

TRUE/FALSE

1. Policing is the largest component of the Canadian criminal justice system and, accordingly, has the biggest slice of funding, at \$9.9 billion annually.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 18

2. There are only two independent provincial police forces in Canada: the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) and the Sûreté du Québec (SQ).

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 20

3. The RCMP provide all of the policing within the province of Newfoundland and Labrador with the exception of major urban areas such Cornerbrook, Labrador City, and St. John's where independent municipal police are employed.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 20

4. The community policing model is often described as a "full service" model in that it attempts to provide a broad range of comprehensive services to the community.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 33

5. Historically, police services have given little attention to issues of leadership and professionalism. Promotion and security were a function of longevity rather than level of education and specific qualifications and achievements.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 37

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The majority of police officers in Canada are involved in providing:
 - a. municipal police services.
 - b. provincial police services.
 - c. federal police services.
 - d. police support services, such as information systems.

ANS: A PTS: 1

2. Aboriginal police services and their officers:
 - a. operates exclusively under the supervision of the RCMP.
 - b. do not have the same authority and power as municipal, provincial, and RCMP police.
 - c. are autonomous and have full power and authority to enforce all laws, including the *Criminal Code*, on reserve lands.
 - d. are responsible and accountable to the National Aboriginal Police Commission.

ANS: C PTS: 1

3. The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*:
- a. sets out the responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments in the area of criminal justice.
 - b. sets out the criminal laws and procedures for the administration of justice.
 - c. is concerned primarily with nonlegal issues.
 - d. sets out basic rights and freedoms for citizens.

ANS: D PTS: 1

4. Statistics on Canadian crime trends indicate that:
- a. there is an upward trend in reported crime.
 - b. there has been a decline in reported crime.
 - c. the rates of violent crime have shown an upward trend.
 - d. property crimes have increased.

ANS: B PTS: 1

5. The *Constitution Act, 1982*:
- a. sets out the responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments in the area of criminal justice.
 - b. was replaced by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* in 1995.
 - c. sets out the criminal laws of Canada.
 - d. applies only to the RCMP and other federal agencies.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

6. Statistics on visible minorities indicate that:
- a. most new arrivals in Canada settle in rural rather than in urban areas.
 - b. visible minorities as a percentage of the population have been declining.
 - c. immigrants to Canada tend to settle in urban areas.
 - d. most visible minorities live in the province of Quebec.

ANS: C PTS: 1

7. Private security officers in Canada:
- a. outnumber public police officers
 - b. are permitted to wear sidearms.
 - c. have no powers of arrest or detention.
 - d. operate under the supervision of public police services.

ANS: A PTS: 1

8. Community-based strategic policing describes:
- a. an evolving model of policing in Canada.
 - b. the community's response to take over its own policing needs.
 - c. a new policing initiative run by the federal government.
 - d. the current model of policing.

ANS: A PTS: 1

9. In Ontario, the Integrated Justice System Initiative is designed to:
- prosecute individuals that have committed crimes throughout the province.
 - coordinate drug trafficking offences and other serious crimes.
 - facilitate a seamless flow of information among justice agencies.
 - provide direction to police services in the area of charge approval.

ANS: C PTS: 1

10. The “growing crisis in human resources” refers to:
- the inability for police to attract women and visible minorities into policing.
 - the need for police agencies to establish summer police camps and cadet programs.
 - the trend for new police officers to select specialty sections over general duty patrol.
 - the need for recruitment and retention of police officers.

ANS: D PTS: 1

11. The “S.I.U.” in Ontario, is perhaps the best example in Canada of:
- how policing has changed since September 11, 2001.
 - external civilian review of police activities.
 - a specialized policing unit.
 - the contemporary role of policing.

ANS: B PTS: 1

12. Professional Standard Units within a police agency:
- are tasked with ensuring adequate dress and deportment levels.
 - provide direction to the community on levels of police response.
 - investigate alleged misconduct on the part of officers.
 - ensure that police applicants can meet recruit entry expectations.

