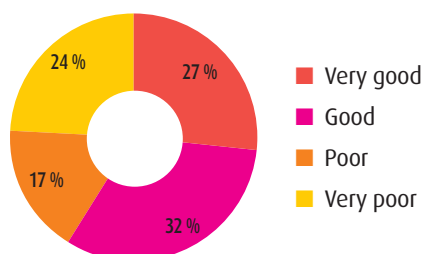
Almost all the women (96.6%) who were assaulted or harassed at an outdoor event in Montréal did not know the person or group of individuals who attacked them. Most of the incidents took place in the evening (56.2%). Only 22.6% of the assaults took place in the morning or during the day.

**Time of Day Assault Occurred (N: 628)**

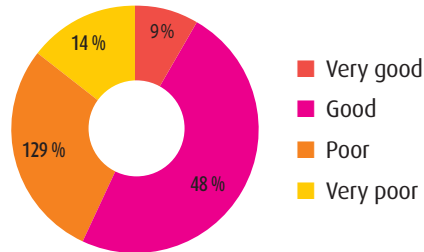


Out of 638 incidents, the police or the event's security service intervened in only 11.1% of the cases. Of the 71 occasions on which the police or security service intervened during an assault, 40.8% of the respondents considered that the intervention was poor or very poor.

**Assessment of Police or Security Staff Intervention (N: 71)**

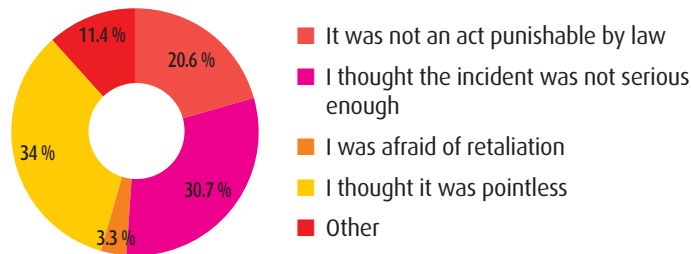


After being assaulted, **only 14 respondents (2.1%) saw a doctor. Only 35 respondents reported the incident to the police**, security service, or hospital, etc., representing only 5.7% of the 615 assaults or incidents of harassment experienced at an outdoor event in Montréal. **Some 42.9% of the respondents who reported, qualified the police response as “poor” or “very poor.”**



### Assessment of Police’s Handling of Complaint

It must be kept in mind that, in 580 cases of assault or harassment, the respondents did not report. Among those who did not report, **34% believed there was no point**. In addition, the surveyed women who had been victims of assault or harassment thought the incident was too minor to justify reporting it (30.7%) or that it was not punishable under the law (20.6%).



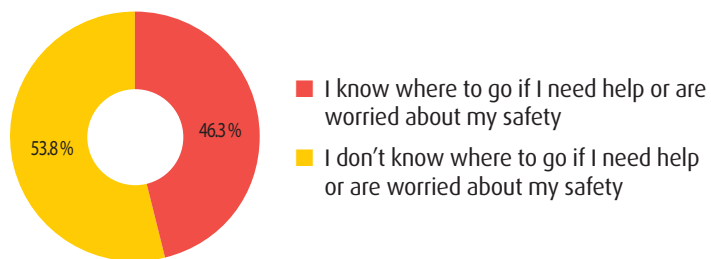
### Reasons Respondents Did Not Report (N: 573)

Last, out of 35 reports made to the police, **none resulted in charges, much less convictions.**

**Knowledge of Where to Go for Help at Outdoor Events in Montréal (N: 969)**

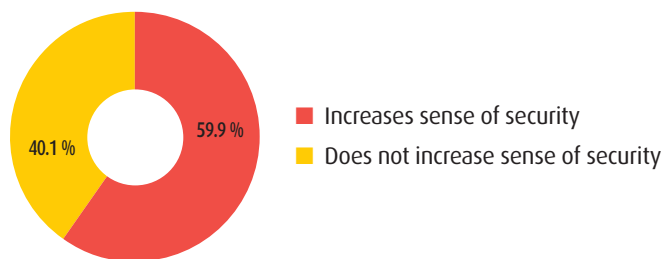
**Prevention Measures**

Although at many events there are places where participants can get help, **more than one in two respondents (53.8%) did not know where to go if they needed help or feared for their safety.**



In short, security measures must be implemented, because when such measures are in place they increase women's sense of security. **Some 59.9% of the respondents believed that these measures would increase their sense of security.** The respondents affirmed that the presence of many highly visible and clearly identified security people would positively affect their sense of security as would adequate lighting on the site.

**Impact of Security Measures at Outdoor Events on Respondents' Sense of Security (N: 951)**





Of the 976 respondents, 598 had suggestions for reinforcing security at outdoor events. Here is a summary of these ideas:

- Better inform the public of existing security measures
- Increase the number of security officers throughout the site and near the washrooms/toilets
- Better identify security officers and make them more visible
- Increase the presence of undercover police officers in the crowd
- Better sexual assault training for security personnel
- Increase surveillance of groups of potentially disruptive individuals
- Improve and increase lighting at outdoor sites
- Ensure that every event provides a space where attendees can get help and staff have received training on violence against women
- Improve signage by indicating where to go for help or to report an incident
- Increase the visibility and accessibility of areas where attendees can get help
- Increase the number of posters indicating where to go for help on the site
- Reduce crowd density
- Set up an accompaniment system for attendees leaving the event side to go to parking lots or public transit stops
- Better educate the public and raise awareness on the event site about respecting women and the different forms of harassment
- Ensure the presence of women among security personnel and ensure they are present during outdoor events
- Install security terminals where people can call for help quickly.

“Basic education for boys about respecting women and girls and how to behave with them in public. This is a much broader issue than simply outdoor security.”

“That women’s networks participate in events to provide mutual aid and that anti-sexist campaigns take a firm position.”

“Provide adequate training for security personnel. Conduct more prevention regarding drug and alcohol consumption. Festivals are spaces conducive to the consumption of these substances and it is pretty widely accepted, but I think our culture needs change drastically when it comes to this type of behaviour.”

