



INTRODUCTION TO THE SECURITY INDUSTRY

LEARNING OUTCOMES

When you have completed this chapter, you will be able to:

- Know and understand the origins and development of the security industry in general, in North America, and, more specifically, in Canada.
- Explain the difference in the role of police officers and the role of security guards.
- Identify the trends that currently influence the profession.
- Explain the legal authority of security guards, with reference to relevant legislation and common law.

INTRODUCTION

Security is not a new concept. The role of security guard existed in the earliest human societies, where certain individuals were charged with protecting themselves, others, and property from wild animals and rival tribes. Cave drawings and archaeological digs provide evidence that ancient peoples developed and enforced social and regulatory codes similar in purpose (although, of course, not in complexity) to our modern-day justice system. Certain individuals were designated to maintain order and enforce rules through tribal customs and practices passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation.

Since the beginning of modern history, the needs of society's property owners, business people, and political rulers have shaped the evolution of security. In medieval England, for example, landowners were required to clear brush, large rocks, and tall grasses that might conceal highway robbers on either side of the king's roads. Land was also cleared around military camps and castles to provide visibility and a clear field of fire to defenders. Around the same time, businesses and landowners began employing night watchmen for protection against thieves. These rudimentary measures find their modern counterparts in today's cleared areas that adjoin fence lines and borders and in security patrols and surveillance cameras.

The notion of "security" suggests a stable and predictable setting in which people can go about their normal activities while feeling safe from intrusion or harm. Because the level of threat varies widely depending on a person's location or the nature of a person's business, the scope of modern security needs varies from situation to situation, reflecting not only our changing social structure but also economic conditions, our perception of law and crime, and the influences of technology and social media.

Another development in modern security is increasing clarity with respect to the distinction between public and private security. Originally, "police forces" were more akin to private militias, established and maintained by property owners to enforce their rights against those of ordinary citizens. In modern times, ordinary citizens have their own protection in the form of public police forces maintained by governments. As public policing has developed, the separate but related domains of law enforcement and private property protection have come into clearer focus, and two of the most important duties of security professionals today are to understand the extent and limits of their own role and to support the related role of the police through effective collaboration when they are called upon.

In the latter part of the 20th century, the evolution of technology and information management and the influences of different forms of extremism that have found expression in the form of terrorism have had a profound influence on the work of security professionals. Now, in the 21st century, security services must be prepared for future challenges, but it's important not to forget the roots

from which the field grew and to study the evolution of security, which now affords a wide array of professional opportunities.

EARLY SECURITY INITIATIVES

FEUDALISM AND THE MIDDLE AGES

In early England, **feudalism** provided a very high degree of security for both the individual and the group. The Anglo-Saxons brought with them to England a culture of mutual responsibility for civil and military protection of individuals. They also brought the concept of the feudal contract, an arrangement by which an overlord provided arms and guaranteed the safety of **vassals** and their property. In exchange, vassals were required to work the land, give a portion of their crop to the overlord, and answer the call to arms to fight under the banner of the overlord when required.

In a world of constant warfare between men of power, the peasants' best chance at security was through this form of feudal allegiance. Although the gulf between rich and poor was incredibly wide, with little or no opportunity for the latter to change their station in life, the system provided the stability necessary to permit the working of the land. The value of a peasant's allegiance depended on the power and cleverness of the overlord. Group security lay in group solidarity. The more formal systems of security that developed during the Middle Ages were largely refinements of this earlier system.

Post-Norman England, beginning with the rule of King John (1199–1216), saw the introduction of the idea of the rule of law through the negotiation of the *Magna Carta* ("great charter"). This idea provided that a neutral system of laws was to have supremacy over the arbitrary edicts of whatever ruler was in power at that particular time. The *Magna Carta* incorporated a formal declaration of the individual's rights and of responsibilities between the state and its subjects and among the subjects themselves.

Judicial reforms during this era included the emergence of local juries and circuit judges to restrain the power of local sheriffs and justices of the peace appointed to hear and determine criminal cases. The movement also began the complete separation of courts and the exercise of the rule of law from the whims and power of the king.

