

Mutual Cooperation between USA Police and Private Security : Actual Status and Meaning



Park, Dong-Kyun · Kim, Tae-Min

Mutual Cooperation between USA Police and Private Security : Actual Status and Meaning

Park, Dong-Kyun * · Kim, Tae-Min **

〈Abstract〉

In the situation that crime is diversified qualitatively and quantitatively, the mutual cooperation system between police and private security is very important to cope with the change of policing environment properly.

The primary purpose of this study is to suggest the method to improve the policing service quality of police and advance sound security industry by analyzing the case of close mutual cooperation system between police and private security of USA, which can be called the best country in the field of private security.

When considering the cases of USA synthetically, we can know that as the most basic characteristic, the discussion over actual cooperation method is performed on the basis of positive recognition over mutual existence of police or private security. It means that the mutual relationship is based on the basic recognition over partner relationship to meet citizen's desire for safety.

While reviewing the cases of USA, Korea shall refer to the fact that social safety activities of advanced countries display effects because of many factors such as various mutual cooperation programs between police and private security, efforts of local government, high quality of private security, reliance of citizen and general understanding of police, private security and citizen to solve crime problem.

* Professor, Department of Police Administration in DaeguHaany University (first author)

** Professor, School of Protection Science in Kyungwoon University (corresponding author)

As shown in the review of USA cases, when considering the fact that the mutual cooperation between police and private security is performed in the level of autonomous police, Korea shall perform autonomous police system to provide better policing service, which is close to citizen.

Key Words : Police, Private Security, Mutual Cooperation,
Cooperation Policing, False Alarm

목 차
I. Introduction
II. Theoretical background
III. Actual status of mutual cooperation between USA police and private security
IV. Summary and meaning

I. Introduction

Since 1980s, the advanced countries of the west have prepared various politics to solve the situation that they could not increase police power in relation with rapidly increasing crime. They have made various efforts to overcome the limit of insufficient police power, creating new terminologies such as situational crime prevention, neighbor monitoring, partnership with multiple organizations, community safety, local police activity and cooperation between public legal practice organization and private security(Seok, 2010: 69).

Although various types of cooperation policing are performed to reinforce insufficient police power in Korea, its actual effect is timid. Thus, private security industry has assumed an important part to enhance of public law enforcement.

For main developed countries, the preventive policing of private police is more important than that of public police performs the function of police over entire fields such as crime prevention, investigation and security including computer security, private investigation, personal information research.

In USA, private security is performing the function of police over various fields including protection of personal or company facility and asset, cyber security, security

consultants services, armored car services, private investigation and crime prevention and the number of people engaged in security work is more than the number of polices.

In Korea, Just 10 private security companies existed in the end of 1970s but its scale has grown to the scale of more than 300 times now. Currently, the types of Korean safety industry are very various, ranging from personal or facility safety control to manufacture of safety-security device, security consulting and event.

Although private security industry has significantly contributed to crime prevention activity in Korea, it has not been seriously recognized. Since public legal practice organization that takes charge of public law enforcement has limit in budget or legal practice human resource, it can't spare much time for the service to cope with individual crime such as threat and harassment. Therefore, it is necessary to realize effective policing service by concentrating police power on the work with strong public characteristic and entrusting or transferring other works to private area decisively. When considering this point, USA has constructed the mutual cooperation system between public law enforcement and private security for a long time.

By considering the above, the purpose of this study is to suggest the method to improve the policing service quality of police and advance sound private security industry by analyzing the case of close mutual cooperation system between police and private security of USA, which can be called the best country in the field of private security.

II. Theoretical background

1. Concept of police and private security

Private security is the terminology that has various meanings. It is variously defined according to historical background, developmental process, security industry range and related law of each country. Especially, the area related with private security is increased and expanded continuously so it is general that the concept of private security is flexible

and expanded. The most universal definition of private security is "the activity of individual, group or company to provide client with the service concerning guard and safety depending on the cost paid by client in order to protect life and asset of individual from diversity of threats."(Bilek, Lejins, & Meter, 1997: 3). On the contrary, public law enforcement means "the general activity of police organization to protect public profit or safety, maintain public peace and order and perform general duty for general citizen, which includes individual life, body and asset protection, traffic control, criminal arrest and investigation and crime prevention."(National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standard and Goals, 1973: 12 ; Lee & Kim, 2003: 48).

