

A Comparative Study on Private Investigators in the United Kingdom and South Korea – Focusing on the Missing Person Investigation System –

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〈Abstract〉

As modern society has become specialised and complex in all areas of politics, economy and society, it has reached a point where it is difficult to control crime with the general public power. Private security, which began to fluctuate after the 19th century, has expanded its scope to subsidise public power in various areas, sometimes beyond public power. Among these private security activities, the private investigate system has long been used to provide private investigate services that are safe from personal human rights protection and crimes.

This study investigate the private investigation system in the United Kingdom and South Korea focusing on the missing person investigation system by using the qualitative content analysis of research methods. First, the results of the qualitative content analysis are described through methods such as literature reviews and interviews on how the British private investigation system and the missing persons search system are implemented. Next, the results of the content analysis are presented through the methods of literature reviews and questionnaires on how the implementation of the civilian survey in Korea and the search for missing people is proceeding.

It is a very important field in both countries, and there is a very limited study, especially from a Korean perspective. Therefore, it is expected that this study will not only facilitate discussions for the successful legalisation of the private research system, but also provides a basic foundation for future research. The study of the private research system should be

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ongoing and periodic, not temporary. In addition, in order to introduce Korea's private survey system, the private investigation system should be developed by discovering the problems of the Private Investigation Law mentioned in this study and collecting opinions from citizens, academics and related institutions. The introduction of the private investigation system requires the connection of the efforts and interests of citizens, academia and related institutions.

Keywords: Private Security, Private Investigation System, Missing Person, Private Investigator, United Kingdom

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I . Introduction

As modern society has become specialised and complex in all areas of politics, economy and society, it has reached a point where it is difficult to control crime with the general public power. Private security, which began to fluctuate after the 19th century, has expanded its scope to subsidize public power in various areas, sometimes beyond public power. Among these private security activities, the private investigate system has long been used to provide private investigate services that are safe from personal human rights protection and crimes.

Especially, in developed countries such as the United Kingdom, the number of cases

of disappearance of demented patients is increasing as the number of patients with deepening aging society and having dementia increases rapidly (Sorensen et al., 2006). In South Korea, the disappearance of patients with dementia due to an aging society has increased, and the number of parents who lack of care about childcare has increased due to the increase of double income families. This can be one cause of the increase in the disappearance of children.

The latest private investigation system provides a variety of services, contributes to solving the growing crime in modern society, satisfies police vacancies and meets the security needs of citizens. But very serious problems for individuals, such as the search for missing persons with little social interest, often remain a long-standing case. Thus, a comparative analysis of the private detection system in the UK and South Korea will provide a systematic approach to the missing persons search system.

In particular, the private investigation system in South Korea is not legalised or systematic. Therefore, Korean civilian investigators are considered as doing illegal work and it is difficult to cooperate with the police. In particular, despite the fact that the family and friends of the missing person are suffering from the incident, most of the police officers do not even try to solve it quickly without seriously accepting the case.

Contrary to South Korea, the UK's recent private detective system is helping to solve a growing number of crimes in modern society that provide a variety of services, fill a vacancy in the police and meet the safety needs of citizens. Therefore, the purpose of this research is that by comparing and analysing the private detective system in the UK and South Korea, it is necessary to convert the UK advanced private detective system to suit the Korean situation. In particular, a systematic approach to the missing person investigation system will play an important role in investigating the missing persons in the future.

II. Literature Review

1. The 'Private Investigators', 'Missing Person' and 'Missing Person Investigation System'

There is no exact legal definition of a UK private investigator. But such a person can be reasonably explained as follows. "An individual who either runs or is employed by a business which provides investigative services for a fee" (Gill and Hart, 1996). The origins of private investigations, like most other elements of private security, have advanced the timing of public policy for many years. In fact, in the UK (except for a small number of enterprising lawyers), civilian agents once provided the only form of post-incident intervention in criminal investigations (Draper 1978; Johnston 1992; Gill and Hart 1997).

