**CHAPTER 1: CONSIDERING POLICE WORK**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Which of the following is defined as “legislation that includes provisions that define the responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments in the area of criminal justice”?

a. Constitution Act, 1867

b. Canadian Criminal Code, 1867

c. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, 1867

d. Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, 1867

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The Legislative Framework of Police Work KEY: Bloom’s Remember

2. Incidents such as the planned terrorist attack against the British Columbia legislature in 2013 raise concerns about domestic terrorism. Imagine that concerned citizens petition the federal government to expand police powers, including surveillance on individuals who pose a threat to the safety and security of Canadians. Opponents of this petition argue the expansion of police powers will result in Canadian citizens losing their rights and freedoms as the government will increasingly use the police to protect their own interests. What perspective on the role of the police do the opponents support?

a. social contract

b. moral contract

c. radical perspective

d. critical perspective

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Radical Perspective KEY: Bloom’s Higher Order

3. Which of the following is defined as “secretive police investigative activities and surveillance of persons and groups deemed to be a threat to the stability and status quo of the state”?

a. biased policing

b. political policing

c. bureaucratic policing

d. discriminatory policing

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: The Radical Perspective KEY: Bloom’s Remember

4. What four key values did the Law Reform Commission of Canada identify as forming the framework for police work in Canada?

a. justness, fairness, transparency, efficacy

b. justice, equality, transparency, efficacious

c. justice, equality, accountability, efficiency

d. justness, fairness, accountability, efficiency

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Police Work in a Democratic Society KEY: Bloom’s Remember

5. Which statement exemplifies the key value of “justice” identified by the Law Reform Commission of Canada in its framework for police work in Canada?

a. ensuring that services are cost-effective in meeting performance targets

b. ensuring that individuals are treated fairly and human rights are respected

c. ensuring that organizational actions and police officer actions are subject to review

d. ensuring that all citizens are entitled to policing services that contribute to their feelings of safety and security

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Police Work in a Democratic Society KEY: Bloom’s Remember

6. After a sporting event, a large group of intoxicated individuals congregate outside the stadium. Police respond in an effort to keep the peace. What major area of police activities does this exemplify?

a. service

b. enforcement

c. crime control

d. order maintenance

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: The Roles and Responsibilities of the Police KEY: Bloom’s Higher Order

7. In 2019, the Halifax Regional Police won approval to purchase a $500,000 armoured vehicle. Subsequently, some people suggested this was an example of the militarization of Canadian police forces. What term might such people use to describe the role of the police?

a. the warrior role of the police

b. the military role of the police

c. the guardian role of the police

d. the peacekeeping role of the police

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The Police as Warriors Versus the Police as Guardians KEY: Bloom’s Higher Order

8. Which term describes the increasing amount of time and resources police devote to responding to persons with mental illness?

a. uploading

b. backloading

c. frontloading

d. downloading

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: The Assumed Responsibilities of the Police KEY: Bloom’s Remember

9. Constable Nichol is a police officer in a small community. She is expected to develop and sustain partnerships within the community she serves. As such, she attends community events and interacts with local business owners. What do her actions exemplify?

a. mandated responsibilities

b. regulated responsibilities

c. assumed responsibilities

d. community responsibilities

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Assumed Responsibilities of the Police KEY: Bloom’s Higher Order

10. The increasingly multifaceted nature of policing is often referred to as which of the following?

a. diversification

b. broadening

c. role shifting

d. collaborative policing

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: The Assumed Responsibilities of the Police KEY: Bloom’s Remember

11. Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding policing costs in Canada between the years 2001 and 2010?

a. No accurate figures exist regarding policing costs in Canada.

b. Policing costs decreased between 2001 and 2010.

c. Policing costs stayed more or less the same between 2001 and 2010.

d. Policing costs increased between 2001 and 2010.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: The Assumed Responsibilities of the Police KEY: Bloom’s Remember

12. Constable Chan and Constable Allan are both RCMP members; however, Constable Chan works in a large city, while Constable Allan works in a remote community in northern Canada. What term can be used to describe the organizational context and communities in which they work?

a. organizational environment

b. policing context

c. task environment

d. community context

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Environments of Policing KEY: Bloom’s Higher Order

13. Projections suggest that the majority of newcomers to Canada in upcoming years will come from which of the following?

a. Asia

b. Western Europe

c. South America

d. Eastern Europe

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Policing in a Diverse Society KEY: Bloom’s Remember

14. In June 2018, Bill C-46 came into effect. With it came the introduction of new drug-related offences for drivers. These offences relate to individuals who have consumed drugs within how many hours of driving?

a! two hours

b! three hours

c! four hours

d! five hours

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Legislation KEY: Bloom’s Remember

15. Defence counsel in a high-profile case has requested background information on the officer who arrested their client for aggravated assault, alleging the officer’s history of misconduct is vital to their client’s case. What decision of the Supreme Court of Canada determined that disclosure extends to the defence counsel being provided with this information?

a. *R v. Johnson*, 2007

b. *R. v. McNeil*, 2009

c. *R. v. O’Connor*, 1995

d. *R. v. Stinchcombe*, 1991

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Court Decisions KEY: Bloom’s Higher Order

16. What is defined as “the difference between how much crime occurs and how much crime is reported to or discovered by the police”?

a. skewed net-widening

b. the diversion of cases

c. the dark figure of crime

d. decreased interoperability

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Crime KEY: Bloom’s Higher Order

17. Mary is considering moving to northern Canada. In order to decide whether to move to either Nunavut, N.W.T., or Yukon, she reviews the Crime Severity Index (CSI) scores for the three territories. Which of the following would she learn has the highest CSI score?