## Portrait of Existing Security Measures at Outdoor Events in Montréal

### **Roles and Responsibilities of Actors Concerned with Security at Outdoor Events**

All partners have a role to play in establishing security measures. The City of Montréal and Montréal Police force (SPVM) are particularly active in the early stages of the process and in planning security measures. The Bureau des festivals of the City of Montréal supervises citywide events. Local events are supervised by the boroughs. The City works with the police and firefighters to ensure that event promoters develop a security plan. While the development of security measures is the responsibility of event promoters, the City of Montréal is responsible for the public dimension. After the event, the Bureau des festivals is also responsible for handling any complaints from members of the public. Complaints may be made by calling 311, contacting the Bureau des festivals, or directly to the Mayor of Montréal. The Bureau des festivals makes sure that complaints are dealt with and, when necessary, notifies the event organizers. Most complaints are related to noise problems. With regard to women's safety, the individuals we met with at City Hall said they had not yet received any complaints.

In Montréal, many events are held at Parc Jean-Drapeau, in the territory of the Société du Vieux-Port and at the Parc olympique. In these cases, because the agencies responsible for these sites are paramunicipal organizations, the City of Montréal does not have overall responsibility. Each agency is thus ultimately responsible for what happens on its territory and must coordinate those responsible for security. When these agencies organize events, they are directly responsible for security and they hire a security agency. This is the case for the Fête des Neiges at Parc Jean-Drapeau. When these paramunicipal agencies host an event organized by promoter groups, the promoter is responsible for implementing security measures. For example, when the Société du Vieux-Port hosts Igloofest, security measures are the responsibility of Igloofest's promoter. The Société du Vieux-Port collaborates in the planning of security measures.

The Service d'ordre et gendarmerie et enquêtes [Security-Policing and Investigations] section of the Montréal police department's (SPVM) planning division is composed of seven sergeant-advisors and one detective sergeant. This section is responsible for planning the security for each event. It assesses security needs and determines what to do to provide effective security services. Each event is unique, so planning is adapted accordingly. This section of the SPVM devises strategies in partnership with the SPVM's Renseignements [information] division based on the expected clientele. Then, the team meets with the promoter groups to establish each party's role and function. Among other things, the SPVM security section determines the number of security officers that will be needed. However, the individuals we met raised the fact that it is very difficult to monitor the number of officers who are actually present on site. Sometimes the number of officers on site does not correspond to the number requested by the SPVM. When the SPVM sees that the number of officers is insufficient, police cadets are deployed on an emergency basis.

The Society for the Celebrations of Montréal's 375th Anniversary is unique, because its role changes depending on the event. It organizes signature events, co-produces other events, and supervises the organization of neighbourhood events. During signature events, the agency acts as the event promoter, and is thus responsible for implementing security measures.

Whatever the event, planning security measures involves a risk analysis based on the type of event, expected clientele, and the sociopolitical context. Unfortunately, the partners we met with did not specifically consider women in their analysis of the clientele. All security plans can be changed at the last minute in the event of an incident. After the attacks in Nice and Berlin, additional measures were implemented for Montréal events to prevent trucks from running over festival-goers. Many partners mentioned that the sale of alcohol at an event influences the security plan. If the sale of alcohol is permitted, more security officers are requested on site.

Last, all event promoter groups are responsible for implementing security measures. Each agency in turn—the Society for the Celebrations of Montréal’s 375th Anniversary, the Parc Jean-Drapeau, and the Partenariat du Quartier des spectacles—also acts in the capacity of event promoter.

### **General Measures Designed to Ensure Security at Outdoor Events**

Security officers must be deployed at all event sites. They must possess a valid permit issued by the Bureau de la sécurité. The number of officers is determined by the Montréal police force (SPVM) during the planning stage.

Very few of the partners we interviewed train their staff or security officers to deal with violence specifically directed toward women. Most of the partners hire a private security agency to take care of security at these events.

In this respect, the Parc Olympique team differs from the others. In contrast to the other partners we met with, the Parc Olympique employs nearly 80 security officers year-round. They hire a security agency only as reinforcement for very large-scale events that require at least 100 security officers. This practice limits staff turnover and makes it possible to develop a personalized training process. Within the Parc olympique’s security team, women account for nearly 30% of the members. In addition, security officers work in teams of four during events, and an effort is made to include one woman in each team. When security personnel intervene with a woman, the team makes sure that a female officer is available for her.

### Application of Safety Planning Principles

We want to emphasize that there are things we can do to change the situation. One strategy for increasing women's sense of security is to incorporate security in the planning of urban spaces. In this respect, in 2002, the City of Montréal published the *Guide d'aménagement pour un environnement urbain sécuritaire*, a guide for planning safe urban environments to increase women's sense of security, and in so doing, that of the general public.<sup>40</sup> The guide sets out six principles to apply to secure public spaces for women and the public.

The principles of safe urban design are:

- Signage (knowing where you are and where you're going)
- Visibility (good sightlines and being visible to others)
- Animation (being in well-frequented areas)
- Formal surveillance and access to assistance (being in locations that are monitored and provide assistance to the public)
- Plan the space and its upkeep (living in a clean and welcoming location);
- Coordinated municipal action and community involvement (encouraging collective action).



**Know where you are and where you're going**

#### **Signage**

Evenko and Équipe Spectra post numerous signs displaying site maps that show where to get help at each event. These maps are regularly updated on the website. Équipe Spectra also mentioned using the Green Cross pictogram to indicate on these maps and on the site where people can get medical assistance.



**Able to see and be seen by others**

#### **Visibility**

Many partners mentioned that, in addition to making a security plan, they develop a lighting plan for the stages and the areas used by festival-goers.



**A lively, busy location**

#### **Animation**

The Partenariat du Quartier des spectacles acknowledges that one of the ways to make a public space safer is to ensure that it is well-frequented. Many activities are held in the Parc Émilie-Gamelin during the summer. The goal is to make the space attractive and reassuring to people passing through.

<sup>40</sup>. Paquin. Ibid.



### **Surveillance and possibility of getting help**

#### **Formal Surveillance and Access to Assistance**

Planning formal surveillance involves hiring a security agency. Also, for some events, promoters lease the services of the SPVM to ensure a police presence on site.



### **Live in a clean and welcoming environment**

#### **Site Planning**

All the partners strive to ensure cleanliness on their sites. The removal of cigarette butts and syringes is one of their biggest challenges. Équipe Spectra's goal is to provide a peaceful oasis in the heart of downtown Montréal during the International Jazz Festival and the FrancoFolies. It takes special care to keep the site clean at all times.



### **Acting together**

#### **Community Involvement**

Équipe Spectra and the Parc Jean Drapeau (Fêtes des Neiges) conduct surveys with festival-goers to get suggestions for improvement.