Investigators are professional researchers who use observations, surveys, tests and experiments to obtain evidence and factual information to make sound decisions. As an investigator, certain basic guidelines such as ability to obtain the cooperation of others, good listening skills, suspicion, curiosity, working with evidence you find at the crime scene and so on must be followed to achieve success (Rory, 2001).

A missing person means a person who is disappeared alone or by someone and cannot be identified as dead or alive also whose location is unknown. It can be lost due to accidents or crimes, places that cannot be found easily (for example, at sea and mountain) or for other reasons (including voluntary disappearances). Legislations associated with missing people are commonly complicated because in many countries, third parties and relatives may not deal with a missing person's assets until their death is confirmed by law and a formal death certificate issued. When a person is missing, the situation and uncertainty can be extremely painful due to the long lasting effects on family and friends. In some countries, photos of missing people are posted on bulletin boards, milk packs, postcards, and websites inform the missing person's information (Cooper, 2005).

The missing person investigation is a routine experience of a police officer, so it is often overlooked that this investigation is considered and that complex police response is needed. Missing person cases are sometimes considered less serious or important than other security responsibilities (Hedges, 2002).

Crimes are not necessarily related to the missing, so these 'safe' obligations do not fit well into the 'Peel's mission' [for the police] to prevent crime and disorder. In most cases, missing persons are found unimpaired or returned within a short period of time (Tarling and Burrows, 2004). As a result, investigations have not always received the attention they deserve. Hedges (2002) argued that attitudes, lack of training, poor case collection and poor case management should be blamed for this condition. Efforts have been made to improve data collection, but case management and many private people have opened a missing person case management system and many people share information of UK missing persons and provide pictures of the on missing persons issues. The present government in the UK needs, developing a change in attitudes to missing persons and providing training for all police officers and staff involved in the investigation of missing human rights, in particular in connection with investigation decisions.

Therefore, the attitude and investigation of the police to the missing persons should be reviewed. 'Missing Person issues' received more attention from the police and public organisations. Though there is anecdotal evidence that stereotypes, prejudices, and negative attitudes are still prevalent, empirical research is needed. This would determine whether forces require a strategy to deal with such attitudes and would identify which particular myths or attitudes need to be targeted. This would also be strategically useful for identifying the areas where arbitration is wrong and the consequences of IPCC outcomes are avoided (Alys, Massey and Tong, 2013).

2. Private investigation system in the United Kingdom

In the UK, the Private Security Industry Act was enacted in 2001 to define civilian operations as well as civilian security and security issues. This law regulates business

scope, permit regulations and other oversight for cash transit vehicles, proximity surveillance, front gate security guards, CCTV management, security guards and civil contractors (Ward, 1999).

The Security Industry Authority (SIA) is the statutory body, in charge of controlling the private security industry in the United Kingdom. The SIA was founded as a non-departmental public institute in 2003, the SIA reports to the Home Secretary according to the Private Security Industry Act (2001).

The two main tasks of the SIA are to supervise the mandatory licensing of individuals who fulfill designated business within the private security industry; the other is to deal with a voluntary Approved Contractor Scheme, which evaluates private security service suppliers, against independently built assessment criteria. The activities defines as licensed by law are as follows: CVTI(Cash and Valuables in Transit), CP(Close Protection), DS(Door Supervision), CCTV(Public Space Surveillance), SG(Security Guarding), VI(Vehicle Immobilisation) and KH(Key Holding). In 2001, the Private Security Industry Act 2001 allowed SIA to license private investigative activities, security consultants, and proactive recognition agents (White and Smith, 2009).

However, research by Leicester University has identified a range of activities pursued by private investigators (Gill, Hart and Stevens, 1996). Some of the more popular include serving legal papers (process serving), tracing missing persons, keeping individuals under surveillance, status inquiries, verifying the statements of those making claims for compensation, investigating fraud and employee theft, and investigating matrimonial affairs to name a few. Some of the more headline grabbing activities undertaken have also included firms offering fidelity checks on prospective partners. According to a study by professor Choi, Lee and Hwang (2012), the specific work of the UK private investigator can be seen as financial institutions or lawyers, mainly insurance companies, rather than individual clients. If the insurance company is a customer, there are many investigations to prevent insurance fraud, so conduct a traffic accident investigation or an industrial accident investigation to investigate whether or not the insurance claim is illegally acquired and collect the evidence. If a lawyer is a client, he or she will usually find witnesses or collect evidence or information in cases.