Related measures were specifically aimed at the enforcement of public order. The *Statute of Winchester*, enacted in 1285, was the first police act. It established local law enforcement and reorganized the old institutions of national police and national defence. The Act described the "duty of watch and ward," which enlisted every man to pursue and bring to justice felons whenever a "hue and cry" was raised. Every district was made responsible for crimes committed within its bounds. The gates of all cities were required to be closed at nightfall, and all strangers were required to give an account of themselves to magistrates.

feudalism

a medieval social system based on an exchange of military protection for protection and labour

vassal

a person who exchanged labour and loyalty for protection in feudal society

Statute of Winchester

legislation passed in 1285 that established local law enforcement in parishes throughout England

To control vice and crime at the local level, boroughs enacted their own ordinances (regulations) because organized agencies for the enforcement of such laws were virtually non-existent. However, these efforts had limited success. Privately established night watches and patrols were often the only protection citizens had against direct assault.

FOCUS ON TECHNOLOGY

PRIMITIVE ALARM SYSTEMS

Since the beginning of time, inventive humans have devised ways to detect intruders or threats and warn their allies of danger. Here are some examples.

Canary Martyrdom

Miners traditionally brought domesticated canaries with them underground. The canaries, more sensitive than humans to deadly carbon monoxide fumes, would cease singing and lose consciousness (or die) if fumes reached dangerous levels.

Snap, Crackle, Pop

When camping alone in the bush, you may be concerned for your personal safety because of the possibility of predatory animals or strangers approaching your campsite while you are asleep. Some natural defences include positioning your campsite with clear sightlines in all directions and spreading a wide circle of dry twigs and leaves around your sleeping area. This will serve as a primitive alarm system: anyone or anything disturbing the dry twigs and leaves will make enough noise to warn you of danger or a possible intruder.

1400–1750: THE EMERGENCE OF SECURITY FORCES IN EUROPE

In a world swept by enormous societal changes, security adapted. From about the 15th century, European explorers opened new markets and trade routes, creating an increasingly important merchant class whose activities came to dominate the port cities and trading centres. By 1700, the social patterns of the Middle Ages were breaking down. Urbanization of the population (migration of peasants into cities) and related poverty had led to increased crime, which primitive public police forces could not contain effectively.

Different solutions evolved from attempts to deal with the problem. Individual merchants hired men to guard their property. Merchant associations created the merchant police to guard shops and warehouses. **Night watchmen** were employed to make rounds. **Agents** were engaged to recover stolen property, and various church parishes hired **parochial police** to protect their property and parishioners within major city districts.

In 1748, Henry Fielding, who was both a magistrate and an author, proposed a permanent, professional, and adequately paid public security force. He refined a system of foot patrols to make the streets safe and a mounted patrol for the highways and created his famous “Bow Street Runners,” a group of amateur

night watchmen
guards hired by merchants in the 1700s to patrol their properties at night and protect their shops and warehouses from thieves and vandals

agents
the first private detectives hired by merchants and private owners to recover stolen property

parochial police
regional guards hired by clergy in the 18th century to protect church property and parishioners within major city districts or dioceses

police volunteers or special investigators. During his jurisdiction, legislation was refined to include common rights to property, and the receipt of stolen goods became an offence.

DEVELOPMENT OF SECURITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Across the Atlantic in the United States, public law enforcement was represented by the introduction of town sheriffs and federal marshals. In the early 1800s, sheriffs were elected by a town council and given the authority to maintain the law inside the town limits; they made arrests, investigated crime, and enforced town statutes. They were armed and expected to use deadly force in many circumstances as most outlaws were armed and dangerous.

The US Marshals Service was introduced in 1789. A marshal's duty was to enforce the rule of the federal courts. Since marshals worked for the federal government, they had jurisdiction everywhere but only to do specific jobs. One of those jobs was to apprehend fugitives from justice, and a marshal's authority could supersede that of a sheriff where apprehending a wanted fugitive was concerned.

The state of Texas took the concept of the tough, gun-slinging lawman to a new level. Originally formed in 1823, the Texas Rangers is one of the oldest state law enforcement agencies in North America. The typical ranger has been described as "an officer who is able to handle any given situation without definite instructions from his commanding officer, or higher authority" (Cox, 2009). The Rangers are part of the history and mythology of the Old West.