Security staff at the Parc olympique work with neighbouring high schools, because many teenagers use the outdoor and indoor facilities of the Parc olympique.

Promising Measures Designed to Ensure the Security of Women and Girls at Outdoor Events

**Volunteer and Staff Training**

With the financial support of Crime Prevention Ottawa, Ottawa’s Sexual Assault Network set up the SoundCheck project in 2015. The aim of this initiative to support festivals and large events, specifically music festivals in preventing sexual violence. It main purpose is to provide witness intervention training to volunteers at music festivals.<sup>41</sup> One of the components of the training covers how to check with individuals who appear vulnerable or in difficulty, and help them if needed. Volunteers at many festivals have now received this training, including the Arboretum Festival, Carleton University Orientation Week, Canada Day in Kanata Festival, Capital Pride, Bluesfest, City Folk, Escapade Music Festival, House of Paint, La Nuit blanche Ottawa/Gatineau, Ottawa Burlesque Festival, Ottawa Rock Camp 4 Girls and RBC Bluesfest.<sup>42</sup>

The SoundCheck Project has also established a partnership with public health agencies to further develop the sexual violence training provided to paramedical staff at festival sites.

**Involving and Training Personnel Who Sell Alcohol**

In the state of Florida, a female customer in a bar who senses she is in danger can simply ask for an “angel shot.” This code name informs the waiter that the woman wants to get a cab to return home safely or wants to call the police.<sup>43</sup> “The Conseil du statut de la femme du Québec supports such mechanisms. It is useful to have tools like this, to help our young people, and even invite restaurant and bar owners to implement these mechanisms,” said council president, Eva Ottawa.<sup>44</sup> Customers can also ask staff members for help.

Similarly, the Ontario Restaurant Hotel & Motel Association (ORHMA) updated training for front-line workers and management teams in reception to help them spot incidents of violence or sexual harassment at work or between customers, and intervene.<sup>45</sup>

A similar training program exists in Washington, D.C.,<sup>46</sup> in Scotland,<sup>47</sup> and in New Zealand.<sup>48</sup> These training programs teach personnel to recognize predatory and unsolicited sexual behaviour.

41. “Project SoundCheck,” Sexual Assault Network—Let’s End Sexual Violence, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.sanottawa.com/projects/project-soundchecktm>.

42. “Ending Sexual Violence at Mass Gatherings: A Guide to Safe and Effective Bystander Intervention for Music Festivals, Large Events, and Parties,” Project SoundCheck, 2015, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.sanottawa.com/sites/default/files/pdf/FINAL-MANUAL-2016.pdf>.

43. “Commander un ‘ange’ pour appeler à l’aide,” Ici Radio-Canada, January 11, 2017, retrieved April 11, 2017, [http://ici.radio-canada.ca/emissions/l\\_heure\\_du\\_monde/2016-2017/chronique.asp?idChronique=426223](http://ici.radio-canada.ca/emissions/l_heure_du_monde/2016-2017/chronique.asp?idChronique=426223).

44. “Un angel shot, SVP?” Ici Radio-Canada, January 11, 2017, retrieved April 11, 2017, [canada.ca/nouvelle/1010354/angel-shot-appel.??](http://canada.ca/nouvelle/1010354/angel-shot-appel.??)

45. “Sexual Violence and Harassment Training Projects for Frontline Workers,” Government of Ontario, September 7, 2016, retrieved April 11, 2017, <https://news.ontario.ca/owd/en/2016/09/sexual-violence-and-harassment-training-projects-for-frontline-workers.html>.

46. “Training Bar Staff to Stand up Against Sexual Violence,” *Safe Bars*, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://safebars.org/for-bar-owners-managers/>.

47. “How Bar Staff Worldwide Are Being Trained to Prevent Sexual Violence,” *The Globe and Mail*, September 15, 2016, retrieved April 11, 2017, <https://beta.theglobeandmail.com/life/relationships/no-she-wont-haveanother/article31894867/?ref=http://www.theglobeandmail.com&>.

48. “Services for People Who Are Affected by Sexual Violence,” *Who are you?*, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.whoareyou.co.nz/>.

## Awareness Campaign on Consent and Sexual Assault Prevention

In Yukon, a team of “20 volunteers are deployed at festivals as part of an awareness campaign designed to educate the public about sexual assault prevention. The program features discussions with festival attendees and the promotion of ‘enthusiastic and informed consent.’ Coordinated by the EssentiElles and the Victoria Faulkner Women’s Centre, the consent team has worked the region’s music and cultural festivals for the past five years.

Through interactive activities, festival-goers consider the myths and stereotypes about sexual assault. Information pamphlets are also handed out. This year, more than ever, the message will focus on encouraging men to get involved in supporting women’s rights.”<sup>49</sup>

A similar awareness campaign on consent has also been conducted in many other festivals.<sup>50 51</sup>

## Safe Spaces Reserved for Women and Girls

Many festivals provide safe women-only spaces. The Shambhala music festival in Vancouver has set up such a space. It is open 24 hours per day during the festival. All staff are women who are there to assist other women. The space is located just outside the festival to offer support and intervention services to women at the festival.<sup>52</sup>

The Laneway Festival in New Zealand has also instituted a safe space for women. It has been set up as a sanctuary for those who identify as women. The space is equipped with chargers for mobile devices so that women who come to rest can stay in touch with friends on the site or call home.<sup>53</sup>

The Rainbow Serpent Festival in the Australian state of Victoria is setting up a new space this summer called The Nest. It will provide support services for women, transpeople, and individuals of diverse genders who have been subjected to sexist violence at the event. The space will be designed in accordance with the Rainbow Serpent Festival’s goal of providing an environment in which all feel safe, respected, and included.<sup>54</sup>

49. “Les EssentiElles repartent en campagne,” *L’Aurore boréale*, June 24, 2015, retrieved April 11, 2017, <https://auroreboreale.ca/les-essentielles-repartent-en-campagne/>, [Translation].

50. Alexander Iadarola, “Decibel Festival Is Handing Out ‘Consent Is Sexy’ Business Cards This Year,” September 22, 2015, retrieved April 11, 2017, [https://thump.vice.com/en\\_au/article/decibel-festival-is-handing-out-consent-is-sexybusiness-cards-this-year](https://thump.vice.com/en_au/article/decibel-festival-is-handing-out-consent-is-sexybusiness-cards-this-year).