Finding family members, relatives for an inheritance or searching for fugitives are one of the works of private investigators. In addition, it is said that individual customers' request sometimes to investigate about adoption and find their biological parents or find out their wife or husband's act of adultery (Na, 2006).

In 2010, the Security Industry Authority in the UK conducted a survey on the number of private investigation companies. About 2,986 private detective firms are operating, and it is estimated that about 4,400 to 10,000 private investigators are engaged in the business. Barnes Report 2013, which investigates and reports on global market trends in the private security industry, reports on trends in private investigators. In this report, there are five areas that can be covered by the private research industry: Detective services, Detective agency, Fingerprint service, Lie detection service, and Private investigator. Table 1 presents the status of the industry in these five private research related areas (Barnes, 2013).

〈Table 1〉 The status of the British private investigation industry in 2012

Area	The number of company	The number of employee	Revenue(\$)
Detective services	108	3,713	66Million
Detective agency	74	3,522	52Million
Fingerprint service	9	237	3Million
Lie detection service	15	260	5Million
Private investigator	497	9,610	188Million
Total	703	17,342	314Million

※ Source : Barnes Report, 2013

According to Barnes Report in 2012, there are a total of 703 private detective firms with 17,342 employees, with annual revenues of \$344 million in the UK.

Those who want to be a private detective in the UK can acquire their expertise and abilities in a professional education institution, and NVQ (National Vocational Qualification) can also be acquired through these educational experiences. In the case of the UK, detective education usually takes education and training programs operated

by professional associations. The UK Detective Association operates several training courses, including Investigation Course, Conflict Management Course, Bailiff Course, Surveillance Course, Walking Course and Advanced Surveillance (Electronic Surveillance), and the Professional Witness Evidence Course. This course is designed to provide students with the knowledge and skills needed to develop a new technology (Kim and Lee, 2007).

According to the statistical report of the Security Industry Authority (SIA) in 2018, the number of private security licenses by sector is shown in Table 2.

〈Table 2〉 Licences by Sector of private security

Sector	Number of Licences
Cash & Valuables in Transit	8,096
Close Protection	14,204
Door Supervisors	217,285
Key Holding	578
Public Space Surveillance (CCTV)	46,642
Security Guarding	79,655
Vehicle Immobilisers	26

※ Source : Security Industry Authority, 2018

3. Reasons for the growth of the private investigation industry in the UK

Gill, Hart and Stevens (1996) deduced why enterprises do not entrust related to security management to the police but require for private investigators. First of all, if people who work first find the crime scene inside the company and contact the police first, but the police are indifferent or very slow to deal with the case. In an interview, the private investigator said, "Police think that these problems are personal problems and tend to hand them off to the private detectives for nonofficial reports". In fact, police officers tend to concentrate their workforce on crimes among ordinary citizens, but the crimes in business have been indifferent. Second, it is widely believed that police

intervention should be the last in the case of crimes in private companies. In particular, when the police visit for investigation, companies should accept direct or indirect compensation for damages in the event of a crime, as they suffer negative publicity not only from legal problems but also from the mass media. Third, private companies are under pressure to disclose information aimed at keeping confidential for police investigations. This information may include business issues, customer information or consumer details and confidential information about other companies. Fourth, businesses can have a higher level of control than police officers because they employ private detectives. In other words, companies can choose which detective companies they choose and which specific private detectives they choose. Fifth, a firm can maintain confidentiality through private detectives, as well as with which staff and types of information it has access to investigators. Sixth, companies can stop investigating themselves at any time (Gill, Hart and Steven, 1996; Gill and Hart, 1997).

According to a study by Button and George (2005), Loyalty and reliability were the main reasons for setting up a private security department within British companies. Gill and Hart (1999) believed that one of the most important reasons for hiring private investigators is the thoroughness of privacy, i.e. the need for such a private research system (for instance, the protection of private interest, the expertise of private research), which is evolving in modern society.