By 1844, New York had its first police department.

Henry Wells and William Fargo founded a freight company they called Wells Fargo and Company. In the 1850s and 1860s, Wells Fargo boasted a line of 1,500 horses and 150 Concord coaches. When gangs of thieves robbed their stagecoaches, these companies hired their own detectives and security guards to **ride shotgun** to protect the people and property that were vulnerable to these attacks.

Alan Pinkerton introduced "modern-day" security in Chicago when he opened the country's first private detective agency in the late 1880s. Originally from Scotland, Pinkerton became a deputy in Cook County at the same time as Chicago formed its first police force. He later became a special agent of the US Post Office Department and, finally, Chicago's first and only public police detective. While in that role, he conceived the idea of a private detective agency, originally constituted to protect railroad companies from train robberies. His agency provided investigators and trained guards for railroad companies and industrial organizations. The Civil War provided Pinkerton with a new opportunity: he was engaged to send agents into the South to spy for the Union. As well, he supplied personal protection for President Lincoln.

ride shotgun

the job of riding atop Wells Fargo stagecoaches to protect passengers and cargo from robbers during the late 1800s

In 1859, Perry Brink and his wife Fidelia opened a freight and package-forwarding company in Chicago. In 1891, Brink's made its first payroll delivery, and the Brink's armoured security service was born. By 1900, Brink's was transporting bank shipments, and in 1904, the company put its first gasoline-powered vehicle into service. Between 1918 and 1932, branch banking led to the establishment of Brink's offices and services in another 48 cities. In 2009, Brink's celebrated 150 years in business.

In 1909, William J. Burns, a Secret Service investigator for the president, challenged Pinkerton's service monopoly when he established a rival private detective agency. The American Banking Association hired Burns's agency to become its investigative arm. Until the founding of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1932, private companies (primarily Pinkerton and Burns) were the sole non-military providers of security and investigative services for the US federal government. George Wackenhut, a former FBI agent, formed a security company in 1954. Today, Wackenhut is the second-largest security company in North America, whereas Pinkerton, Brinks, and Burns have remained big names in the security industry in both the United States and Canada.

The demand for private security services in the United States has shown consistent growth over the past 200 years and is expected to continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

As in other industries, mergers have influenced the makeup of the security industry. A Swedish security company, Securitas AB, bought both Pinkerton and Burns International (in 1999 and 2000, respectively) and merged these two well-known companies into its multinational family, making Securitas the largest security company in the world at the time. In 2020, Allied Universal and GardaWorld were in direct competition to purchase G4S, with Allied Universal eventually having its bid accepted in 2021. The merger of G4S and Allied Universal resulted in the formation of the largest private security firm, with more than 750,000 security guards globally (Reuters, 2021).

DEVELOPMENT OF SECURITY IN CANADA

With American trade expanding into the Canadian prairies and the violence associated with trade activity, Prime Minister John A. Macdonald created a paramilitary force of mounted police to establish order in 1873. The mission of the North West Mounted Police (NWMP), now known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), included orders to gain the respect and confidence of Indigenous peoples, to collect customs due on traded goods, and to enforce law and order. Within months of the creation of the first police outpost at Fort Macleod, Alberta, the presence of the NWMP enabled settlement on Canada's western frontier.

The next challenge to security in Canada came in the form of railroad development. When the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) sought to build a rail line from the Pacific Coast to Eastern Canada, it encountered problems with theft, workers' strikes, and vandalism. In response, CPR began hiring its own security guards.

In 1885, after government surveyors threatened the Métis people with eviction from their lands if they tried to block the railroad's progress along the North Saskatchewan River, Louis Riel led his people in rebellion against the federal government. Outnumbered, the NWMP recruited Canada's first private force of 43 volunteers from Prince Albert. When hostilities erupted, 12 of the 99-man volunteer police force were killed. Riel's victory was short-lived, however, when the railway delivered army reinforcements.

