

Campus Safety propaganda

(I) Tertiary prevention strategy for campus safety

A. Primary level of prevention

Improve campus safety education and training, increase protection factors, reduce dangerous incidents and ensure the safety of campus.

B. Secondary level of prevention

Campus security environment detection, public security hotspot service planning, improve protection mechanisms, fill up the loopholes and strengthen the security environment.

C. Tertiary level of prevention

Implement the proper handling and emergency response of the murdered case to prevent the harm from happening again.

(II) Tertiary prevention behavior

A. Primary level of prevention

a) Safety Awareness

- Every semester, the campus may invite police agencies to lectures on campus safety and strengthening the rule of law education, to teach the latest crime methods, drug identification and other practices to enhance teachers and students' concepts of crime prevention.
- The police station should compile and print all kinds of responsive propaganda materials that endanger the safety of students, and use the school network to transmit and post announcements, calling on parents, teachers and students to be vigilant and take precautions together.
- Campus should implement the safety map and actual case education, remind students to avoid going to the remote areas of the campus alone and not to pass through infrequent alleys, learn the method of self protect so that students can ensure their own safety.
- When going to campus alone and meet strangers asking for directions, you can tell them verbally, you don't need to guide them and don't

listen to the others' request; if you encounter strangers or suspicious persons at school, you should immediately notify the teacher, if you are at outside then call the police immediately.

b) Implement campus personal safety protection

- Each school should test the campus access control management, monitoring and help-seeking system every semester, and conduct campus safety protection drills in conjunction with the police to strengthen response and crisis management capabilities.
- The juvenile police squad of the police station visits or calls the school guards, military training instructors, training (auxiliary) instructors, or personnel on duty once a month. The school should take the initiative to learn about the living conditions of campus students on the student community exchange platform, and feel uneasy Sensitive incidents should be reported immediately, and the police agencies shall jointly discuss the defense department.
- After each semester start, the Police Junior Police Team will conduct visits to maintain the safety of students according to the residence roster sent by schools at all levels. Schools should fill in the safety visit record form for students living outside of school.
- The school shall actively update the information of the emergency contact persons for teachers and students every semester, and can promptly contact teachers, students, and parents for handling when a school safety incident occurs.
- Sign cooperation contracts with supermarkets and merchants around the school, where students go to and from school, establish a love store, and construct a safe corridor.

c) Improve hardware safety equipment

- Schools should strengthen campus access control management to prevent suspicious and dangerous persons and objects from entering the campus to maintain campus safety.
- Cooperate with the police to inspect and inspect campus safety concerns, install campus emergency help notification systems, such as emergency help facilities or induction lighting equipment, reduce darkness and blind spots in the school and establish a regular inspection and maintenance mechanism.

- According to the inspection recommendations of the police, cooperate with the planning to install campus monitors and security systems, and school security personnel should be familiar with the operation.

B. Secondary level of prevention

a) Campus Safety environment testing

- Schools should cooperate with the police to conduct campus environmental safety inspections every semester, check the blind spot of campus safety, student gathering places, school entrances and exits, and other safety concerns, plan safe routes, and track and control improvements.
- The police and the school comprehensively review the dangerous hot spots around the campus, draw a campus safety map, and the police provide professional inspection opinions on specific high-risk hot spots, cooperate with campus inspection routes, eliminate campus blind spots, and plan campus safety work.

b) Public security hotspot service planning

- Schools should enrich campus safety maintenance manpower, such as applying for guards, security, etc., and plan inspection periods and routes for campus safety concerns to reduce the occurrence of dangerous incidents, and apply for police to assist in maintaining campus safety when necessary jobs.
- The police shall collect and investigate population data of persons in their jurisdiction who are likely to endanger campus safety or who have committed crimes of disrupting sexual autonomy, kidnapping and foreclosure, etc., and strengthen supervision and tracking according to law, and keep track of their moving. If the school or students found suspicious members can call the police.
- Police agencies have recently set up patrol boxes around school campuses at all levels to strengthen patrols around the blind spot of campus. For those campus where there are no police officers, they will perform morning, evening, and late night patrol duties to purify the safety space around the campus. .
- The police agency, the student off-campus life guidance committee, and the disciplinary staff of each school formed an off-campus joint patrol team to inspect the places where young students are easy to

gather, make troubles, and get in and out. Notify the school to effectively prevent the occurrence of out-of-order behaviors of students.

c) Fill up the school safety loopholes

- Students should immediately call the police if students found illegal activities such as violent coercion, drug control or monetary incentives on campus to absorb students to develop campus gang organizations.
- The school should pay attention to students' attendance, maintain a high degree of vigilance, care about and grasp the situation of students, if any abnormalities are found, immediately report and deal with them to reduce security concerns.

C. Tertiary level of prevention

a) Proper handle of murdered cases

- After a victimized case occurs, each school should set up an emergency response team, and designate a dedicated unit to coordinate, handle and act as a contact window to improve the response phase.
- According to the "Key Points of the Ministry of Education's Campus Safety and Disaster Incident Reporting Operations", access to the police, fire, social and sanitation support networks (such as foreign students should report to the county and city offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). Report correct security information and ask the police for help.
- The police will immediately initiate scientific and technological investigations and assisted search, make immediate horizontal contact, and use scientific and technological investigation methods to resolve the crisis as soon as possible.

b) Site protection improvement inspection

- Cooperate with the police to conduct a new safety inspection at the location of the incident and eliminate the source of danger.