51. Khawaja, Jemayel, “Anti-Rape Business Cards Are Being Handed out at Festivals,” July 23, 2015, retrieved April 11, 2017, [https://thump.vice.com/en\\_us/article/anti-rape-business-cards-are-being-handed-out-at-festivals](https://thump.vice.com/en_us/article/anti-rape-business-cards-are-being-handed-out-at-festivals).

52. “Services’ Shambhala Music Festival, 2016, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.shambhalamusicfestival.com/about/services/#womsafespace>.

53. “Laneway Festival Adds Women’s Safety Area After Live TV Incident,” *Nzherald.co.nz*, January 28, 2017, retrieved April 11, 2017, [http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1&objectid=11790497](http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=11790497).

54. Tom Williams, “Rainbow Serpent Festival Confronting Gender-Based Violence With New Safe Space,” December 22, 2016, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://musicfeeds.com.au/news/rainbow-serpent-festival-confronts-gender-based-violence-new-safe-spaces-2017/>.

### Coasters for Detecting the Rape Drug

In Vancouver, the Hollaback community group launched the “Good Night Out” campaign and provides volunteer training on sexual harassment and violence.<sup>55</sup> It also created a coaster that can detect GHB (rape drug) and ketamine (anesthetic used in veterinary and human medicine) in drinks. A couple of drops of the drink on the coaster will cause it to change colour if the drink has been spiked with either of these substances.<sup>56</sup>

### “Companion”: A Mobile App for Getting Home Safely

Companion sends the user’s geographic coordinates to their friends, who can then make sure the user has made it home by following her progress on a map that is updated in real time.<sup>57</sup> This application was invented by five students at the University of Michigan to ensure their own safety and that of their friends when going out at night on campus. When the application is open, the user can select one or more contacts from the address book to whom they can then send the map data. If they agree to act as virtual companions, friends will be given access to a map displaying the user’s location. While she is travelling, the user has access to various functions. For instance, she can indicate that a particular location makes her “nervous” or that she wants to call the police. The application can also detect signs indicating a potential assault: if the mobile device is shaken, earphones disconnected, or if the user starts running or suddenly changes direction, Companion asks her if everything is OK.” If there is no response after 15 seconds, the application sends an alert message to the selected contacts and proposes calling the police.<sup>58</sup>

55. “Good Night Out Campaign Teams Up With Nightclubs to Stop Sexual Harassment at Local Hotspots,” *Vancouver Observer*, July 11, 2015, retrieved April 11, <http://www.vancouverobserver.com/news/good-night-out-campaign-teamsnightclubs-stop-sexual-harassment-local-hotspots>.

56. “Des sous-verres pour détecter la drogue du viol,” *Radio-Canada*, January 20, 2017, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1012077/sous-verres-drogue-viol-agression-sexuelle-vancouver>.

57. “Une application pour rentrer seul chez soi en sécurité,” *Le Figaro*, September 7, 2015, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.lefigaro.fr/secteur/high-tech/start-up/2015/09/07/32004-20150907ARTFIG00128-une-application-pour-rentre-seul-chez-soi-en-securite.php>.

58. *Ibid.*



## Summary of the Situation

### Portrait of the Security of Women and Girls at Outdoor Events in Montréal

#### Sense of Security

- 32.0% of the women surveyed felt insecure frequently or sometimes while attending outdoor events in Montréal.
- 35.% of the respondents assessed the risk of becoming a victim of harassment or assault during an outdoor event in Montréal as “quite high” or “very high.”
- Some 99.4% of the respondents employ at least one strategy to increase their sense of security.

#### Harassment and Assaults

- More than one in two respondents had previously been harassed or assaulted (56.4%).
- Almost all the women (96.6%) who were assaulted or harassed at an outdoor event in Montréal did not know the person or group of individuals who attacked them.
- Most of the incidents occurred in the evening (56.2%). Only 22.6% of the assaults took place in the morning or during the day.
- The police or security personnel at the event site intervened in only 11.1% of the identified cases of harassment or assault.
- Only 35 respondents reported to the police, security personnel, or hospital, etc.
- Among those who did not report, 34% believed there was no point in doing so.
- Last, out of 35 reports made to the police, none resulted in prosecution, much less convictions.

#### Prevention Measures

- More than one in two respondents (53.8%) did not know where to go if they needed help or were worried about their safety.

## Measures Applied by Partners of Montréal's Cultural Organizations

Security personnel do not receive training on violence against women. At many events, security is provided by a private security firm employing female and male security officers. They do not receive any specific training on women's issues.

When risk is assessed for a particular event, women are not among the clientele groups analyzed, and consequently, no measure is implemented specifically to ensure women's security.

### Promising Practices

Many practices have been adopted at various events to ensure the security of women and young people:

- Volunteer and staff training
- Training of personnel who sell alcoholic drinks
- Awareness campaigns on consent and prevention of violence against women and girls
- Safe spaces reserved for women and girls
- Tools for detecting the rape drug
- Mobile application to ensure the security of women and girls

With this in mind, the Conseil des Montréalaises recommends the application of specific actions in the short, medium, and long term to ensure enhanced security at festivals and prevent and counter all forms of violence against women and girls (physical, sexual, psychological, and verbal).

## Conclusion

The Conseil des Montréalaises believes that the security of cisgender and trans women and girls attending outdoor festivals in Montréal is a genuine problem. This opinion paper is meant to provide the City of Montréal and its partners with the necessary information to ensure women's and girls' safety during outdoor events in Montréal and to combat all forms of violence committed against them. We developed a portrait based on the experiences of 976 women at Montréal festivals. This portrait reveals that many of these women have been subjected to harassment or assaults at an outdoor event in Montréal: more than one in two respondents had been harassed or assaulted at an outdoor event in Montréal.

Among them, younger women were more frequently the targets of sexual assault. Lesbians, bisexual and trans women, as well as women belonging to a visible minority, were victims of harassment more often than heterosexual women.

In addition, the portrait emphasizes that even though 70% of the respondents stated they felt safe at outdoor events, the fact remained that numerous women are in fact victims of assault and harassment. The sense of security women feel at festivals must be qualified by aspects such as site design and planning and crowd density. A very dense crowd or empty space cause many female festival-goers to feel anxious. Similarly, the fact that almost all the women surveyed employ self-defence or prevention measures also qualifies what constitutes women's sense of security in public spaces in Montréal.