The use of volunteers to supplement the public police force and the introduction of railway guards marked the birth of private security in Canada. As the security market in the United States became saturated with security companies, established organizations such as Pinkerton, Brink's, and Burns looked north to sell their security systems and services to Canada's growing manufacturers, banks, institutions, and developers.

THE SECURITY PROFESSION IN CANADA TODAY

As in the United States and other places around the world, the distinction between public and private security has become sharper over time. Today, there is a clear division of powers between members of public police services and private security professionals. Both categories of professionals derive their authority and powers from specific, separate legislative sources, although it is common for police officers and security guards to cooperate effectively in protecting people and property.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRIVATE SECURITY AND PUBLIC POLICE

It will be important for you as a security professional to have a clear sense of the parameters of your work so that you can carry it out effectively without exceeding your mandate. Part of developing that understanding involves appreciating the difference in roles between police officers and private security guards.

Police officers serve the community as a whole and derive their authority from the *Criminal Code* (ss. 495 to 497), among other sources. They are charged with enforcing the law and are granted a wide range of powers, not available to private citizens, for that purpose.

Although private security guards have the limited authority to take certain actions to enforce the law, they do not have the same positive duty of enforcement that police officers do because the duty of private security guards is not to

the community as a whole but rather to private employers or clients. This means that, in most cases, security guards are private employees with no special status or authority to enforce the law. There is, however, an exception: some private security guards are selected for special appointments that confer law enforcement responsibilities upon them—for example, appointment as “special constables.” An example of this is the appointment of certain Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) security employees as special constables for the enforcement of the law on TTC property (see Figure 1.1).

THE LEGAL AUTHORITY OF SECURITY GUARDS

Because they are employed by the private sector, and because their work relates primarily to the protection of property, security professionals are regulated primarily by provincial governments. This is because the division of powers created by the Canadian Constitution provides that the regulation of private property and commerce within a province is the responsibility of provincial governments.

Chapter 2 of this book is devoted to an overview of the main statute that regulates security professionals in Ontario: the *Private Security and Investigative Services Act, 2005* (see Appendix A). Many other Canadian provincial and territorial jurisdictions have similar legislation. The work of private security professionals is also shaped by provisions in many other statutes—for example, legislation prohibiting trespassing, legislation that creates quasi-criminal provincial offences (for example, violations of rules for the use of provincial parks), legislation governing alcohol, and legislation designed to support the rights of employees. Some of these statutes are introduced in Chapter 8, which provides a more detailed overview of the legal authority of security professionals.

FIGURE 1.1 Toronto Transit Commission (TTC) Special Constables



Finally, a few aspects of the work of security professionals are governed by the *Criminal Code*, a federal statute. But as you will learn, these provisions treat security professionals in almost the same way as all other private citizens are treated, although there are a few differences that reflect the fact that security guards are more likely than average citizens to observe the commission of criminal offences.

AUTHORITY OF THE POLICE IN CANADA

Because security professionals are expected to cooperate effectively with police, particularly when “handing over” criminal matters to them, it is useful for security professionals to have a basic understanding of the authority and structure of the police forces they may encounter.

In Canada, there are separate police forces governed by four different levels of government: federal, provincial, Indigenous, and regional/municipal. However, not all parts of Canada have all four types. Not all provinces have provincial forces, and only a few areas have regional/municipal police forces. Not all First Nations reserves have their own police forces. In fact, in some parts of Canada, provincial governments contract with the federal force, the RCMP, to enforce all aspects of the law, including provincial law. As a result, it is important for security professionals to learn which forces exist in the communities in which they work and how those forces define their mandates. This will allow the seamless transfer of criminal matters over to police.

POLICE ROLES AND SECURITY ROLES

As we have noted, the roles of police and of security personnel have become well defined. The main role of the police is to enforce the law. This includes:

- crime prevention,
- crime detection,
- apprehension of offenders,
- investigation of offences,
- enforcement of the law (by providing evidence to the prosecution),
- public order, and
- protection of the public and their property.

The primary role of private security personnel is not the enforcement of the law for the benefit of the state but, rather, the protection of private property and of individuals for the benefit of a private employer. The specific duties that make up that role are discussed in detail in later chapters of this text.