4. Private investigation system in South Korea

In Korea, private investigators has not become legalised so there is no specific legislation, and private investigators can freely operate. According to prominent Korean scholars, Kang (2006) said that private investigators in South Korea are working by collecting and analysing the necessary data and information of the client through the investigative activities of the delegated services within the scope of the legitimate. Then, they can receive from the client the compensation under the beneficiary burden theory.

Kim (2006) defined private investigative activity as collecting legal information on behalf of customers. According to the above definitions, a private investigation system

is a civilian or private entity receives a request from another person or corporation and collects and analyses facts and information from the client within a legal scope can be arranged. However, most private investigators do not have the right to investigate, so they are doing illegal activities when they collect the necessary information.

After joining the OECD as a member country in 1996, Korea opened its private investigation market in foreign countries and has more than 20 branches of multinational companies such as Kroll, Hill & Associates (H & A) and Pinkerton. The number of Korean civilian investigators working with these multinational private detective firms is estimated to be about 400 (Lee, 2011).

In the case of domestic private investigation companies except for foreign enterprises have not been institutionalised, but private research companies, excluding credit information businesses licensed under the Act on the Use and Protection of Credit Information, have conducted consulting, detective offices. A total of 1,574 errands centres is estimated to be active nationwide in 2012 (National Police Agency, 2013). Although it is hard to collect accurately the number of private investigators of the private investigation market, it can be traced through the survey of private detective industry announced by the National Statistical Office. Table 3 shows the number of businesses in the detective and investigation service industry based on these industries.

〈Table 3〉 Status of private investigation companies in each region
(December 2012)

Total	Seoul	Bu san	Dae Gu	In cheon	Gwang ju	Gyeong gi	Gang won	Chung cheong	Jeolla	Gyeong sang	Jeju
1,574	364	57	26	125	63	502	14	196	129	91	7

※ Source : Korea National Police Agency, 2013

III. Research Methodology

1. Qualitative Interviews and Survey

The scope of works and legislative forms about supervision and management of the private investigation system of the United Kingdom was reviewed in order to design research methodology. As a result, it was found that the UK private investigation system was a suitable system with South Korea. Therefore, a comparative analysis of the UK private detective system and the Korean private investigation system was adopted as a research method. These data have been identified and categorised in relation to the purpose of the study and various aspects have been interpreted. The qualitative content analysis explored the manner in which they were portrayed, including meanings, associations, companies, interviews and surveys.

This dissertation analyses by interviewing 15 Fareham police officers and 10 Portsmouth and Hampshire private investigators. The purpose of this interview is to figure out how British police officers and private investigators investigate missing persons. It is also seeking ways to introduce into South Korea the missing person's investigation system. The interviews analysed regarding the disappearance investigation system that is expected to fit the situation in South Korea.

Previous studies on the private investigation system in South Korea dealt with various aspects of how desirable is it to introduce a private investigation system. However, the majority of the studies were based on domestic and foreign literature research, and the research that collected and analysed empirical data was insufficient. To replenish for the shortages of the existing empirical study, 16 cities across the country selected samples in proportion to the population size, gender, and age categories by region.

For this study, an online survey company was selected, and out of the 260,000 nationwide panels that the survey company had, people who were randomly chosen by computer. In actual surveys, participants used a method of accessing and conducting online websites. Through this study, the citizens' opinions on major areas such as the need to introduce a private investigation system, the scope of work, and others

discussed so far in this research.

2. Research Ethics

The ethical considerations in interviewing are the participants' emotional and physical well-being. To solve this problem, the interview takes place in a safe environment in a quiet room in a university building. Participants were also briefed on the intent of the question prior to the interview. The interview did not address sensitive issues and details of previous work involving participants were not discussed.

The researcher took precautionary measures to ensure the confidentiality and anonymity of all data collected through the study and will apply it to the final evaluation. This process includes the interviewees' previous and current workplace. All data collected during the interview are also stored on the university hard drive and password protected.