ANS: C PTS: 1

13. The police strength is based upon the number of officers per 100,000 population. In Canada, the police strength is:
- the same as the United States.
 - the same as England/Wales.
 - roughly 195 officers per 100,000.
 - roughly 241 officers per 100,000.

ANS: C PTS: 1

14. In Canada, female officers make up roughly:
- 35% of all police officers
 - 10% of all police officers including visible minority officers
 - 15% of all police officers and roughly 95% of police civilian employees
 - 18.5 % of all police officers

ANS: D PTS: 1

15. Police officers can be held accountable for their actions under the *Criminal Code* as well as under

- a. civil and administrative law.
- b. the RCMP Act and the Police Act.
- c. the legislative provisions empowering SIU and other oversight bodies.
- d. provincial legislation governing police conduct and discipline.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

SHORT ANSWER

1. Why has the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* had a profound impact on Canadian police work?

ANS:

The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* contains specific sections on fundamental freedoms, legal rights, equality rights, and enforcement. As such, it has increased the accountability of police officers and, in some cases, limited the powers of the police.

PTS: 1

REF: 28

2. What is the *Constitution Act, 1982*, and why is it important in our study of policing?

ANS:

Under the provisions of the *Constitution Act*, the federal government is responsible for enacting criminal laws and establishing the procedures to be followed in criminal cases and the provinces have responsibility for the administration of justice. This raises some interesting questions in policing, particularly how the RCMP, as a federal police force, are involved in provincial and municipal policing. (This policing is done under contract, but how this situation emerged is an interesting facet of Canadian criminal justice). If the Constitution Act were followed “to the letter,” perhaps the RCMP wouldn’t be involved in municipal policing.

PTS: 1

REF: 28

3. What are the key sections of Ontario’s *Police Services Act*?

ANS:

The key sections of Ontario’s *Police Services Act* are:

- a. a provision that gives municipalities the option of having their own municipal police force; amalgamating their police service with one or more other services; sharing police services with one or more other municipalities; contracting with the OPP to provide policing services.
- b. a section that states that all police services in Ontario must provide adequate and effective police services including: crime prevention, law enforcement, assistance to victims of crime, public order maintenance, and emergency response.
- c. A section that identifies the role and activities of the Ontario Civilian Commission on Police Services and the municipal police boards
- d. The mandate and duties of police officers
- e. The procedure and process for filing, hearing and resolving complaints against the police
- f. The provisions for special investigations into policing

- g. The principles of policing in Ontario
- h. The Adequacy and Effectiveness of Police Services Regulation (pp. 18-19)

PTS: 1 REF: 18-19

4. Discuss the mechanisms that exist in Canada to ensure **police accountability**.

ANS:

The mechanisms that exist in Canada to ensure police accountability include police commissions, boards, and agencies established under provisions of the various police acts or, for RCMP officers, the *RCMP Act* exist as a measure of external oversight of policing. Boards and commissions ensure accountability at both the municipal and provincial level.

PTS: 1 REF: 22, 30

5. What is Canada's **Integrated Justice Information Initiative** and what are its objectives?

ANS:

The Integrated Justice System Initiative is a joint project of the Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ministry of the Solicitor General to facilitate a seamless flow of information among justice agencies and throughout the justice system, from policing to the courts to corrections.

This initiative, along with British Columbia's Justice Information System, represent technological approaches to 'knowledge management'. Policing occurs in a 'knowledge economy' and it is critical that information is easily accessible and takes into account the realities of contemporary crime such as the mobility of criminals and terrorists. This latter discussion is a good example of community-based strategic policing.

PTS: 1 REF: 29-30

6. State the two key pieces of legislation that provide the **framework for police services in the province of Ontario**. Explain the purpose of these pieces of legislation.

ANS:

The two key pieces of legislation that provide the framework for police services in the province of Ontario are the ***Police Services Act*** and the ***Adequacy and Effectiveness of Police Services Regulation***, an amendment to the *Police Services Act* introduced in 1999.