It should be noted that there are consequences on women and girls of the sense of insecurity and the actual experience of harassment or assault in a public setting. It restricts their movement in public spaces and events. To improve women's experience at festivals, and reduce and prevent the violence of which they are the targets, we conclude our opinion paper with a list of actions and recommendations addressed to the City of Montréal and its partners. The members of the Conseil des Montréalaises will ensure follow-up on these recommendations.

In the next section, we present these recommendations.

# Recommendations

## Recommendations

The Conseil des Montréalaises was mandated by the mayor of the City of Montréal to formulate recommendations for the City of Montréal and its partners to ensure the security of cisgender and trans women and girls at festivals and other outdoor events in Montréal. The aim is to ensure enhanced security at festival sites and prevent all forms of violence, including physical, sexual, psychological, and verbal violence, against cisgender and trans women and girls.

The findings of the survey the Conseil des Montréalaises conducted with 976 women reveal that security is a genuine problem at Montréal festivals. More than one in two respondents had been harassed or assaulted at a Montréal festival.

Our recommendations are guided by two overarching observations. To successfully ensure the safety and sense of security of cisgender and trans women and girls attending festivals, we must both combat sexual assault and harassment and implement security measures. This is the responsibility of all of us, not just women. Accordingly, these measures will have an impact on everyone participating in Montréal festivals, whatever their gender, sex, or sexual identity.

These recommendations are addressed to the City of Montréal, its partners, and its clients. We developed them keeping in mind the diversity of Montréal festivals with respect to size and budget.

Realizing that the festival season has already been announced, we developed recommendations that can be implemented in time for the 2017 season and others to be applied in the medium term.

### For the 2017 season

- 1 That, starting in spring 2017, and based on the best practices outlined in the opinion paper of the Conseil des Montréalaises concerning safety at Montréal's festivals, the City and its partners establish safe spaces designed specifically for cisgender and trans women and girls attending festivals.
- 2 That, starting in spring 2017, the City of Montréal and its partners produce and display information to improve cisgender and trans women's and girls' safety at all festive events.
  - a That information on how to obtain assistance and the locations where assistance can be obtained is posted clearly and in a universally accessible manner, in various languages, at all sites.
  - b That this information also be available online, e.g., on event websites or mobile applications for the events, if available.
- 3 That, starting in spring 2017, the City of Montréal, the Bureau des festivals, and their partners, include questions concerning the sense of security, incidents, and experiences of cisgender and trans women and girls in questionnaires and other client satisfaction tools.

## Medium term

- 4 That the City of Montréal and its partners organize information/awareness campaigns on sexual harassment and sexual assault against cisgender and trans women and girls at all festival locations, in a universally accessible manner, and in multiple languages.
- 5 That, in drafting a security policy for events and festival sites, the specific realities of cisgender and trans women and girls are systematically taken into account.  
This policy should include site design, training of all volunteers and staff, and intervention strategies. The security policy for outdoor events should also take into account the action proposals set out in the City of Montréal's accessibility action plan, the *Plan d'action 2015-2018 en accessibilité*.
- 6 That the City of Montréal specifically include issues related to the security of cisgender and trans women and girls at festival sites, outdoor events, and public spaces in the next action plan on women's equal participation, the *Plan d'action pour une participation égalitaire des femmes à la Ville de Montréal*.
- 7 That the City of Montréal encourage the use by private promoters or other subcontractors, of the principles contained in its guide for a safer urban environment, the *Guide d'aménagement pour un environnement urbain sécuritaire*, in planning festival sites for the City and boroughs.
  - a That GBA and GBA+ be used to update the principles used in the *Guide d'aménagement pour un environnement urbain sécuritaire*.
  - b That the City of Montréal provide managers employed by private promoters with basic training about the principles of the *Guide d'aménagement pour un environnement urbain sécuritaire*.
  - c That the City of Montréal create tools to ensure that all stakeholders involved in Montréal festivals have a better grasp of, and apply the principles of the *Guide d'aménagement pour un environnement urbain sécuritaire*. These tools should include examples of good practices and acknowledge the diversity of resources and capacities of those involved.
  - d That the City of Montréal assess the implementation of commitments related to the *Plan d'action sur la participation égalitaire* concerning women's security. In particular, it should follow up on three key measures: the enactment of the *Guide d'aménagement pour un environnement urbain sécuritaire*, integration of safe urban planning principles into the planning documents of the urban planning department, and awareness-raising of boroughs concerning GBA (GBA capacity building of involved stakeholders) and its application in urban planning.

- 8 That the City of Montréal and its partners ensure that all festival personnel at sites in the territory of Montréal, including reception personnel, volunteers, and security officers, receive training on issues related to the security of cisgender and trans women and girls from groups or associations that specialize in questions of women's security and prevention. More specifically:
  - a That partners' contracts with private security firms be conditional on the training of staff concerning the security of cisgender and trans women's and girls' safety at festivals.
  - b That equal numbers of women and men be recruited to work as security staff and volunteers at festivals.
  - c That equitable representation of groups concerned by equal opportunity measures be ensured when recruiting security personnel and volunteers for festivals.
  - d That employees and volunteers serving or dealing with alcoholic beverages receive training on the security of cisgender and trans women and girls.
  - e Given the issues related to the security of cisgender and trans women and girls at outdoor events, that the City of Montréal examine the possibility of asking the government of Québec to institute stricter controls on the conditions attached to the licencing of security officers at these events.
  - f That the City of Montréal ensure compliance with security standards, especially regarding the number of security officers at the sites of outdoor events, pre-established in partnership with the Montréal police and private promoters.
- 9 That the City of Montréal and its partners organize safety audits with groups of cisgender and trans women and girls at the sites of outdoor events to foster continuing safety planning for these spaces based on women's experience.
- 10 That the City of Montréal, Bureau des festivals, and the SPVM implement follow-up action on the best practices to ensure the security of cisgender and trans women's and girls at outdoor events.