Although the activities of police and private security are same in principle because their roles are crime prevention, order maintenance and threat prevention, they are different as follows.

First, police officers has all powers and forces to perform works but those of private security person are extremely restricted(Kim & Kim, 2002: 34).

Second, service subjects are different. The subject of private security is a certain client, who pays cost, according to benefit principle and the subject of police is all citizens.

Third, private security is a commercial company searching for profit and police is a governmental organization searching for public profit.

Fourth, the role such as crime prevention or order maintenance has something in common but it is different because police performs legal enforcement for crime prevention or crime investigation but private security executes its function and part from the aspect of prevention.

2. Correlation type of police and private security

Human has thought own guard and security and invented · developed its method to search for own safety according to his original instinct. It is also applied to group and country. In the process, the method of security to search for safety has developed in various ways. Each group or country has invented the system according to historical

development process of society or country(An, 2009: 36).

Police activity of the present has shown many transformations and structural changes quantitatively or qualitatively. The change is not restricted to police organization. The core of change means that police activity is diversified. When considering them, the trend of this age is to nurture private security politically to reinforce police activity.

Recently, private security of the world is growing continuously and rapidly to reach the level equal to the scale of public police and it is being recognized as a new manufacturer of public peace service. Therefore, it is necessary to search for new relationship between police and private security. In early 1970s, there was an active discussion about the correlation between private security and police in USA.

On the basis of the debate, the type of cooperation between police and private security can be classified as follows(Choi, 2002: 118).

First, the studies announced in 1970s recognized the role of private security as the assistant of police in relation with crime detection and prevention(Lee, 2009: 105). It was considered that private security service performed only auxiliary-supplemental function for public police service in local society(Cunningham & Taylor, 1985: 111). Kakalik & Wildhorn(1977) explained that police is in charge of order maintenance, legal enforcement, crime prevention, crime investigation and criminal arrest while private security is in charge of information collection, crime detection and crime prevention in private field and assumed that private security as a ‘junior partner’ of police. His opinion is that private security reinforces or assists the limit shown in the function or part of police. It means that private security does not exist if police grows to the degree that it can work its role sufficiently. Harrington(1972: 43) said that private security mainly treats timid crime and it allows police to treat more critical crime so it is guided by police.

Second, Cunningham & Taylor(1985: 111) had an opinion that police and private security are in rival relationship and asserted that there is no difference between the services manufactured and provided by private security and police. He added that the only difference between them is that police has more legal enforcement right and force than private security because of its legal right(Choi, 2002: 117-120).

Third, from early 1980s, as the role of private security has been expanded in USA, the trend to grasp private security as independent, equal existence beyond auxiliary role of police has increased(Lee, 2009: 105). South(1987) indicated that the relations between police and private security is mutually horizontal relationship. Carson(1981: 37) mentioned that for the asset crime, which is internally treated by private security, its damage may be several million dollars and asserted that the matter handled by private security can't be less important than that dealt with police.

As local police activity has been suggested as a new policing activity model in USA after 1990s, the cooperation between two organizations, police and private security, has been treated as one of strategies(Lee, 2005: 38).

III. Actual status of mutual cooperation between USA police and private security

1. Actual status of USA private security industry

USA private security industry has grown rapidly from the middle of the 19th century because of various factors. Especially, its main growth factors are crime and fear increase because of rapid social change such as industrialization and urbanization, dissatisfaction with the inefficiency of police and country, change of capitalism economic system, new establishment of large-scaled private facility, change of insurance custom, fear for lawsuit and historical occurrence like war and antiwar movement(An et al., 2007: 352).

Various social communities are performing studies and businesses concerning crime prevention so actively that the subject of crime prevention activity is not police or government but private communities in USA(Korea National Police University, 2004: 251). USA private security has advanced technology and history beginning from the east-west railroad security that was performed to transport gold bar during the cultivation period of the western in the middle of 1800s. Today, the role of private security is so important that it is said, "in USA society, there is no place, which is not

affected by private security, does not exist."

It is prospected that for the private security industry, escort service industry, alarm industry, private investigation industry, security consulting & technology industry, safety device industry like lock and security device manufacture and distribution industry will be grown as the best industry(Lee, 2004: 3-6).

2. Actual status of mutual cooperation between police and private security

USA has reinforced insufficient policing ability of government and has prevented crime effectively by enabling private security company to fulfill the role of crime prevention work with police enforcing public power from the middle of the 19th century(Kwack, 1999: 119).