Voluntary participation agreements of all private investigators were established using consent forms. In addition, copies of this consent form will be provided to them for recording. However, if they do not want to leave a record, they have the option to select or deselect this option. An information sheet will be provided to them prior to the interview. This sheet will be helpful when asking questions about interviews or information gathered from them. Also, if they have subsequent questions after the interview, researcher's university contact information will be provided. All interviewees will be able to properly process all data collected through contact with the researcher, when they want to clear their interview participation records.

IV. Findings and Discussion

1. Private investigation system in the UK focusing on the missing person investigation system

The following data is interviews with police and private investigators in Portsmouth about the missing person finding system. It was a direct interview with police officers and private investigators in Portsmouth between March and April in 2018.

Question: What do you think of the missing child incident?

Answer: One of the police officers in the Fareham police station told that “Missing child cases should be considered as a serious social dysfunction. It is because not only of its side-effect to cause desperation to the family and the individual child, but also of its corruptive effect on threat stability of each family; an essential group that consists of the society. It is necessary to recognize missing child cases from a perspective of social disorder”.

Question: How do the police investigate when looking for the missing person?

Answer: One of the policemen in the Fareham police station said that “As missing child cases have emerged as a problematic social issue recently, more effective and comprehensive resolutions, for example, enacting 'Guardianship (Missing Persons) Act 2017 and Missing Persons Act 2014' have been carried out. Based on this enactment which has been carried into effect, a wide variety of resolutions have adopted such as, expert group for missing child cases, operating a gene database of missing child and his/her parents, and “Amber alert system” for the police force. However, there still exist quite a few systematic and substantive obstacles that prevent the policy for missing child from being applied successfully”.

Question: what is the Amber alert system?

Answer: One of the police officers in the Fareham police station mentioned that

“AMBER is officially a contrived acronym for America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response, was named after Amber Hagerman, a 9-year-old abducted and murdered in Arlington, Texas in 1996. On April 1, 2007, the AMBER Alert system became active in Northwest England. An implementation across the rest of Britain was planned at that time. This was realised on May 25, 2010 with the nationwide launch of the Child Rescue Alert, based on the AMBER Alert system. The first system in the UK of this kind was created in Sussex on November 14, 2002. This was followed by versions in Surrey and Hampshire. By 2005, every local jurisdiction in England and Wales had its own form of alert system. The system was first used in the UK on October 3, 2012, with regard to missing 5 year-old April Jones in Wales”.

Question: How do I get missing people investigation service?

Answer: One of private detectives in Portsmouth mentioned that “There are three ways to apply. The first and second method is to apply for a service via phone and website. This method randomly assigns private detectives. The last method is that clients want to apply directly to the private investigator. Clients can choose for a private detective on the website”.

Question: How do the private investigators when looking for the missing person?

Answer: One of private detectives in Portsmouth said that “Our private investigation services are tailored to each individual case in order to create the most effective results. Our company handles a wide variety of cases, ranging from using computer forensics, corporate investigations, background checks, GPS tracking, matrimonial enquiries, corporate investigations and surveillance”.

Question: How do the private investigators when looking for the missing person?

Answer: One of private investigators in Hampshire said that “we have proven track record in using private database information that could lead to tracing a family member in carrying out a Missing Persons Trace who has been missing now for many

years in Hampshire. Our private detectives possess sources to influence through solid experience to track down a missing person from Hampshire. Furthermore, we missing person surveillance inside of Hampshire seek to supply specifics relating to someone's area by means of interrogations and also examination accumulated from other earlier identified place. We can prepare Missing People Surveillance within Hampshire to locate all of them in the ongoing process details of a previous address, membership or even club they accustomed to visit with the chance they show up or even talk with other people visiting the place”.

2. Private investigation system in South Korea on the missing person investigation system

A questionnaire survey was conducted on citizens' opinions on the introduction of the private investigation system. And the opinions of the citizens on the major aspects such as the necessity of introduction of the private investigation system and the effect of the introduction are discussed.

