



**UDC: 351/354**

[https://doi.org/10.32689/2617-2224-2020-2\(22\)-172-179](https://doi.org/10.32689/2617-2224-2020-2(22)-172-179)

***Pikh Nataliya Stepanivna,***

*Postgraduate Student, National Academy of Public Administration under the President of Ukraine, 20, Eugene Potier Str., Kyiv, 02000, +38 067 596 28 55, [dobvit2@gmail.com](mailto:dobvit2@gmail.com), <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6261-8461>*

***Піх Наталія Степанівна,***

*аспірант, Національна Академія державного управління при Президентові України, 20, вул. Ежена Пот'є, Київ, 02000, +38 067 596 28 55, [dobvit2@gmail.com](mailto:dobvit2@gmail.com), <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6261-8461>*

***Пих Наталья Степановна,***

*аспірант, Национальная Академия государственного управления при Президенте Украины, 20, ул. Эжена Потье, Киев, 02000, +38 067 596 28 55, [dobvit2@gmail.com](mailto:dobvit2@gmail.com), <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6261-8461>*

*02000, +38 067 596 28 55, [dobvit2@gmail.com](mailto:dobvit2@gmail.com), <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6261-8461>*

---

## **PROVIDING SOCIAL (PUBLIC) SECURITY IN THE AMERICAN CONTINENT**

**Abstract.** The article uses the general methods of empirical cognition to study the peculiarities of implementing the public policy in the field of social (public) security in the countries of the American continent. The peculiarities of providing the social (public) security, which are caused by the political, institutional, geographical, historical factors, the conceptual foundations of ensuring social (public) security, the actual trends and the specific practical measures aimed at maintaining the public order are revealed. The current state of providing social (public) security in the countries of the American continent is investigated, which is based on establishing partnerships between the public authorities, local self-government bodies with public and non-governmental organizations, academia, and individual citizens. The levels and institutions at which the public security in the American continent is implemented and the priorities of the public policy are identified, namely the prophylaxis and prevention of events that may present a real danger to the general public. Institutional, organizational and special measures are designed to unite the efforts of all stakeholders and to optimize the logistical expenditures for the public security in the American continent. It has been proven that the experience of the American continent in providing social (public) security is a set of measures to ensure adequate protection. To this end, a series of

institutional and organizational measures are being taken to unite the efforts of all stakeholders. The proposals for the implementation of the public policy in the field of social (public) security in the American continent are substantiated.

**Keywords:** Social (public) security, USA, Canada, public order, public policy, local government, public authorities.

## **ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ГРОМАДСЬКОЇ (ПУБЛІЧНОЇ) БЕЗПЕКИ НА АМЕРИКАНСЬКОМУ КОНТИНЕНТІ**

**Анотація.** З використанням загальнонаукових методів емпіричного пізнання досліджено особливості здійснення державної політики у сфері забезпечення громадської (публічної) безпеки у країнах Американського континенту. Розкрито особливості забезпечення громадської (публічної) безпеки, які обумовлені політичними, інституційними, географічними, історичними факторами, окреслено концептуальні засади забезпечення громадської (публічної) безпеки, виявлені актуальні тенденції та виокремлено конкретні практичні заходи, спрямовані на підтримку громадського порядку.

Досліджено сучасний стан забезпечення громадської (публічної) безпеки у країнах Американського континенту, який базується на налагодженні партнерських зв'язків державних органів публічної влади, органів місцевого самоврядування із громадськими та неурядовими організаціями, науковими колами, окремими громадянами. Визначено рівні та інституції, на яких здійснюється забезпечення громадської безпеки в країнах Американського континенту та пріоритетні напрями державної політики, а саме профілактика та запобігання подій, що можуть становити реальну небезпеку для широкої громадськості. Проаналізовано заходи інституційного, організаційного та спеціального характеру, які покликані об'єднати зусилля усіх зацікавлених сторін і оптимізувати матеріально-технічні витрати на забезпечення громадської безпеки країн Американського континенту.

Доведено, що досвід країн Американського континенту у забезпеченні громадської (публічної) безпеки являє собою комплекс заходів щодо забезпечення належного захисту. Для цього вживаються низка інституційно-організаційних заходів, які покликані об'єднати зусилля усіх зацікавлених сторін. Обґрунтовано пропозиції щодо здійснення державної політики у сфері громадської (публічної) безпеки у країнах Американського континенту.

**Ключові слова:** громадська (публічна) безпека, США, Канада, громадський порядок, державна політика, місцеве самоврядування, органи державної влади.