Briefly, the characteristic of USA private security system is that its field is very various because of its old history and economic scale(An et al., 2007: 375). USA private security industry has shown the growth trend of 10% every year. For the last 20 years, it has shown the highest growth rate second to computer industry. The number of people engaged in private security company is more than 2 million, which is three times of that of police. It has grown explosively after 9·11 terrorism(An et al., 2007: 380). The recent attack of terrorist is related with new attack type. Namely, terrorists are trying random attack to kill people as many as possible and the target of attack is not clear so it is hard to cope with the terrorism. There is a trend that the fear of terrorism spreads via press. The method to handle terrorism shall be also changed. Especially, the target of attack is changed from hard target like military facility and government office to soft target like bus stop, subway station and the place where people are gathered, new role and responsibility are given to the private security company that is in charge of the safety in the areas(Lee, 2005: 26).

The basic reason that private security industry developed in USA is that policing of USA is not public law enforcement led by country but it has the history of self crime prevention activity. In addition, the result was possible because both of police and

private security have made a lot of efforts to solve various problems that have appeared actually for a long time.

Now, both organizations are searching for mutual cooperation method to solve basic, political problems rather than local problems such as conflict between police and private security. The conflicts between police and private security are insufficient mutual respect, insufficient information exchange, insufficient mutual cooperation system, insufficient recognition of police over private security, mutual sense of rivalry, unclear mutual role standard and mutual sense of corruption. However, significant parts of conflicts were solved after 1970-80s.

In USA, it is hard to find out the case that sole criminal judiciary system can decrease crime and social safety net inhibiting factor effectively. In addition, it is hard to expect the improvement of policing service depending on the demand to expand legal enforcement service because of limit in the budget of public law enforcement. In order to solve the problem, criminal judiciary authority and learned society are requesting more participations to private sector(Lee, 2004: 302). When considering the organic system construction activity between public sector and private sector, joint manufacture of social safety system by public law enforcement like police, private security and citizen is essential to reduce fear of terrorism and crime(Trevor & Tim, 1998: 5-7).

USA recognized the importance of cooperation between public and private organizations. Representatives of more than 140 legal enforcement organizations and private security companies were gathered in Arlington, Virginia on January 25-26, 2004 to discuss cooperation method for 6 sectors such as cooperation construction, cooperation model, cooperation for operation, research & assessment, standard qualification regulation and future trend. The politics generated here are as follows(Seok, 2010: 76).

First, representatives of public legal enforcement organization and private security will create official committee for cooperation.

Second, Department of Homeland Security and Department of Justice will support the budget for research, education and training related with law and cooperation between legal enforcement organization and private security.

Third, Department of Homeland Security and Department of Justice will establish consulting committee consisting of specialists of national legal enforcement organizations and private security organizations to monitor main issues related with cooperation between both of organizations every day.

Fourth, Department of Homeland Security and Department of Justice suggest that member organizations and important participants shall open the conference for performing cooperation in the future and local unit shall decide cooperation priority to check core issues confirmed by representatives of both parties. For example, as the matters that shall be begun by local unit, there are improvement of joint action for important event, protection of national infra facility, improvement of communication and mutual operation, support of information and intelligence sharing, prevention and investigation of high-tech crime and action against workplace violence(Ohlhausen, 2004: 3-4 ; Seok, 2010: 77).

Here, the study will research the cases of mutual cooperation activity between USA police and private security. USA private security industry has developed rapidly since 1940s. Each company has developed as security industry with continual, special and modern concept to protect own company profit and asset.

In 1972, with the recognition that private security plays important role for social protection and safety, PSAC(Private Security Advisory Council) affiliated to LEAA(Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) was founded. In 1975, private security industry shared so important part in criminal judiciary field of American society that chairman of NACCJSG(National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals) said, "in the society, there is no place, which is not affected by private security" in the preface of PSTF(Private Security Task Force) report(Lim, 2005: 280).

1) Umbrella programs

In American society, police and private security maintain close cooperation system for crime prevention activity. Although there is a difference by each state, police and private security perform crime prevention activity in each field without feeling significant difference in mutual post, wage and status so that police officers may have a sideline

in private security company. For example, there is a umbrella program. Umbrella program means that private security field is an umbrella including various issues. Significant parts of cooperation programs between police and private security company are performed by team type or task force type that treats various issues shared by both parties. One of the most representative case is WLLEEF(Washington Law Enforcement Executive Forum). The institute supports legislation activity related with legal regulation of private security company or education of the person engaged in security company. As a similar institute, there is DDSEC(Downtown Detroit Security Executive Council). Practical workers of police organization and security managers of private security company participate in the council to grasp the problems related with company security activity and establish the measure to prevent crime through crime environment diagnosis.