According to the proposed bill, the purpose of introducing a civilian investigation system from the social point of view, is to save citizens' rights and recover the damage. As a result of survey of citizen's thoughts on the introduction of the private investigation system. The question “Will the citizens' protection of the overall rights be expanded through the introduction of a civilian investigation system through legitimate fact-finding services (restoration of the damage and remediation of rights)?”, The results of this survey showed that more respondents (70.9%) answered positively than negative respondents (16.5%). Therefore, civilians perceived that the protection of citizens' rights would be expanded by the introduction of the private investigation system (see Table 4).

〈Table 4〉 Responding to citizen's rights protection

Answer	persons	Percent	Cumulative percent
1) Will be considerably wider.	115	11.4	11.4
2) Will be a little wider.	603	59.5	70.9
3) There will be no difference from before the introduction of the system.	128	12.6	83.5
4) More worried about privacy than protection of rights.	139	13.7	97.2
5) Much more concerned highly about privacy than protection of rights.	28	2.8	100.0
Total	1,013	100.0	100.0

The introduction of the private detective system based on the theory of privatisation and co-operation theory has led to the question that the security activities of the private sector will be enhanced and the cooperation policy will be strengthened. As a result of a survey of citizens, the question “If the private investigation system is introduced, do you think that the credibility of our society will be enhanced by taking the path of the protection of citizens' rights and expansion of security industry activities, cooperation policing and social safety enhancement?”, answers to this question are shown in the following table.

〈Table 5〉 Responding to the expansion of security activities in the private sector and the revitalisation of cooperation activities with police

Answer	Persons	Percent	Cumulative percent
1) Confidence in security will be improved significantly.	101	10.0	10.0
2) Confidence in security will be improved a little.	610	60.2	70.2
3) Confidence in security will not be different even after introducing the system.	302	29.8	100.0
Total	1,013	100.0	100.0

As for one of the positive social aspects expected when introducing the civilian investigation system, it is assumed that the enhancement of the competitiveness of the police. As a result of a survey of citizens, the question "The private investigation system will serve as a supplement to the scarce police service", participants responded as shown in the Table 6.

〈Table 6〉 Responding to police service supplement

Answer	Persons	Percent	Cumulative percent
1) I strongly agree.	188	18,6	18,6
2) I agree.	537	53,0	71,6
3) Neutral	226	22,3	93,9
4) I disagree.	45	4,4	98,3
5) I do not agree strongly.	17	1,7	100,0
Total	1,013	100,0	100,0

In addition, as a result of a survey of citizens, the question "If the private investigation industry is institutionalised, they will help create jobs and revitalise the economy", respondents replied as shown in the Table 7.

〈Table 7〉 Responding to job creation and economic activation

Answer	Persons	Percent	Cumulative percent
1) I strongly agree.	97	9,6	9,6
2) I agree.	391	38,6	48,2
3) Neutral	412	40,7	88,9
4) I disagree.	90	8,9	97,8
5) I do not agree strongly.	23	2,3	100,0
Total	1,013	100,0	100,0

As a result of a survey of citizens, the question "If the private investigation system is legalised, there will be a high demand from enterprises", participants responded as

follows (see Table 8).

〈Table 8〉 Responding to high demand from enterprises

Answer	Persons	Percent	Cumulative percent
1) I strongly agree.	114	11.3	11.3
2) I agree.	485	47.9	59.2
3) Neutral	354	34.9	94.1
4) I disagree.	50	4.9	99.0
5) I do not agree strongly.	10	1.0	100.0
Total	1,013	100.0	100.0

As a result of a survey of citizens, the question “If the private investigation system is legalised, there will be a high demand from individuals”, respondents replied as shown in the table below (see Table 9). Taken together, the positive perception of the legalisation of the private investigation system shows that individuals (65.0%) more demand than firms (59.2%).

In the classification of activities by private investigators in South Korea, illegal investigation of personal privacy is the highest type. If the private detective industry is legislated, it can be expected that the demand of individuals will be higher than the companies (Nam, 2013).