# Annexes

## Liste non exhaustive des événements et festivals tenus à Montréal

	Events	
Music	Montréal International Jazz Festival (1980)	
	FrancoFolies (1989)	
	Osheaga (2006)	
	POP Montréal International Music Festival (2002)	
	Montréal MEG (1998)	
	M for Montréal (2006)	
	Montréal Chamber Music Festival (1995)	
	Piknic Électronik (2003)	
	Igloofest (2007)	
	Suoni per il popolo (2000)	
	Montréal / New Music International Festival (2007)	
	Coup de cœur francophone (1986)	
	Film	Festival du nouveau cinéma (1971)
Montréal World Film Festival (1976)		
Fantasia (1996)		
Montréal International Documentary Festival (1997)		
International Festival of Films on Art (1981)		
Montréal International Children's Film Festival (1997)		
Les Rendez-vous du cinéma québécois (1983)		
Circus		Festival Montréal complètement cirque (2010)
Arts numériques		Mutek (1999)
	Festival international d'art numérique Elektra (1999)	
	Biennale internationale d'art numérique (2012)	
Dance/Theatre	Festival TransAmériques (2007)	
Comedy	Just for Laughs Festival (1983)	
	Zoofest (2009)	
Literature	Blue Metropolis International Literary Festival (1998)	
	Festival international de la littérature (1994)	
	Festival de la poésie de Montréal (1999)	
Multidisciplinary	Les Escales improbables de Montréal (2003)	
	Montréal en lumière et Nuit blanche (1999)	
	Saint-Ambroise Montréal Fringe Festival (1990)	
	Festival Temps d'images (2005)	
Visual Arts	La Biennale de Montréal (1998)	
	Le Mois de la photo à Montréal (1989)	
	Ast Souterrain (2009)	
LGBTQ+	Fierté Montréal Pride (2007)	
First Nations	Montréal First Peoples Festival (1990)	
Cultural Communities	Festival international Nuits d'Afrique (1986)	
	Festival du Monde arabe (1999)	
	Montréal Carifesta (1975)	
	Week-ends du monde (2005)	
	St. Patrick's Day Parade (1837)	
Fashion and Design	Fashion and Design Festival (2001)	
Sports	Montréal Rogers Cup (1892)	
	F1 Canada Grand Prix (1978)	
	Grand Prix cycliste de Montréal (2010)	
	Montréal Marathon (1979)	
Fireworks and Light Shows	Gardens of Light at the Botanical Gardens (1992)	
	L'international des feux Loto-Québec (1984)	
Popular Gatherings	Fête nationale du Québec à Montréal (1874)	
	Dimanches des tams-tams (1978)	
	Merry Montréal (2013)	



## Definitions of the Terms “Cisgender,” “Transgender,” “LGBTQ+,” “Visible Minority,” “Person with a Disability,” and “Aboriginal Peoples of Canada”

### Cisgender and transgender people

Someone described as being “cisgender” is a person who identifies as being of the same gender as that assigned to him or her at birth; a “trans” person is someone who identifies as being of another gender than that assigned to him or her at birth.<sup>59</sup>

### LGBTQ+

This acronym refers to individuals who identify themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, etc.<sup>60</sup>

### Visible Minority

People belonging to visible minorities are individuals, excepting the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, who are not Caucasian or fair-skinned.

For example, the following groups of individuals are considered as being visible minorities in the meaning of the law [this is not an exhaustive list]:

- Black people (African, Haitian, Jamaican, etc.);
- Individuals of South Asian descent (Bengalis, Tamils, Indians, etc.);
- Individuals of East Asian descent (Korean, Japanese, Chinese, etc.)
- Individuals of South-East Asian descent (Vietnamese, Thai, Philippino, etc.);
- Other individuals from the Pacific Islands
- Individuals of West Asian and North African descent (Armenian, Iranian, Lebanese, etc.);
- Individuals of Latin-American descent (Brazilian, Cuban, Peruvian, Guatemalan, etc.).<sup>61</sup>

### Person with a disability

A disability is a disadvantage, either real or assumed, that limits a person physically, mentally, or psychologically.<sup>62</sup>

### Aboriginal Peoples of Canada

Section 35 (2) of the *Constitution Act* of 1982 stipulates that the Aboriginal peoples of Canada include “Indian, Inuit, and Métis peoples of Canada.”<sup>63</sup>

59. “Lexique LGBT sur la diversité sexuelle et de genre en milieu de travail,” *Chambre de commerce LGBT du Québec*, 2014, [Translation].

60. Ibid.

61. “Questionnaire d’identification dans le cadre de la Loi sur l’accès à l’égalité en emploi dans des organismes publics,” *Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la jeunesse*.

62. “Handicap,” *Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la jeunesse*, 2017, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.cdpcj.qc.ca/fr/droits-de-la-personne/motifs/Pages/handicap.aspx>, [Translation].

63. *Constitution Act 1982, Justice Laws Website*, <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/const/page-15.html#h-38>.

## Functions of the Partners of Montréal Cultural Organizations That Participated in the Research

### Partners of Montréal Cultural Organizations

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#### General oversight

City of Montréal

- Director, Direction-Cinéma-Festival-Événements, Service de la culture
- Commissaire aux festivals et événements culturels de la Direction-CinémaFestival-Événements, Service de la culture

Montréal Police Force (SPVM)

- Commander, Section Chief, Service d'ordre et gendarmerie et enquêtes et division de la planification
- Sergeant, Policing Services Advisor, division de la planification opérationnelle de la section Service d'ordre - gendarmerie et enquêtes

Société du 375e anniversaire de Montréal

- Executive Director
  - Director, Technical Operations
  - Project Officer - Security
- 

#### Locations

Partenariat du Quartier des spectacles

- Directeur des opérations et de la production

Parc olympique

- Assistant Director, Protection of Event Infrastructure, Surveillance, and Logistics

Old Port of Montréal

- Director, Programming and Operations

Parc Jean-Drapeau

- Director, Parking and Operations Security
- 

#### Event Promoters

Evenko, a division of the Montréal Canadien's ice rink

- Vice-President, Production and Business Development
  - Executive Director, Reception and Security
  - Production Manager
  - Équipe Spectra
  - Project Officer, Governmental Affairs
  - Coordinator, Human Resources, and Supervisor, Reception of the Public and Security
-

## Questionnaire on the Security of Women and Girls at Outdoor Events in Montréal

### **INFORMATION AND CONSENT FORM**

The Conseil des Montréalaises is conducting this survey in order to develop a portrait of the security of cisgender and trans women and girls at outdoor events. By “outdoor event,” we refer to a gathering of individuals for a sports or cultural event (music, circus, film, popular celebration, etc.).

Your participation consists of answering a questionnaire including 1) questions designed to obtain a better grasp of the issues linked to the security of cisgender and trans women and girls at outdoor events in Montréal, and 2) sociodemographic questions. It should take about 10 to 15 minutes to complete.

### **ADVANTAGES AND RISKS**

Your participation will help to advance knowledge regarding the security of cisgender and trans women and girls at outdoor events in Montréal. You should not experience significant discomfort if you choose to participate in the research. It is possible, however, that some questions may trigger memories associated with an unpleasant experience. You are free to refuse to answer a question without explaining yourself or stop at any time.