## **ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЙ (ПУБЛИЧНОЙ) БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ НА АМЕРИКАНСКОМ КОНТИНЕНТЕ**

**Аннотация.** С использованием общенаучных методов эмпирического познания исследованы особенности реализации государственной политики в сфере обеспечения общественной (публичной) безопасности в странах Американского континента. Раскрыты особенности обеспечения общественной

(публичной) безопасности, которые обусловлены политическими, институциональными, географическими, историческими факторами, очерчены концептуальные основы обеспечения общественной (публичной) безопасности, выявлены актуальные тенденции и выделены конкретные практические меры, направленные на поддержание общественного порядка.

Исследовано современное состояние обеспечения общественной (публичной) безопасности в странах Американского континента, которое базируется на налаживании партнерских связей государственных органов публичной власти, органов местного самоуправления с общественными и неправительственными организациями, научными кругами, отдельными гражданами. Определены уровни и институты, на которых осуществляется обеспечение общественной безопасности в странах Американского континента и приоритетные направления государственной политики, а именно профилактика и предупреждение событий, которые могут представлять реальную опасность для широкой общественности. Проанализированы меры институционального, организационного и специального характера, которые призваны объединить усилия всех заинтересованных сторон и оптимизировать материально-технические затраты на обеспечение общественной безопасности стран Американского континента.

Доказано, что опыт стран Американского континента в обеспечении общественной (публичной) безопасности представляет собой комплекс мер по обеспечению надлежащей защиты. Для этого употребляются ряд институционально-организационных мероприятий, которые призваны объединить усилия всех заинтересованных сторон. Обоснованы предложения по реализации государственной политики в сфере общественной (публичной) безопасности в странах Американского континента.

**Ключевые слова:** общественная (публичная) безопасность, США, Канада, общественный порядок, государственная политика, местное самоуправление, органы государственной власти.

---

**Formulation of the problem.** In the context of deepening globalization and integration of the political, economic, social and other processes in the world, issues related to ensuring social (public) security of the countries are of particular interest. Studying the experience of the countries of the American continent in providing social (public) security is important not only for theory but also above all for its practical implementation in Ukraine. The unique-

ness of approaches to the social (public) security of the USA and Canada is linked to both the recent institutional variability and the historical peculiarities of the countries' development, which raises the importance and the need for research through causation. The current approach of the countries of the American continent to providing social (public) security is based on the establishment of partnerships between the public authorities, local self-gov-

ernment bodies, public and non-governmental organizations, academia, and individual citizens.

**Analysis of the recent research and publications.** The research of various aspects of the problem of ensuring social (public) security is devoted to the work of domestic and foreign scientists: O. Bandurko, V. Vasylevych, J. Jokel, V. Dryomin, O. Kostenko, V. Manjola, K. Nossal, G. Perepelytsia, N. Hillmer, O. Shostko and others. However, in Ukraine there is a relatively small number of the above issues, which necessitates its further study.

**Formulation of the problem.** Working out the presented problems of providing social (public) security of the countries of the American continent requires the setting of a number of scientific tasks that require careful research, namely to investigate the organizational and legal aspects of the public security at the international level. The purpose of the study is to analyze the experience of the American continents in the field of social (public) security.

**Presentation of the main material.** An analysis of the recent years of increasing the social (public) security in the USA gives us grounds to argue for the effective implementation of the public policy in this direction. These trends are the result of interaction between the state authorities, local self-government and the public.

Public security in the USA is provided at the following levels: national (United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP); The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI, etc.); regional (city police; county police; sheriff's department; state or

provincial police, etc.); local (fire brigade; local police body or department; city hall; municipal public affairs department, etc.) [1–9].

Providing public security in the USA involves professional work at the following institutions: law enforcement agencies (national or federal police, regional or local police); intellectual activity and exchange of information (intelligence, investigative activities, covert operations); emergency management (ambulance, fire, police, search and rescue); justice (courts, legal administrations, penitentiary system); domestic security (border and port structures, coast guard, administrative services) [5].

In the USA the social (public) security is viewed first and foremost as a function of the government to provide adequate protection for the citizens, residents of a particular region, local organizations and institutions from threats to their well-being and prosperity. To this end, appropriate institutional, organizational and special measures are taken to unite the efforts of all stakeholders and to optimize the logistical costs of providing public security. The organization of the public security provides for the provision of law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services to the citizens. Priority is prophylaxis and prevention of events that can pose a real danger to the general public.