〈Table 9〉 Responding to high demand from individuals

Answer	Persons	Percent	Cumulative percent
1) I strongly agree.	113	11.2	11.2
2) I agree.	545	53.8	65.0
3) Neutral	318	31.4	96.4
4) I disagree.	29	2.9	99.3
5) I do not agree strongly.	8	0.8	100.0
Total	1,013	100.0	100.0

Before the private investigation system is introduced, the scope of private investigator's work has been steadily discussed within academia. This study presents the scope of the private investigator's task discussed so far and examined the demands of the citizens that they would like to receive from private investigators instead of police officers. Table 10 below shows how many respondents have chosen to be allowed for each task.

〈Table 10〉 Opinions on the scope of work of private investigation

If a private investigation system introduced, which the scope of tasks do you think it would be nice to allow?	frequency	Percent
Identify location of missing children, runaway and missing persons	876	86,5
Obtaining evidence for use in court cases in criminal cases	613	60,5
Investigation of illegal activities such as insurance fraud, medical malpractice, accounting crime, corporate confidentiality leak.	528	52,1
Identify location of defaulting property criminals	496	49,0
Investigation of cause and responsibility of various accidents or damage	470	46,4
Identification of misconduct of spouse related to divorce case	425	42,0
Identify the location of property related to lost or stolen property	409	40,4
Etc.	8	0,8

If there is a legitimate civilian investigation system, Table 11 shows if citizens were willing to hire a civilian investigator when they were involved in the incidents / accidents. This will enable the public to know what private demand investigation services will focus on if private investigation is implemented in the future.

〈Table 11〉 Services that citizens want to use

Will you employ a private investigator when there is an incident / accident below?	Strongly agree	agree	I do not know	disagree	Strongly disagree
When a relative or friend of a family member disappears	268 (26.5%)	509 (50.2%)	150 (14.8%)	75 (7.4%)	11 (1.1%)
When you suffer damage such as fraud	212 (20.9%)	495 (48.9%)	174 (17.2%)	116 (11.5%)	16 (1.6%)
In the event of a hit-and-run accident	227 (22.4%)	455 (44.9%)	192 (19.0%)	116 (11.5%)	23 (2.3%)
When an affair problem occurs	183 (18.1%)	435 (42.9%)	260 (25.7%)	111 (11.0%)	24 (2.4%)
In the event of infringement of intellectual property rights	99 (9.8%)	365 (36.0%)	350 (34.6%)	172 (17.0%)	27 (2.7%)
When you need an identity survey for marriage or contract	111 (11.0%)	350 (34.6%)	342 (33.8%)	170 (16.8%)	40 (3.9%)
In the event of privacy invasion	103 (10.2%)	355 (35.0%)	371 (36.6%)	160 (15.8%)	24 (2.4)
When artwork, pottery, valuables, etc. are lost or stolen	79 (7.8%)	373 (36.8%)	367 (36.2%)	169 (16.7%)	25 (2.5%)
When a crime problem occurs in a company or a store	83 (8.2%)	342 (33.8%)	386 (38.1%)	167 (16.5%)	35 (3.5%)
When you damaged your reputation	79 (7.8%)	296 (29.2%)	393 (38.8%)	209 (20.6%)	36 (3.6%)
When hiring an employee or a new employee	14 (1.4%)	90 (8.9%)	388 (38.3%)	361 (35.6%)	160 (15.8%)
When the criminal justice agency has not been satisfactorily solved in case of the above incident or damage to property or crime.	235 (23.2%)	448 (44.2%)	239 (23.6%)	77 (7.6%)	14 (1.4%)

The above questions show that there will be potential customers demand in various fields when the private investigation system is implemented. In addition, it can be predicted that there will be considerable economic effects on the implementation of the private investigation system because it is surveyed that the missing persons' location are identified and the demand of the hit-and-run victims is high.