APPL(Area Police-Private Security Liaison Program) exists in New York. High-rank officials of New York Police Station and famous security managers of local companies are participating in the policy, which was started from 1985. Police provides private security companies with crime trend of the area, information about main accident and support for special work field. The program decides subjects, holds quarterly meeting by area and constructs mutual cooperation system for legislation support activity.

For various cases of umbrella program, there is no actual rule or standardized system. Police and private security companies participate in the program to exchange opinions about crime, if necessary, publish letter, provide information, support legislation activity related with crime prevention and take a detail measure about false alarm control method(Park & Yi, 2007: 861).

2) SCAN(Security Communications Assistance Network)

Patrol is one of the important things to prevent crime. Sufficient human resource is required for effective patrol. However, the system to report crime instead of insufficient police labor force can be the core of cooperation policing and cooperation crime prevention. SCAN program performed by Miami, USA is the cooperation system between police and private security, in which the member companies of

ASAP(Association for Security Administration Professionals) form communication network by using two-way radio allowing the communication with local police organization. When considering the fact that the number of private security guards engaged in downtown are 10 times of the number of police officers in the area, the police organization can use several hundred private security guards as eyes and ears of police through SCAN program. With the new connection method, security staff can avoid the need to find phone and call 911 in the urgent crime field. The general purpose of this system is to make shorten the response time of police in the urgent crime field(Kennedy, 2005: 299), private security guards work in the place, which is easily visible by citizens, are trained to treat timid order violation case and are deployed to play the role of supervisor in public space(Park & Yi, 2007: 862).

In addition, the security guards of SCAN program member companies take the responsibility to cooperate for the institution and support of a public action with regard to the defendant, who is arrested as a result of reporting to police via wireless communication. For the purpose, police is always listening to SCAN wireless net(Institute for Law and justice and Hallcrest Division of Science Applications International Corporation, 1999: 6). Through SCAN program, the crime aiming at tourists in Miami from 1995 to 1996 decreased by 33%(McLuhan & Cousins, 2005: 235).

There is a similar system in U.K. In U.K. window police consisting of the old helps local policing. The system, which was adopted from the fact that many old men reside at home during day, is achieving great outcome because it plays the role to report appearance of suspicious person or occurrence of accident in residence complex to police. Although its characteristic is different, similar system is also being performed in Korea. Recently, through the cooperation with communication company, if mobile user presses alarm device attached to mobile phone in a critical situation, it is reported to police for mobilization(Kim, 2009: 135).

3) Topic-Specific Efforts

The expansion of cooperation between police and private sector is a worldwide trend. As work performance ability is extended because the scale of private sector is expanded,

activity range is being more expanded. Since private sector is in charge of crime prevention, role division and cooperation system maintenance with police is essential. If each part can share human resource and device within own right, it is possible to expect significant synergy effect(Kim, 2009: 134).

Maryland Chiefs of Police Association and ASIS(American Society Industrial Security) manufacture specific contact points to use or lease hall, conference room, shooting range, vehicle and helicopter landing place as handout type so that police organizations can jointly lease devices or facilities from private security companies.

Bethesda of Maryland runs Hot Fax program that the police bureau of Montgomery sends the information about crime to local companies. In addition, the cooperation system between judicial organization and private security company are constructed in many states of USA to receive crime history from police organization on the assumption of applicant.

APPL(Area Police-Private Security Liaison) run in New York City adopts 20 policies to search for the cooperation between police and private security company. The policies include the system that police entrusts the right to collect evidence like fingerprint in crime field to the private security guard engaged in a certain job and the policy to enable police to investigate CCTVs of city run by private security companies to find out suspect in crime investigation process(Institute for Law and justice and Hallcrest Division of Science Applications International Corporation, 1999: 8).

In addition, VAPPSA(Virginia Police and Private Security Alliance), which has run from 1991, can be mentioned. VAPPSA has constructed the network, in which public sector and private sector share information and resource like joint operation of education & training program between police organization and private security company. In the mutual cooperation between police and private security, education & training is an essential factor to transfer mutual recognition and improve joint coping ability.

