Lastly, before the event takes place, barriers should be put in place to assist in crowd management and control. The type of barrier should reflect the intended use. For example, police bicycles are often used as a barrier that maintains a friendly, positive community image. They can be used to screen the crowd and control access to and from certain areas. Other barriers that could be used for planned events include metal fencing or cement dividers.

After the mass demonstration, all law enforcement agencies should review the event's happenings from start to finish. In this debriefing session, officials should do a step-by-step evaluation of every aspect of the event, discussing both positive and negative outcomes. After the debriefing session takes place, the conversations should be written down and summarized so they can be referenced in the future.

Conducting public surveys with local stakeholders and area citizens is also beneficial. The purpose of these surveys is to gather their opinions about how the agencies involved handled the event and how the public perceived the demonstration overall. These surveys can help shape the planning and preparation for future events that the department may have to manage.

After reviewing the outcomes of the demonstration, the lead agency should create a document that recaps the event from start to finish. In order for this document to be as complete and thorough as possible, everyone that participated in the event to also participated in executing the event response plan should also participate in the compiling of this report. The document may also include lessons learned and tips on planning for the next event.

Managing a mass demonstration is complicated, but proper planning and preparation, can help ensure better, safer outcomes. By implementing these best practices, police departments and other agencies can be more prepared for mass demonstrations and more effectively walk the line between maintaining safety, **security**, and order while allowing freedom of expression.

Список використаних джерел

1. https://www.omnigo.com/blog/how-data-accuracy-can-improve-response-times-dispatch-coordinators [Електронний ресурс]

Черненко Н., курсантка ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник Л.М.**

THE POLICE TRAINING SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES

In modern conditions in the United States of America (USA) one of the best components for the structure of police systems successfully functions. Police forces operate at the federal (FBI), state, and local (city, county, and other municipal units) levels. There are police bodies in some ministries and departments: the Ministry of Finance, the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Banking Authority and others, as well as the private police.

All this imposes its special training for the training of police personnel, which is carried out in educational institutions that traditionally have the name of police academies. In particular, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has its own training system, from a number of academies and university faculties and colleges to short-term courses. In the United States, police schools exist as stand-alone (FBI Academy, Glinko Training Center) or civilian universities. In general, the first police schools were established on the basis of civilian universities.

An essential feature of the police training system in the United States is the presence of numerous private and public training centers. One of the largest federal law enforcement training centers is located in Georgia (Glinco County). As early as 1970, the US government decided to create one powerful training center instead of the many small training institutions for various government agencies. It is currently one of the largest educational institutions in the United States, training short-term courses (up to 18 months) for more than 70 law enforcement agencies.

Applicants to the Learning Center must already have a certain level of education, as some federal services hire individuals with bachelor's or even master's degrees. The center is managed by a board of directors. It is permanently attended by representatives of US law enforcement agencies (customers), who liaise between the school and the relevant department, participate in the improvement of curricula and tests. The Center is funded by the US Congress.

Training at the Center is maximally focused on training specialists for future professional activities. In general, the Center provides basic knowledge, so after graduation, many graduates undergo additional training at the place of service.

As a positive experience in the system of vocational education can be noted the issuance in the United States of a special bulletin on the training and retraining of law enforcement officers. The bulletin informs about changes in the legislation, about novelties in the methodology of work, analyzes various concepts of police development, etc.

Each of the US law enforcement agencies has its own selection system, due to the specifics of the activity, departmental requirements, and so on. At the same time, it has a lot in common. The task of selection is to select the most worthy candidates who, according to their personal and moral qualities, educational level, physical and medical indicators, will be able to effectively perform complex functional responsibilities to ensure law and order in the country, in a particular state or district.

Most U.S. police agencies recruit candidates with a high school or college degree. Few police departments have higher education requirements for staff (in particular, according to the US Department of Justice, only 1% of departments require a four-year higher education diploma, 7% need a two-year higher education degree, and 4% start college education, and 86% - a certificate of secondary education). Moreover, police candidates are required to complete courses in any of the following disciplines: law enforcement; administration of justice; psychology; advocacy; history of America; public administration; English; legal relations; sociology; commercial law. In a number of major US cities, young people who have graduated from school and wish to join the police force after reaching the age of 21 practice in the police. Classes with this category are usually conducted by experienced instructors. The training includes classes on the Constitution and civil rights, state laws and municipal regulations, accident investigation regulations, and more. Practiced patrolling, traffic control, training in firearms, personal safety techniques, rules of conduct in extreme situations

The system of professional training of law enforcement personnel is closely interconnected with the system of selection - recruitment. One of the characteristic features of the recruitment system in law enforcement agencies is high competition. This is because the profession of police officer or federal law enforcement officer in the United States is highly prestigious and well paid. The competition for a position in a large police department is 20-40 people. And in such a reputable agency as the FBI, the competition can reach several hundred people in one place. The main methods of professional selection for work and study are: analysis of the candidate's documents; selection interviews; biographical survey; psychological testing; assessment centers. Moreover, the US police training system takes into account issues of preventing corruption and preventing conflicts of interest (in particular, developed handbooks on ethics, principles of ethical conduct, standards of ethical conduct for members of the executive branch).

Список використаних джерел

1. The History of Policing in the United States [Electronic resource]:

– Mode of access: – https://plsonline.eku.edu/sites/plsonline.eku.edu/files/the-history-of-policing-in-us.pdf. – Title from the screen.

2. How Long Does It Take to Become A Police Officer? [Electronic resource]: Law Enforcement. – Mode of access: – https://golawenforcement.com. – Title from the screen.

Шахрай Д., курсант ННІ № 1
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

COUNTERING THE GAMBLING BUSINESS