V. Conclusion

In the present situation where the private investigation system has not been introduced, free labour type errand centres are operating nationwide. In addition, some of these companies have confirmed that they engage in illegal activities due to lack of regulation, management and supervision. Even so far, it has been confirmed that foreign civilian investigators are active when there is a demand for private detectives in South Korea through a business agreement with a Korean company. In the case of foreign countries which have been conducting the private investigation system first, they recognise that they cannot respond to the police demands of various citizens based on only the public power. In order to provide better security services, many private detectives are working at tasks such as investigation of the damage, identification of the runaway or missing person, and collection of evidence necessary for the litigation. Most OECD countries currently have legalised civilian projects and developed related industries. In addition, it was found that private investigation projects as one of the major areas of service industry generate significant economic effects and create jobs in each country. Taken together, it is judged that the necessity of introducing the private investigation system is sufficient. It is desirable that the private investigation system should be implemented soon because it can meet the demand of the civilian detective service of the people, help the economy, and strengthen the lack of public security capacity.

The necessity of introducing a private investigation system has been verified in various aspects. In this study, we propose a method of introducing the private investigation system. First, the examination of the legislative form of the Private Investigation Law reveals that in most countries, the private sector and the private security sector are defined in the same category as the private security industry. To sum up the foreign legislative direction, whether to form the Private Investigation Law in Independent Law or the one under the Security Industry Law is different according to the legislative policy of the country. However, in most countries, Private Investigation

Law and Private Security Law are defined as a single law because the nature of the services provided is similar, so that a company often provides private security services and private investigation services. It seems that judging by the same law is efficient in management and operation. In addition to these advantages, in South Korea, the Korea National Police Agency, which currently manages and supervises the security industry, naturally gives the management and supervision rights to the private investigation industry, so that it can supervise the related industries in a single institution and can improve efficiency. In addition, given the fact that private security and private investigation system are usually operated by a single company, it may be possible to eliminate unnecessary administrative procedures through the unification of supervisory agencies. Therefore, it is desirable to stipulate the private investigation industry and the private security business in one form of the legislation. So far, this study has examined the necessity of introducing a private investigation system based on the UK private detective system and the desirable introduction method. The authors expects that the private investigation system will be implemented soon in response to the needs of the citizen in South Korea.

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【국문요약】

영국과 한국의 민간조사원 비교 연구 - 실종자 조사시스템을 중심으로 -

곽민준 · 최연준 · 남궁록

현대사회가 정치, 경제, 사회를 포함한 모든 분야에서 전문화되고 복잡해지면서 일반적인 공권력으로는 범죄를 통제하기 어려운 상황에 이르렀다. 19세기 이후 요동치기 시작한 민간보안 산업은 그 범위를 넓혀 공권력이 필요한 다양한 분야에서 보조적인 역할을 수행하고 있다. 이러한 민간보안 활동 중에서 민간조사시스템은 오랫동안 개인의 인권보호와 범죄로부터 안전한 민간조사 서비스를 제공하는 데 이용되어 왔다.

이 연구에서는 선행연구 분석과 질적 내용분석을 통해 실종자 조사 시스템에 초점을 맞춘 영국과 한국의 민간조사 시스템을 비교분석 할 것이다. 질적 내용 분석의 결과는 영국의 민간조사시스템과 실종자 조사시스템이 어떻게 구현되는지에 대한 문헌 검토 및 심층면담 등의 방법을 통해 기술된다.

민간조사 분야에 대한 연구는 양국에서 매우 중요한 분야이지만 한국의 시각에서 볼 때 그 연구가 매우 제한적이라고 할 수 있다. 따라서 이 연구는 민간조사 시스템의 성공적인 합법화를 위한 논의를 촉진할 뿐만 아니라 향후 연구의 기초자료가 될 것으로 기대된다. 민간조사 시스템의 연구는 앞으로도 지속적으로 이루어져야 한다. 또한 한국에 민간조사제도를 도입하기 위해서는 본 연구에서 언급한 민간조사제도와 관련된 문제점을 발견하여 민간, 학계, 관련 기관의 의견을 수렴해 민간조사시스템을 개발해야 한다. 민간조사제도의 도입은 민간, 학계 및 관련 기관의 노력을 통해 이익을 극대화시킬 것으로 사료된다.

주제어 : 민간보안, 민간조사시스템, 실종자, 민간조사원, 영국