Joint education program participated by practical workers of both of organizations is powerful recommendation of national policy council for the cooperation between private security company police in 2004. USA is performing joint education program in 31 regional community policing centers run by 31 COPs. Through the centers, private

security and police can improve the recognition over role and ability of other party and grow the specialized joint coping ability about actual emergency case(Lee, 2005: 41).

As cooperation case between police and private security, which is based on contract, there is BID(Business Improvement Districts). As the system performed in New York State, BID is the system that chamber of commerce & industry or local development cooperation provide tax benefit for the purpose to develop some area. At this time, the private security company that concludes contract with BID supports police work through patrol activity and if arrest is required, requests cooperation to local police organization. Depending on the activity of private security, police performs necessary education or provides the information related with crime(Park & Yi, 2007: 861).

Through the cooperation program above, private security and police have various advantages required for coping with crime. private security can establish the joint plan for coping with emergency case(refuge, transportation, emergency relief goods, etc.) with police and receive the information about terrorism and crime. Besides, it can contact the department in charge in crisis situation by constructing communication channel with police in advance.

Through the cooperation program above, police can improve the coping ability of private security guard, initial responder when crisis situation like terrorism or crime occurs and use human resource and device of private security to protect national infra facility. In addition, it can collect information about the threat of terrorism through private security guards and use special knowledge possessed by private security sector(LACP & COPS, 2004: 14-15 ; Lee, 2005: 39).

IV. Summary and meaning

In Korea, the total number of crimes is more than 2 million cases and the number of top 5 crimes has increased from 2004. As internet environment changes, cyber crime is increasing and cyber terrorism that hacker attacks domestic & overseas major websites such as Blue House, White House and Naver is appearing(National Police Agency, 2010:

107). In the situation that crime is diversified qualitatively and quantitatively, the mutual cooperation system between police and private security is very important to cope with the change of policing environment properly.

The actual status and mutual cooperation between USA police and private security can be summarized as follows(Park & Choi, 2007: 102).

First, the crime rate of USA is higher than that of U.K. or other advanced European country. American society shares the historical experience of private security growth because of explosive increase of crime and limit of police power. Namely, the deepening of crime problem reinforces citizen's self-defense consciousness, promotes use of private security and becomes the foundation of private security growth. Quantitatively and qualitatively developed private security companies meet citizen's desire for safety through various methods and forms close cooperation relationship with police.

Second, the factors such as various crime cases and terrorisms promoted the mutual cooperation between police and private security. Through 9-11 Terrorism that occurred in New York in 2001, police and private security reinforced mutual cooperation system for safety in major advanced countries as well as USA.

Third, USA is the country that has strong tradition of local autonomy like autonomous police and has long history of private security. The country has used various programs suitable for local society rather than uniformed program and had made an effort to solve mutual problem and improve understanding by using consultative committee consisting of various steps.

Fourth, public sector, especially local government has an interest in and supports cooperating activity or joint manufacture of policing service of police and private security. Namely, abundant resource, technology and human resource of private security can be used for the construction of national safety system.

In conclusion, when considering the cases of USA synthetically, we can know that as the most basic characteristic, the discussion over actual cooperation method is performed on the basis of positive recognition over mutual existence of police or private security. It means that the mutual relationship is based on the basic recognition over partner relationship to meet citizen's desire for safety.

While reviewing the cases of USA, Korea shall refer to the fact that social safety activities of advanced countries display effects because of many factors such as various mutual cooperation programs between police and private security, efforts of local government, high quality of private security, reliance of citizen and general understanding of police, private security and citizen to solve crime problem.

As shown in the review of USA cases, when considering the fact that the mutual cooperation between police and private security is performed in the level of autonomous police, Korea shall perform autonomous police system to provide better policing service, which is close to citizen.

Finally, crime prevention is not sole responsibility of police. It is the joint responsibility of all members including local residents and local society as well as police. Especially, private security has superior human resource, device and program for preventing crime. The close cooperation between public police and private security is essential for preventing crime of local society. In addition, active participation of private sector and citizen community such as autonomous crime prevention unit and marine corps veterans association is useful for the construction of safe local society.