### **VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION**

Your participation in this project is entirely voluntary. This means that you agree to participate in the project free of any outside constraints or pressure, and that you are free to stop participating in this research at any time. In this case, all information concerning you will be destroyed. Your agreement also implies that you agree to the use of this information by the project manager and the Conseil des Montréalaises for the purpose of this research.

### **QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROJECT OR YOUR RIGHTS?**

The project manager can be reached at [frederiquert@gmail.com](mailto:frederiquert@gmail.com) if you have questions about the project.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Your participation is very important to the success of this project, for which we are grateful.

**AGREEMENT TO PARTICIPATE**

I confirm that I have read this consent form and voluntarily consent to participate in this research project. I understand that my participation in research is entirely voluntary and that I can stop at any point without any form of penalty or obligation to explain.

- I agree.
- I refuse.

**Respondent Selection Criteria**

Of the feminine gender  
14 years old or older

**I hereby confirm that I am of the feminine gender.**

- Yes, I am of the feminine gender.
- No, I am not of the feminine gender.

**I hereby confirm that I am 14 years old or older.**

- Yes, I am 14 years of age or older.
- No, I am not 14 years of age or older.

**Portrait of the Participation of Cisgender and Trans Women and Girls in Outdoor Events in Montréal**

This purpose of this part of the questionnaire is to develop a portrait of cisgender and trans women's and girls' attendance at outdoor events in Montréal.

**1. Have you ever attended an outdoor event in Montréal?**

- Yes
- No

If you answered no to question 1, please go to Question 5.

**2. In the past year, how many outdoor events did you attend in Montréal?**

- No events.
- 1 event.
- 2-5 events.
- Over 5 events.

**3. If you attended outdoor events in Montréal in the past year, please name them.**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**4. If you did not attend outdoor events in Montréal during the past year, what was the last year in which you attended an outdoor event in Montréal, and what event was it?**

Year: .....

Name of event: .....

**Sense of security of cisgender and trans women and girls at outdoor events in Montréal**

This purpose of this part of the questionnaire is to develop a portrait of cisgender and trans women's and girls' sense of security at outdoor events in Montréal.

**5. In your opinion, outdoor events in Montréal are:**

- Very safe.
- Quite safe.
- Not very safe.
- Not safe at all.

**6. Name the outdoor events in Montréal at which you felt the safest.**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**7. Have you ever felt insecure at an outdoor event in Montréal?**

- Yes, often.
- Yes, sometimes.
- Yes, but only rarely.
- No, never.
- I have never thought about it.

**8. Name the outdoor events in Montréal at which you felt the most insecure.**

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**9. When you felt insecure at an outdoor event(s) in Montréal, what was generally the reason for this?**

- Lack of signage to orient myself in a site I with which I was relatively unfamiliar.
- No obvious way to call for help in case of a problem, of being heard, or of getting to a safer location (or area identified as such).
- Fear of not being seen, secluded spot, out of sight.
- Isolated location.
- Lack of lighting or poor lighting.
- Groups of individuals (noisy groups, groups of men, drunk people, other groups, etc.).
- Other.

If you answered Other, please specify:

.....

.....

**10. How would you rate your chances of being harassed or assaulted at an outdoor event in Montréal?**

- Very high.
- Quite high.
- Fairly unlikely.
- Very unlikely.

**11. How often did you use the following measures while attending an outdoor event in Montréal?**

	Always	Often	Rarely	Never
I'm careful about my handbag, phone, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I go out in a group rather than alone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I'm careful about how I dress/makeup	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I'm aware of my surroundings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I take steps to avoid "danger" areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I avoid attending outdoor events at certain times	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have self-defence strategies "in case" (e.g.,: I know of safe areas to hide, I have pepper spray, I can hit with my keys, etc.).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I engage in a combat sport for self-defence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I don't use any security measures.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you have self-defence strategies "in case", please describe them:

.....

.....

If you answered Other, please specify:

.....

.....

## Harassment and Assault at Outdoor Events in Montréal

The purpose of this part of the questionnaire is to develop a portrait of the harassment and assaults experienced by cisgender and trans women's and girls at outdoor events in Montréal.

### 12. While attending an outdoor event in Montréal, has an individual or group of individuals ever:

	Never	Yes, 1 time	Yes, 2-3 times	Yes, between 4 and 10 times	Yes, More than 10 times	Yes, every time I attended an outdoor event
Insulted you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Insistently followed you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Exhibited his genitals to you or undressed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stolen your handbag, your wallet, your jewellery, etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slapped or hit you, or otherwise physically abused you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Threatened you or attacked you with a weapon or dangerous object (knife, stick, pepper spray, bottle, revolver, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spiked your drink with an illicit substance without your knowledge (e.g., rape drug)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cornered you to kiss or "grope" you without your consent?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Touched you sexually without your consent?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attempted to sexually assault you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexually assaulted you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you answered Never to Question 12, please go to Question 30.

**13. If you answered Yes to question 12 more than once, identify these incidents. If you have experienced more than 5 incidents, identify the 5 most recent incidents.**

Incident 1: .....

Incident 2: .....

Incident 3: .....

Incident 4: .....

Incident 5: .....

**14. If you answer Yes to question 12, what did you do in that situation, at the moment of the attack?**

	Situations				
	1	2	3	4	5
I did nothing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I got myself to safety, I ran away.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I called out to other people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I screamed loudly.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I asked a witness for help.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I did something "crazy" to startle the attacker.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I spoke with the attacker to calm him down.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I called the police.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I hit the attacker as hard as I could.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I used an object to defend myself.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I used a weapon to defend myself (e.g., knife).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I clearly told the attacker to stop.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I cried, begged, implored the attacker to stop.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I gave in to the attacker to minimize the damage (e.g., gave him my handbag).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you answered Other, please specify:

.....  
 .....



**15 At which event(s) did these assaults take place?**

Situation 1: .....

Situation 2: .....

Situation 3: .....

Situation 4: .....

Situation 5: .....

**16 Do you know the individual or group of individuals who committed the assault?**

	Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4	Situation 5
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**17 At what time of day did the assault happen?**

	Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4	Situation 5
Morning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Daytime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Evening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nighttime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**18 Did the police or security staff at the event intervene?**

	Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4	Situation 5
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**19 If the police or security staff intervened, how would you qualify their intervention?**

	Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4	Situation 5
Very good	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**20 Explain why in a few words.**

.....