There is obvious overlap between these two sets of duties because both police and security personnel perform protective, preventive, and detection functions. Where the overlap ends, however, is with respect to enforcement: although a

private security guard may detect a crime, the enforcement of the law must be handed over to the police. Although, in some cases, a security guard may make a citizen's arrest (more on this in Chapter 8 and Chapter 11, they are required to promptly report the situation to the police so that they can take the suspect into custody and proceed with an investigation if appropriate. It is never appropriate for a private security professional to take action that would amount to the enforcement of the law, especially when this is done in a manner that may confuse the public about the security professional's role. In fact, section 130 of the *Criminal Code* makes it an offence for any person, including a security professional, to impersonate a police officer, and this includes misleading the public into believing that the security guard is a police officer. Included in that offence is the use of a badge or uniform to deceive the public about the nature of the individual's role.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS FOR SECURITY PERSONNEL

As the security industry has grown, professionals within the industry have formed associations supporting both specific verticals (for example, health care, retail, and commercial) and the industry broadly. ASIS International is the largest security organization, with local chapters across the globe.

The American Society for Industrial Security was originally founded in 1955 and became officially known as ASIS International in 2002 in recognition of its international reach. ASIS International currently consists of over 240 chapters (11 in Canada) and 34,000 members globally. Membership is made up of security personnel, consultants, individuals making the transition to security from the military and law enforcement, entry-level management, and senior leaders. ASIS International has built an extensive collection of resources, including publications, educational programs, certifications, and events to support security professionals wherever they are in their career. ASIS International offers four certification programs: Certified Protection Professional (CPP®), Physical Security Professional (PSP®), Professional Certified Investigator (PCI®), and Associate Protection Professional (APP) (learn more about these at <https://www.asisonline.org>). Many other associations are focused on specific verticals of security, and we discuss them in more detail in Chapter 18.

OCCUPATIONS WITHIN THE SECURITY PROFESSION

Security professionals perform a wide range of roles, and some of them are becoming increasingly specialized. Security training and certification can prepare an individual to serve in many roles:

- private investigator;
- security guard;

- close protection guard/executive protection/bodyguard;
- door person/bouncer;
- retail loss prevention guard;
- mobile security (vehicle patrol and response);
- armoured vehicle guard (usually for the transportation of money or valuables);
- security screener (for example, for airplane pre-boarding or entry to secure sites, such as courthouses);
- security management (such as team leader, coordinator, shift supervisor, site supervisor, manager, director);
- security consultant (for example, a person who makes recommendations to businesses about the choice of security technologies or procedures); or
- installer of security technologies such as alarms, locks, or security lighting.

Depending on the nature of the work performed, security professionals may be hired as “in-house” or proprietary security (that is, employed by a single employer); may work on temporary contracts with various employers who hire them directly (many private investigators work this way); or may work for agencies that supply security professionals on contract to businesses or individuals.

REASONS FOR GROWTH IN THE SECURITY INDUSTRY

Several factors are responsible for the current dynamic growth in the security industry. These factors reflect the cultural, industrial, political, social, and financial influences of our time.

1. GROWTH IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The Canadian economy is growing. Retail and manufacturing numbers are up. Building starts are up. Real estate is booming, and home ownership has increased substantially in the last 15 years. Small businesses—especially in high-tech fields—continue to be formed. All of these require physical security and contingency planning.

2. THE TECHNOLOGY BOOM

Technology has allowed smaller companies to compete with large, established organizations. With the benefits of computer technology come risks associated with the exposure of sensitive personal and corporate information. In addition, the ability to manipulate and transmit large quantities of sensitive material increases the potential for theft of information and industrial espionage. The

need to protect private, corporate, and government information has led to the rapid development of a security sub-industry dedicated to information security. Hacking of private databases to release information that will damage an organization's reputation and denial-of-access attacks (ransomware) that install a computer virus that locks out the owner of the database until a bitcoin ransom is paid to the hacker are just two examples of this growing phenomenon of criminal enterprises associated with information technology (IT).