References

- An, Hwang-Kwon. (2009). *Introduction to Private Security*. Incheon: Jin-Young Publisher.
- An, Hwang-Kwon-Gong, Bae-Wan-Kim, Sang-Jin-Park, Hyeon-Ho-Seo, Jin-Seok-Lee, Chang-Mo oLim, Joon-Tae-Chung, Woong. (2007). *Comparative Studies in Security Systems*. Incheon: Jin-Young Publisher.
- Bilek, Arthur J-Lejins, Peter P:Van Meter, Clifford W. (1997). *Private Security*, Anderson Publishing co.
- Carson, W. G. (1981). *The other Price of Britain's Oil : Safety and Control in the North Sea*, Oxford : Carson Robertson.
- Choi, Sun-Woo. (2002). *Theory of Co-production in Police Service*, Seoul: Daewangsa Publisher.
- Cunningham, William C., and Todd H. Taylor. (1985). *Private Security and Police in America : The Hallcrest Report*. Portland Oregon: Chancellor Press.
- Fischer, Robert J. and Gion Green. (2004). *Introduction to Security*, Boston : Butterworth-Heinemann.
- Forst, Brian and Peter K. Manning. (1999). *The Privatization of Policing : Two Views*, Washington, DC : Georgetown University Press.
- George, Bruce and Button, M. (1997). "Private Security Industry Regulation: Lessons From Abroad for the United Kingdom?", *International Journal of Risk, Security and Crime Prevention*, 187-199.
- Harrowitz, Sherry L. (2000). "A World of Possibility", *Security Management*, 2000: 41-47.
- Institute for Law and justice and Hallcrest Division of Science Applications International Corporation. (1999). Operation Cooperation; Partnership Profiles.
- Johnston, Les. (1996). "Policing Diversity : the Impact of the Public-Private Complex in Policing" *Core Issues in Policing*. Eds. Frank Leishman et al. New York: Longman.
- Johnston, Les. (2000). "Private Policing: Problem and Prospects", Frank Leishman & Barry Loveday and Stephon P. Savage, *Core Issues in Policing*, England : Pearson Education.
- Kakalik, James S. and Sorrel Wildhorn. (1997). *The Private Police: Security and Danger*, New York : Crane Russak and Company.

- Kennedy, John F. (2005). "The Future of Public Safety: Preparing for the Challenges", in Poulin, K. C. and Charles P. Nemeth, *Private Security and Public Safety: A Community-Based Approach*, New Jersey : Prentice Hall.
- Kim, Doo-Hyun & Kim, Jung-Hyun. (2002). *Theory of Private Security*, Seoul: Baek-San Publisher.
- Kim, Jin-Hyeok. (2009). A Study on efficiency of security police through cooperation with private sector. *Korean Security Science Review*, 20: 119-140.
- Korea National Police University. (2004). *Crime Prevention*. Yongin: Korea National Police University.
- Kwack, Dae-Gyung. (1999). Issues and prospect of Korea Private Security Industry for the Crime Prevention. *Society & Culture*, 11: 119-140.
- LACP/COPS. (2004). *National Policy Summit : Building Private Security/Public Policing Partners to Prevent and Respond to Terrorism and Public Disorder*.
- Lee, Chang-Moo. (2006). A Study on the Regulation of Private Security in the U.S.A. *Korean Journal of Public Safety and Criminal Justice*, 22: 349-376.
- Lee, Hyun-Hee. (2005). A Study on the Role of Security and Police for Safety System, *Korean Society of Private Security, Paper collection from Academic Seminar*.
- Lee, Ju-Lak. (2009). Police Officers' Perception Concerning the Roles of Private Security. *Korean Security Science Review*, 18: 101-118.
- Lee, Sang-Chul-Kim, Tae-Min. (2003). A Study on the Procedure Model to Carry on Works of the Private Security Company. *Korean Security Science Review*, 6: 47-65.
- Lee, Sang-Won. (2005). A Study on the Development of Training Program for Security Officer. *Korean Journal of Public Safety and Criminal Justice*, 19: 89-131.
- Lee, Yun-Keon. (2004). A Study on the Privatization of Public Policing Sector for the Crime Prevention. *Journal of the Korean Society of Private Security*, 3: 1-36.
- Lim, Myeong-Soon. (2005). A Study on Collaboration between the Public Law Enforcement and Private Security Sector for the Activation of Security. *Korean Security Science Review*, 10: 273-292.
- McLuhan, Marshall and Norman Cousins. (2005). "Private Sector Community-Based Communication Tactics", in Poulin, K. C. and Charles P. Nemeth, *Private Security and Public Safety: A Community-Based Approach*, New Jersey : Prentice Hall.
- National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standard and Goals. (1973). *Report on the Police*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