Given the above, let us analyze the current state of the social (public) security in the USA public policy in this country.

Significant contribution to the social (public) security in the USA and policy implementation in this area.

The current state of the social (public) security in the USA has been shaped by the following factors: adoption of the law “The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act” and implementation of appropriate measures [1]; demographic characteristics (aging of the population), which naturally led to a decrease in criminal activity; intensification of the public influence on raising the level of the social (public) security in the country, effective interaction of the public authorities, local self-government and the public. According to the UN, only 25 % of crime rates in the USA can be attributed to the punitive practices of the authorities, the rest to the protection of public order by the community forces, crime prevention and changes in the employment system [2].

A priority direction for implementing public policy on the social (public) security of the USA is the implementation of the government prevention programs that are adopted at both the federal and local levels. In general, such programs include the organization of preventive measures and the development of sociological research, the fight against terrorism. The special bodies of interaction in the field of providing social (public) security of the USA, in which the public is one of the main actors, include: Advisory Correctional Board; Committee on Combating Youth and Juvenile Crime under the President of the United States; Interagency Council on Coordination of the National Programs for Combating Youth Crime; National Advisory Council on the Prevention of Alcohol Abuse; National Center for School Safety, etc. [9]. Currently, there are

more than one hundred such programs in the USA. The USA Government, with the support of the Congress, has developed international and national counter-terrorism programs both in the USA and in the world. The concept of these programs is based on strengthening the role of the state in providing social (public) security, even at the expense of objective limitation of the rights and freedoms of the citizens in the interests of both national and personal security. As part of the implementation of these programs, local initiatives have been stepped up by the USA citizens on proposals to improve the security system in the country. The USA public has understandably addressed these restrictions in implementing the USA Government’s counter-terrorism policy. A striking example of the effective interaction of the government, local government and community institutions in the fight against terrorism is the “Neighbourhood Watch” program, initiated by the USA National Sheriffs Association. The program is aimed at supporting the citizens who inform the police about suspicious actions of their work colleagues, neighbours, and other cases. Civic activists, together with the law enforcement, conducted campaigning on emergency rules, professional trainings and presentations.

Another example of effective and mutually beneficial interaction of the public authorities, local governments and public institutions with a view to providing social (public) security of the USA is the “Justice Award” program, implemented on the initiative of the USA Department of the State. Under the program the conscious citizens who aim to live in a secure state are inform-

ing in good time of the preparation of a terrorist act or the location of a terrorist. For the manifestation of the civic position and consciousness they are paid a monetary reward. The program immediately showed its effectiveness: during the first year a large number of organizations and individuals suspected of assisting terrorists were discontinued.

There are a number of public security institutions in the USA, including: International Association of Anti-Terrorism Officers, whose purpose is to directly engage and support active citizens in the fight against terrorism in order to address this internationally. The Association contributes to the formation in the society of a common understanding of terrorism, the nature of measures taken by the state to combat it. The International Association of Anti-Terrorism Officers is comprised of experts from various security services in different countries. Within the framework of the Association's work the direction of anti-terrorist education of the schoolchildren was initiated, in which the younger generation learned the rules of behaviour in extreme situations; a non-governmental organization of the "Crime Stoppers" voluntary police assistants. Its branches in addition to the USA operate in Australia, Great Britain, Poland, Canada, Latin America; the "Big Brothers, Big Sisters" public mentoring program is intended to attract volunteers, i.e. mentors to work with underprivileged minors. The program brings together around 400 agencies across the country.

Considering and analyzing the experience of the social (public) security in Canada, it is advisable to pay attention

to the development of the American-Canadian international relations. The common history and geography have for many years brought these countries together, which has had a significant impact on the implementation of their national policies, including in the field of security. In analyzing security issues, D. Barry and D. Bratt point out that "the Canadian-American security is characterized by interdependence. As a consequence, Canada can not only ignore the USA security requirements, but also separate itself from the consequences of the USA decisions in this area" [4]. The official position of these countries on security is based on the interaction and cooperation formally enshrined in the Ogdensburg Agreement. During the years of such close alliances between the USA and Canada a number of bilateral cooperation mechanisms have been established: more than 80 agreements in the field of security have been concluded, more than 250 memoranda of understanding, about 145 bilateral forums have been created that discuss current issues in the field of security and defense [4]. The high level of strategic importance of American-Canadian security cooperation greatly strengthens Canada's position in the North American security system, gives it the right to vote and influence decision-making, as well as access to relevant information and technology. USA and Canada's membership of NATO is an important factor in providing security in the American continent. Analyzing the American-Canadian security and defense relations, D. Layton-Brown outlines a unique feature: "Canada is more inclined to "public diplomacy" in the event of disagreement



with the United States on security and defense issues related to the Alliance as a whole, at a multilateral level, than at a bilateral level” [6]. “Ottawa is more prone to so-called “quiet diplomacy” [4]. Thus, in the context of geopolitical space the Canadian-American security relations can be described as friendly, level-headed and mutually beneficial. However, for the sake of objectivity, it is advisable to draw attention to the significant advantage of the level of influence of the United States on NATO Alliance decision-making and geopolitical influence in general.