3. CRIME RATES AND THE PERCEPTION OF SECURITY

Despite conflicting evidence—including statistics suggesting that the contrary is true—there is a prevailing public perception that the crime rate is increasing. This perception is heavily influenced by trends in media reporting and, regardless of accuracy, tends to provoke fear. As we suggested earlier in this chapter, security requires not only actual safety but also the perception of safety. This perceived gap in security has a negative impact on both quality of life and productivity and leads to an increased demand for security services.

4. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL SYSTEM GAPS

Because funding for public policing is subject to political control, the level and quality of policing vary. Constant cuts to policing budgets have left some communities and businesses feeling insecure about the ability of public law enforcement to maintain an expected level of service with decreased resources. This insecurity has led to increased demands for private security.

SECURITY SPOTLIGHT

A GROWING INDUSTRY

Security remains a large and growing industry in North America. The market size of the security services industry in Canada in 2012 was \$4.94 billion. Since then, the market has remained at over \$5 billion, peaking at \$6.07 billion in 2018. Despite a pandemic in 2020, security services still stood at \$5.61 billion and are projected to resume an upward trend to \$5.94 billion in 2021. Even with the slowdowns in the security brought on by the pandemic, analysts are forecasting growth in service-based solutions within the security industry.

Sources: CS Staff (2020); Statista Research Department (2021).

When offenders are given light sentences for hard crimes and criminal cases are dropped because of legal technicalities, overcrowded courts, or a lack of investigative resources, the public doesn't feel safe. Criminal court caseloads are

backlogged to such an extent that in 2016, after serving four years awaiting trial in Ontario, an individual charged with murder was released from jail and all charges were dropped. The perceived burdens on the justice system stimulate demand for increased private security.

5. CULTURAL CHANGES

Increased diversity in the Canadian population and the incorporation of foreign cultures and business practices into the broader Canadian culture can lead to conflicts between individuals and neighbourhoods. These conflicts sometimes manifest in criminal activity. Clashes between culturally identified gangs can lead to flare-ups of violence, especially in urban centres. Increased security can help business owners in these neighbourhoods feel safer.

6. "COCOONING"

With the advent of new entertainment and information technologies, agile workplaces, and the work-from-home business model, many individuals have embraced valuable technologies (such as IT and entertainment systems) that make their homes more attractive to break-ins. Specialized security services can provide protection for the owners of these new consumer and home business goods.

SECURITY SPOTLIGHT

CANADA'S FIRST PRIVATE, ARMED TACTICAL RESPONSE UNIT

After the events of September 11, 2001, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) hired personnel from Globe Risk Holdings Inc. to provide immediate and effective armed security intervention at the Bruce nuclear facility. Globe Risk was the first private security company in Canada to develop and train several armed tactical response teams in accordance with the CNSC mandate. Supplemented by tactical support from the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), Globe Risk filled the gap until Bruce Power could train and implement its own rapid deployment teams.

7. THREATS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM

The attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, and the attacks in Paris (on the offices of Charlie Hebdo on January 7, 2015 and the concert hall, soccer stadium, bar, and restaurant attacks on November 13, 2015), Brussels (on March 22, 2016), and Nice (on July 14, 2016) have made people and businesses feel more vulnerable to violence from international sources. On Monday, May 22, 2017, Salman Abedi, a 22-year-old British man of Libyan descent, detonated a bomb at an Ariana Grande concert in Manchester, England, killing 22 people

and injuring 59, most of them teenage girls. Days later, three radicalized Britons were shot by police after driving a stolen van into pedestrians on London Bridge and abandoning the vehicle to carry out knife attacks on people in the Borough Market while wearing mock suicide vests in an attempt to maximize the terror event. People increasingly look to security services to conduct threat assessments, minimize risks, and guide them in preparing and implementing more effective security strategies.

8. COVID-19 PANDEMIC

COVID-19 restrictions required a multitude of businesses to rely on security for support. Many health care providers leveraged additional security resources to support screening of patients and the limited visitors permitted. Certain businesses that remained open had security support with social distancing and masking protocols, and mobile security services provided additional support, in the form of patrols or additional patrols to those already in place, to businesses that had to close. This has created a temporary spike in the positions existing within the security industry. As time progresses and we gain a greater understanding of what limitations may be in place moving forward, we will better understand the long-term effect of the pandemic on the industry.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Since the first humans lived in caves, there has been a role for security. Security became more formalized in the feudal era, when a lord's protection was offered in return for tenants' work. Through the 17th and 18th centuries, escalating urbanization and trade growth led to the demand for security innovations that included merchant police, night watchmen, agents to recover stolen goods, and parochial police to protect parish property.