- National Police Agency. (2010). *Korean National Police Agency 2010*. Seoul: National Police Agency.
- Ohlhausen, Peter. (2004). *National Policy Summit : Building Private Security/Public policing partners to prevent ad respond to terrorism and public disorder*, U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.
- Park, Dong-Kyun & Choi, Moo-Chan. (2007). The Empirical Study on the Improvement of Mutual Cooperation between the Police and Private Security System. *Korean Journal of Public Safety and Criminal Justice*, 29: 96-124.
- Park, Dong-Kyun & Yi, Eun-Surk. (2007). The Case Study of Mutual Cooperation between the Private Security System and Police and It's Implications - with the case of United States and Japan. *Journal of Korea Sport Research*, 18(5): 855-871.
- Poulin, K. C. and Charles P. Nemeth. (2005). *Private Security and Public Safety: A Community-Based Approach*, New Jersey : Prentice Hall.
- Sarre, R. (1998), "Accountability and the Private Sector: Putting accountability of the private security under the spotlight", *Security Journal*, 10: 97-102.
- Seattle Police Department. (2004. 7. 28). *Policy and Procedure Manual*, Revised, Section 2.025
- Seok, Cheong-Ho. (2010). Building Cooperation Policing Systems and Roles of Private Security. *Korean Security Science Review*, 24: 67-90.
- South, N. (1987). "Law, Profit, and Private Persons : Private and Public Policing in English History," pp. 72-109 in Clifford D. Shearing and Philip C. Stenning(eds.), *Private Policing*, Newbury Park, Calif. : Sage.
- Spivey, Katherine and Renee Cobb. (1997). "Public Safety/Private Sector: Working to Solve the Problem." *Police Chief*.
- Trevor Jones and Tim Newburn. (1998). *Private Security and Public Policing*, N.Y.: Oxford Univ. Pr on Demand.
- <http://www.ajssa.or.jp>
- <http://www.ncpa.org>

【국문요약】

미국 경찰과 민간경비의 상호협력 : 실태 및 함의

박동균 · 김태민

범죄가 다양화 되어가는 치안환경 변화에 적절하게 대응하기 위해서는 경찰과 민간경비의 상호협력 시스템이 중요하다.

본 연구에서는 시큐리티산업 선진국인 미국의 경찰과 민간경비 간 긴밀한 상호협력 시스템 실태분석을 통한 의미를 찾아보고, 나아가 경찰의 치안 서비스의 질을 향상시키고 건전한 민간경비산업 선진화 방안을 논의하고자 하였다.

미국 경찰과 민간경비의 상호협력 사례를 종합적으로 살펴볼 때, 가장 의미 있는 특징은 경찰과 민간경비가 서로의 존재에 대한 긍정적 인식을 바탕으로 실질적인 협력방안에 대한 논의들이 이루어지고 있음을 알 수 있었다.

이는 양자의 상호관계가 사회 안전망을 이루는 주체성을 가지고 시민의 안전욕구를 충족시키는 동반자 관계라는 기본인식이 자리하고 있다는 것이다.

이 연구에서 시사하는 바는 미국에서는 다양한 경찰과 민간경비의 상호협력 프로그램, 지방자치단체들의 노력, 민간경비의 높은 질적 수준 및 시민들로부터의 신뢰도, 경찰과 민간경비 뿐만 아니라 시민들의 범죄문제 해결에 대한 전반적인 이해와 같은 많은 요인들에 의하여 사회 안전 활동이 효과를 발휘하고 있다는 사실이다. 따라서 우리나라에서도 선진국의 상호협력 시스템들을 정책적으로 참고하여 치안정책에 반영하고 국민에 대한 치안 서비스의 질 향상과 민간경비산업의 선진화를 위한 노력을 경주해야 할 것이다.

또한 미국 사례에서 보는 것과 같이 경찰과 민간경비의 상호협력은 주로 자치경찰 수준에서 이루어지고 있음을 감안할 때, 보다 나은 주민밀착형 치안서비스 제공을 위하여 우리나라에서도 자치경찰제도가 본격적으로 시행되어야 할 것이다.

주제어 : 경찰, 민간경비, 상호협력, 협력치안, 오경보