The *Police Services Act* sets out the responsibility for police services; the role and activities of the Ontario Civilian Commission on Police Services and the municipal police services boards; the mandate and duties of police officers and other police staff; the procedure and process for filing, hearing, and resolving complaints against the police; and the provisions for special investigations into policing. The *Adequacy and Effectiveness of Police Services Regulation* was designed to establish uniform service standards for police services across the province.

PTS: 1 REF: 28-29

7. Explain why is it necessary to continually examine the **contemporary roles of the police**?

ANS:

It is necessary to continually examine the contemporary roles of police if they are to meet the needs of the community. **Contemporary police** services are actively soliciting the involvement of communities in preventing and responding to crime and social disorder, and communities are taking steps to ensure that police officers are held accountable for their actions.

PTS: 1

8. What is **community-based strategic policing** and how is it different from earlier community-based policing?

ANS:

Community based strategic policing, depending on ones perception represents either a higher state of community policing or the beginning of an entirely new model of police service delivery where the central tenets are crime analysis, integration of units representing enhanced economies of scale (Halifax and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police sharing of forensic crime analysis, Integrated Proceeds of Crime Units, Integrated Market Enforcement Teams (IMETs), Integrated Border Enforcement Teams, Southern Alberta Marijuana Interdiction Team, Integrated National Security Enforcement Teams (INSET)). Key elements of the model include intelligence-led policing, and problem solving. The key concern in a post September 11 era is that the community maintains a key, collaborative role.

PTS: 1

REF: 24, 35

9. Explain how recent changes in the **crime context** have resulted in a change in policing.

ANS:

Recent changes in the crime context have seen the switch from “traditional” types of crime, such as robberies, assaults, and various types of property crimes to police services being confronted by new types of criminal activity, such as computer-related crimes, corporate crime, and organized crime. Another factor is the aging of the population, which is likely to be accompanied by an increasing fear of crime that police services must respond to.

PTS: 1

REF: 27

10. Reflect upon the “**Trends in Policing**”. What developments are occurring in Canadian society that will likely result in new trends in policing?

ANS:

There are currently 13 trends in policing with community policing being perhaps the most significant development in Canadian policing in the past half-century. It continues to influence how police services are organized.

PTS: 1

REF: 32-38

ESSAY

1. Research studies suggest that **regional police forces** are efficient in a number of ways however critics counter that there are often organizational and operational difficulties associated with amalgamating police services. Discuss both the pros and cons of implementing a regional police force including the impact upon community policing.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

PTS: 1

REF: 21-3

2. What do you think is the relationship between community policing and the public's trust in the police to investigate complaints against themselves? What are some of the methods that a police agency can remain both **accountable and transparent** to the public?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

In jurisdictions across Canada police activities are overseen both externally and internally.

Externally: Police commissions, boards, and agencies established under provisions of the various police acts or, for RCMP officers, the *RCMP Act*. Boards and commissions ensure accountability at both the municipal and provincial level. The SIU is the best example of external civilian review of police activities.

Internally: Within police services, there are “**Professional Standards**” or “Internal Affairs” units that investigate allegations of professional misconduct on the part of officers and corruption. Police officers may be held liable for violating the policies and procedures of the police service in which they work. They can also be held liable—administratively, civilly, and criminally—for their conduct. Police officers can be held accountable for conduct that occurs both on- and off-duty. Police officers who work in internal investigation units have a difficult and challenging mandate as they must investigate fellow police officers as objectively and neutrally as possible. Critics of this system argue it is impossible for the police to objectively investigate their own personnel, while those who favour this approach argue that investigations are conducted thoroughly by insiders who know policing.

PTS: 1

REF: 21-5

3. Discuss the **contexts of police work** in Canada noting their implications for policing.

ANS:

Student answers will vary. The following contexts should be discussed.

Police work is complex, and one factor that contributes to this complexity is the fact that police officers carry out their tasks in a number of different contexts.

Contexts include the frameworks created by:

- crime context
- legislative context
- the criminal justice system
- the police service
- the social and demographics of the community

PTS: 1

REF: 26-32