a. N.W.T.

b. Yukon

c. Ontario

d. Nunavut

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Crime KEY: Bloom’s Higher Order

18. In 2017, what did police reports suggest regarding the prevalence of hate crimes?

a. Hate crimes were at an all-time low.

b. Hate crimes were at an all-time high.

c. Hate crimes were relatively consistent for a five-year period.

d. Hate crimes were relatively consistent for a ten-year period.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Crime KEY: Bloom’s Remember

19. Which of the following is defined as “the collective actions taken by the police to enhance the levels of trust and confidence that citizens have in the police”?

a. police accountability

b. police legitimacy

c. police approval

d. police confidence

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Police Legitimacy KEY: Bloom’s Remember

20. How does the rate of incarceration among Indigenous adults compare to that of the general population?

a. Indigenous adults are incarcerated at a rate 3 times higher than the general public.

b. Indigenous adults are incarcerated at a rate 6 times higher than the general public.

c. Indigenous adults are incarcerated at a rate 9 times higher than the general public.

d. Indigenous adults are incarcerated at a rate 12 times higher than the general public.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Police and Vulnerable and At-Risk Persons KEY: Bloom’s Remember

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Policing is defined as the “activities of any individual or organization acting legally on behalf of public or private organizations or persons to maintain security or social order.”

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Defining Police Work KEY: Bloom’s Remember

2. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is a component of the Criminal Code that guarantees basic rights and freedoms.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: The Legislative Framework of Police Work KEY: Bloom’s Remember

3. The radical perspective of policing can be defined as “secretive police investigative activities and surveillance of persons and groups deemed to be a threat to the stability and status quo of the state.”

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: The Radical Perspective KEY: Bloom’s Remember

4. Police officers experience conflict in carrying out their duties because they are expected to protect both public order and individual rights.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Police Work in a Democratic Society KEY: Bloom’s Remember

5. RCMP officers are the only police officers posted to northern and remote communities.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Geography KEY: Bloom’s Remember

6. The legalization of cannabis in October 2018 will likely place increasing demands on police resources.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Legislation KEY: Bloom’s Remember

7. In 2017, Canada experienced the highest rates of homicide in a decade.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Crime KEY: Bloom’s Remember

8. Property offences make up the majority of police-reported hate crimes.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Crime KEY: Bloom’s Remember

9. Griffiths defines police legitimacy as “neutral, fair, and respectful decision-making procedures employed by police agencies.”

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Police Legitimacy KEY: Bloom’s Remember

10. A study discussed in this chapter found that a non-random sample of Ontarians referenced being profiled more frequently by the police than by a private business or retail service.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: The Police and Communities KEY: Bloom’s Remember

**SHORT ANSWER**

1. Define policing and briefly discuss three influences on the role and activities of the police.

ANS:

Answers will vary but should include reference to the following:

-Policing: the activities of any individual or organization acting legally on behalf of public or private organizations or persons to maintain security or social order (p. 4).

-Three influences on the role and activities of the police:

-The Community

-Diversity

-Geography

-The Police Organization

-Legislation

-Court Decisions

-Crime

PTS: 1 REF: Defining Police Work | Influences on the Role and Activities of the Police | The Community | Diversity | Geography | The Police Organization | Legislation | Court Decisions | Crime KEY: Bloom’s Remember

2. Discuss the importance of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Constitution Act, and the Criminal Code with respect to police practices in Canada. Further, discuss the challenges police services face in finding a balance between maintaining public safety and security and adhering to the rule of law and ensuring citizen rights.

ANS:

Answers will vary but should include reference to the following:

-Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms: component of the Constitution Act that guarantees basic rights and freedoms.

-Constitution Act, 1867: legislation that includes provisions that define the responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments in the area of criminal justice.

-Criminal Code: federal legislation that sets out criminal law, procedures for prosecuting federal offences, and sentences and procedures for the administration of justice.

PTS: 1 REF: The Legislative Framework of Police Work KEY: Bloom’s Higher Order

3. Define the term “assumed responsibilities of the police.” List and describe three assumed responsibilities of the police.

ANS:

Answers will vary but should include the following:

-Assumed responsibilities of the police: the tasks of police that are a consequence of community expectations, downloading, third-party recommendations, and departmental strategic plans and policies

Three assumed responsibilities:

-Developing and sustaining partnerships with the community

-Taking initiatives to improve the quality of life in communities and neighbourhoods

-Providing reassurance to community residents and reducing the fear of crime

-Conducting outreach to newcomer groups, Indigenous peoples, and at-risk and vulnerable groups

-Engaging in collaborative partnerships and integrated teams with agencies and organizations, including operating specialized patrol units

PTS: 1 REF: The Assumed Responsibilities of the Police KEY: Bloom’s Remember | Bloom’s Higher Order

4. How have concerns with international and domestic terrorism changed policing practices in Canada? Discuss how these concerns will continue to change policing practices in Canada in the years to come.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 REF: The Radical Perspective | Legislation KEY: Bloom’s Higher Order

5. Define the term “dark figure of crime,” and explain three factors that contribute to it. Further, discuss strategies to increase reporting to more accurately capture crime rates in Canada.

ANS:

Answers will vary but should include:

-Dark figure of crime: difference between how much crime occurs and how much crime is reported to or discovered by the police.

-Why does the dark figure of crime exist? Unwillingness of crime victims to report to the police, some crimes have no direct victim, and many conflicts to which police respond are resolved informally without any charges being laid.

PTS: 1 REF: Crime KEY: Bloom’s Remember | Bloom’s Higher Order