

Help and advice

- Encourage positive outlets for your child's energies. Sports, clubs, hobbies, they all provide identity and a sense of community. It's just a case of finding the right one.
- Allow open and honest discussion. Young people are naturally curious. Stopping discussion about extremism, radicalisation and terrorism is only likely to make it more interesting to your child.

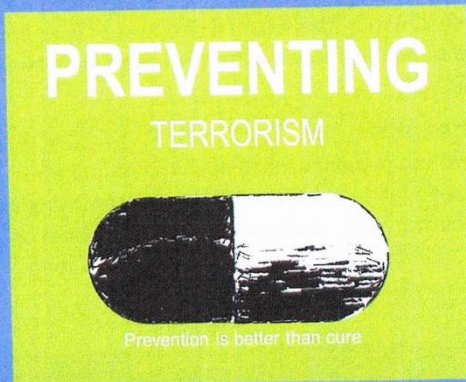
If you have concerns

If you have concerns about your child relating to extremism and radicalisation, you can receive support and advice from your local police by telephoning 101. They will treat the matter with total confidence and will do all they can to help to prevent your child turning to behaviour that breaks the law.

You can also contact us on 01600 891 548 for free, confidential advice.



Extremism & Radicalisation



Help and further advice

What can you do if you feel that your child's behaviour crosses the line into extremism?

- Talk to your child
- Encourage others that they look up to such as friends and family to talk to them
- Get help from school - they have trained Child Protection Officers who understand these issues
- Contact a specialist organisation

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A Guide for Parents.

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Web: www.victvs.co.uk

Introduction

As a parent you may be worried about how extremism and radicalisation might affect your child.

We have put together this leaflet to help you understand more about extremism and radicalisation, and how you can deal with these issues.

Who are we?

Victvs Ltd is a training and consultancy company specialising in tackling extremism and radicalisation.

We work with schools and colleges throughout the UK to help make sure that people have a better understanding of the dangers of young people becoming involved with violent extremism.

For free, confidential advice about these issues, please call us on 01600 891 548.

What are extremism and radicalisation?

Any idea can be taken to an extreme, but the type of **extremism** that this leaflet looks at is when ideas and opinions lead on to violence.

We often hear on the news of young people that have been radicalised and drawn into terrorist groups, but what does that mean? In simple terms **radicalisation** is the process of someone developing extremist views.

Should I be worried?

Despite the high levels of media attention given to these issues, the chances of them affecting you as a parent are very low.

It is important to remember that the most people will never support terrorism and that the amount of young people that become involved in violent extremism is very small.



Talk to someone if you have concerns.

What to look out for

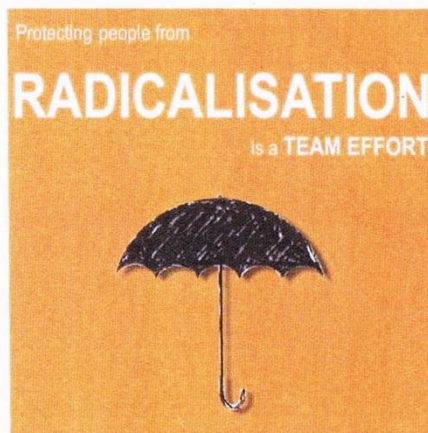
You know your child better than anyone else, and are best placed to notice any changes in their behaviour. Talk to someone if you have concerns. (See over the page for who to talk to.)

It is the job of everyone to prevent the radicalisation of young people. Parents, teachers, friends and family all have a part to play in making sure that extremist ideas are challenged.

Unfortunately, there isn't a checklist of what makes someone become an extremist, every individual is unique.

Remember

- Young people want to push the boundaries. They are searching for an identity in a confusing world.
- Encouraging young people to learn about and understand alternative points of view is an essential role of a parent.



What is the government doing about extremism and radicalisation?

The government recently introduced a law to make it compulsory for places such as schools and hospitals to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

This means that frontline staff are working hard to ensure that young people are protected from extremism and radicalisation.