The 19th century saw the birth of the modern security industry in North America and led to an increasingly clear distinction between the roles of police officers, who are charged with enforcing the law, and security personnel, who are hired by private employers to protect property and individuals. This chapter introduced the difference between police officers

and private security guards and described the legal authority that supports the work of security guards, which includes provincial private security legislation, *Criminal Code* provisions that deal with self-defence and citizen's arrest, and a wide range of provincial/territorial statutes that contain provisions relevant to security work.

This chapter also introduced the duties and roles of private security professionals, as well as the specific occupations in which they are employed. It concluded with an overview of the trends that shape the industry today, such as cultural and political challenges and rapid technological growth. These factors only serve to highlight the increasing demand for new and specialized security services both in Canada and around the world.

KEY TERMS

agents, 6

feudalism, 5

night watchmen, 6

parochial police, 6

ride shotgun, 7

Statute of Winchester, 5

vassal, 5

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APPLY YOUR KNOWLEDGE

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- How did the feudal socio-economic system meet the security needs of both lords and vassals?
 - the political feuds took the place of armed warfare
 - in return for the vassals' agricultural labour, lords offered protection in the form of security technologies and an organized army/security detail
 - under the feudal system, there was no private property and therefore no need for security
 - vassals performed security functions in exchange for a tithe (transfer payment) from medieval lords
 - all of the above
- Which of the following were important security challenges in the United States during the 1800s?
 - train robberies and thefts from freight coaches
 - secure locks and safes had not yet been invented, so all property had to be guarded by personnel, 24/7
 - extreme corruption in the police service of the time meant that property needed to be protected from both criminals and the state
 - continual warfare meant that most of the young male populace were out of the country for months at a time, leaving property unguarded
 - none of the above
- Canada's *Criminal Code* regulates private security professionals primarily as:
 - peace officers
 - special constables

- c. members of the general public
 - d. provincial law enforcement officers
 - e. all of the above
4. The primary role of private security personnel is to:
 - a. detect the commission of criminal offences on private property
 - b. enforce the *Provincial Offences Act*
 - c. maintain social order and control
 - d. protect private property and private individuals
 - e. provide assistance to the police
 5. Which of the following are factors that have stimulated growth in security in the last several decades?
 - a. private sector growth
 - b. technological advances
 - c. crime rates and the perception of security
 - d. law enforcement and judicial system gaps
 - e. all of the above
 6. In-house security personnel:
 - a. are not required to be formally licensed
 - b. are directly employed by the organizations whose properties they are employed to protect
 - c. work in indoor facilities only and are not trained to do vehicle patrol
 - d. work for contract security guard service companies
 - e. work only in locations closed to the public
 7. In Canada, public police forces include:
 - a. the RCMP, provincial police forces, regional or municipal police forces, and Indigenous police forces on reserves
 - b. the RCMP and provincial police forces
 - c. peace officers, army reservists, and security professionals
 - d. the RCMP, the OPP, and municipal by-law enforcement officers
 - e. law enforcement, security guards, and private investigators
 8. Section 130 of the *Criminal Code* makes it an offence for any person to:
 - a. work as a security professional without being licensed
 - b. moonlight as a security guard while employed as a police officer
 - c. falsely represent themselves as a police officer
 - d. wear a security uniform while off-duty
 - e. all of the above

SHORT ANSWER

1. Research and list five security companies in your local area. What kinds of services do they provide? What kinds of clients do they serve?
2. What do you anticipate will be the primary challenges facing security in the 21st century? How are these challenges different from those of the previous two centuries?
3. Prepare a one-page profile of a criminal organization or gang that operates in this province. Include appropriate statistics, at least one photo, and a short narrative that can be delivered in three minutes or less in class, as instructed.