.....

.....

**21 Did you see a doctor?**

	Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4	Situation 5
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**22 Did you report the incident to the police, security personnel, hospital, etc.?**

	Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4	Situation 5
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**23 If not, why did you not report?**

	Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4	Situation 5
It was not an act punishable by law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I thought it was not serious enough	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I was worried about retaliation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I thought it was pointless	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you answered Other, please specify:

.....

.....

.....

**24 If you reported, how were you treated by the police?**

	Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4	Situation 5
Very well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poorly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Very poorly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**25 Explain why in a few words.**

.....

.....

.....

**26 Did it go to court?**

	Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4	Situation 5
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**27 Explain why in a few words.**

.....

.....

.....

**28 Was there a conviction?**

	Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3	Situation 4	Situation 5
Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**29 Explain why in a few words**

.....

.....

.....

**Prevention measures to increase the security of cisgender and trans women and girls at outdoor events in Montréal**

The purpose of this part of the questionnaire is to develop a portrait of existing or desired measures to increase the security of cisgender and trans women and girls at outdoor events in Montréal.

**30 When you are attending outdoor events, do you know where to go if you need help or are worried about your safety?**

- Yes
- No

**31 Do the existing security measures make you feel more secure?**

- Yes
- No

**32 Explain why in a few words.**

.....

.....

.....

.....

**33 In your opinion, what could be done to improve security at outdoor events?**

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Profile of Respondents**

The next group of questions will enable us to develop a profile of survey respondents for statistical purposes.

**34 Where do you live?**

- Territory of the City of Montréal
- In Québec (not Montréal)
- In Canada (outside Québec)
- In another country

**35 If you live outside Canada, what country do you live in?**

.....

**36 If you live in the territory of the City of Montréal, since when have you lived there? (year)**

.....

**37 What is your postal code?**

---

**38 How old are you?**

- 14-17
- 18-24
- 25-29
- 30-34
- 35-39
- 40-44
- 45-49
- 50-54
- 55-59
- 60-64
- 65-69
- 70-74
- 75 or older

**39 Do you identify as LGBTQ+?**

- Yes
- No

**40 Do you belong to a visible minority?**

- Yes
- No

**41 Are you a member of one of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada?**

- Yes
- No

**42 Are living with a disability?**

- Yes
- No

# Appendix E

## Questions for Semi-Structured Interviews

### Main Questions

What problems relating to the security of women and girls have you been confronted with?

If, in the past, you have dealt with security issues specifically affecting women and girls, how did you intervene?

When you prepare your security plans, do you think of integrating women in the plan?

Are you familiar with the City's guide for safe urban environments and its six principles for safe city planning?

## Additional Questions

Under what circumstances did you experience the problem?

What was the scale of the problem?

What areas, times, or victims, are most affected by this problem?

Have you noticed any changes in the situation over the years?

What security issues are the subject of complaints?

What is your explanation for this problem?

Apart from you and the security team hired to provide security, who else intervened and what were their roles?

What measures have been implemented to ensure the security of women and girls?

How do these measures help to improve the security of women and girls?

Do you have any measures to ensure the safety of your female employees when they finish work late at night?

What specifically are the measures you have implemented?

Do you have any measures to ensure that women and girls

- know where they are and where they are going at all times?

- Can see, and be seen?

- Hear and be heard?

- Can obtain help and know where to get it?

- Can enjoy a clean and welcoming environment?

- Can take collective action?

- What are these measures?

- What could such measures look like?

# Appendix F

## Main Outdoor Events Attended by Respondents in the Past Year

Event	Founding	Traffic
Montréal International Jazz Festival	1980	2,000,000 festival-goers
FrancoFolies	1989	Nearly 1,000,000 festival-goers
Just for Laughs Festival	1983	1.8 million festival-goers
Montréal en lumière	2000	1.3 million festival-goers
Igloofest	2007	78,000 spectators <sup>68</sup>
Osheaga	2006	135,000 spectators <sup>69</sup>



Location	Date	Description
Place des festivals	Late June-Early July	3,000 artists from over 30 countries
		10 free outdoor stages and 15 concert halls
		Over 1,000 concerts, of which two-thirds are free outdoor events <sup>64</sup>
Place des festivals	Early June	1,000 artists from a dozen countries
		7 outdoor stages
		Over 250 shows, including 180 free outdoor shows <sup>65</sup>
Place des festivals	Mid-July to End of July	1,600 performers
		250 shows, 1,000 performances, 400 of which are outdoors <sup>66</sup>
Place des festivals	Late Feb. to early March	Includes music and gastronomy components <sup>67</sup>
Old Port	Mid-Jan. to mid-Feb.	Electronic music festival
île Sainte-Hélène	End of July to Early Aug.	Over 100 music groups and individual artists
		65% of spectators come from outside Québec <sup>70</sup>

64. "About the Festival," Montréal International Jazz Festival, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.montrealjazzfest.com/en-CA/About/LeFestival>.

65. "À propos des FrancoFolies," *FrancoFolies de Montréal* 2017, retrieved April 1, 2017, <http://www.francofolies.com/a-propos.aspx>.

66. "Bilan de la 34<sup>e</sup> édition du Festival Juste Pour Rire," *Juste pour rire*, 2017, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.justepourrire.com/apropos/presse/bilan-de-la-34e-edition-du-festival-juste-pour>.

67. "About the Festival," *Montréal en lumière*, 2017, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://www.montrealenlumiere.com/en-CA/Home/LeFestival>.

68. "Annual Report for 2015-2016," *Canada Lands Company*, retrieved April 11, 2017, [http://fr.clc.ca/files/CLCL\\_Annual%20Report\\_FRE\\_2016\\_Optimized%20FINAL-s.pdf](http://fr.clc.ca/files/CLCL_Annual%20Report_FRE_2016_Optimized%20FINAL-s.pdf).

69. "Osheaga: des fleurs pour 2016, des questions pour 2017," *Radio-Canada*, 2016, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/795825/osheaga-bilan-2016>.

70. "Osheaga fête ses 10 ans en affichant complet pour une quatrième année," *Radio-Canada*, July 30, 2015, retrieved April 11, 2017, <http://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/731819/osheaga-10e-anniversaire-programmation>.

# Notes

A series of horizontal dotted lines for taking notes, spanning the width of the page.

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The 976 respondents to our survey on the security of cisgender and trans women at outdoor events in Montréal.

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