**Conclusions.** Summarizing the above, it should be noted that the experience of the American continent in providing social (public) security is a set of measures to ensure adequate protection. To this end, a series of institutional and organizational measures are being taken to unite the efforts of all stakeholders.

## REFERENCES

1. Bandurka O. M., Soboliev V. O., Moskovets V. I. (2016). *Partnerski vzaemovidnosyny mizh naseleнням ta militsiieiu* [Partnership relations between the population and the police]. Kharkiv: Vyd-vo Nats. un-tu vnutr. sprav [in Ukrainian].
2. Bilorus O. H., Lukianenko D. H., et al. (2017). *Hlobalizatsiia i bezpeka rozvytku* [Globalization and development security]. Kyiv: KNEU [in Ukrainian].
3. Lipkan V. A., Lipkan O. S. (2018). *Natsionalna i mizhnarodna bezpeka u vyznachenniakh ta poniattiakh* [National and international security in definitions and concepts]. (2<sup>nd</sup> ed., rew.). Kyiv: Tekst [in Ukrainian].

4. Granatstein J. (2018). Canada and the United States: Security and Strategic Interests after 9/11. *New Zealand International Review*, 33(1), 11–14 [in English].
5. Crime in the United States. (n.d.). *crime-in-the-u.s.-2014*. Retrieved from <https://crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offensesknown-to-law-enforcement/violent-crime> [in English].
6. Mauer M. (2017). Comparative international rates of incarceration: an examination of causes and trends. *Workshop 2: Strategies and Best Practices for Crime Prevention, in particular in relation to Urban Areas and Youth at Risk*: Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Bangkok [in English].
7. Our Mission (The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)). *www.dhs.gov*. Retrieved from <https://www.dhs.gov/our-mission> [in English].
8. Official Website of the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES). *www.qfes.qld.gov.au*. Retrieved from <https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx> [in English].
9. Sokolsky J. J. (2004). The “Away Game”: Canada – United States Security Relations Outside North America. *IRPP Working Paper Series*, 91, 1-7 [in English].

## СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНИХ ДЖЕРЕЛ

1. Бандурка О. М. Партнерські взаємовідносини між населенням та міліцією : підручник / О. М. Бандурка, В. О. Соболев, В. І. Московец. Х. : Вид-во Нац. ун-ту внутр. справ, 2016. 352 с.
2. Глобалізація і безпека розвитку : монографія / О. Г. Білорус, Д. Г. Лук'яненко та ін. ; керізн. авт. кол. і наук.

- ред. О. Г. Білорус. Київ : КНЕУ, 2017. 733 с.
3. *Ліпкан В. А.* Національна і міжнародна безпека у визначеннях та поняттях : словник / В. А. Ліпкан, О. С. Ліпкан. [2-ге вид., допов. і переробл. Київ : Текст, 2018. 400 с.
  4. *Granatstein J.* Canada and the United States: Security and Strategic Interests after 9/11 // *New Zealand International Review*. January–February 2018. Vol. 33, № 1. P. 11–14.
  5. Crime in the United States – 2018 [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу : <https://crime-in-the-u.s.-2014/offensesknown-to-law-enforcement/violent-crime>
  6. *Mauer M.* Comparative international rates of incarceration: an examination of causes and trends / paper presented to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. Washington, D. C., 25 June 2017; A/Conf.206/17/Workshop 2: Strategies and Best Practices for Crime Prevention, in particular in relation to Urban Areas and Youth at Risk // Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Bangkok, Thailand, 13–14 April 2017). 28 p.
  7. Official website of the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Our Mission [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <https://www.dhs.gov/our-mission>
  8. The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES). Website. [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx>
  9. *Sokolsky J. J.* The “Away Game” : Canada – United States Security Relations Outside North America // IRPP Working Paper Series. 2004. № 91. P. 1–7.