1. How can I talk to my child about extremism?

It's never easy to start a serious conversation with a child. Choose a place your child feels at ease and make it a time when you’re unlikely to be interrupted. A good time to raise the subject is when it’s relevant, perhaps when you both see something on TV about extremism.

- Make the conversation relevant
- Ask their opinion
- Find out how much they know about the subject
- Take care to listen
- Ask them questions that don’t result in a yes or no answer
- Let them talk without interrupting
- Encourage them to ask questions
- Talk about your own views on extremism

2. How can I keep my child safe from extremism online?

Talk to your child about online safety, explain the dangers and make sure their social media accounts are secure. Install parental controls so you can monitor what they access.

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- Explain the dangers
- Make sure their social media accounts are secure
- Install parental controls

The NSPCC has produced the following suggestions to help keep your child safe:

- Accessing extremist online content
- Sympathetic to extremist ideologies and groups
- Joining or trying to join an extremist organisation
- Changing online identity

3. What are the online warning signs of radicalisation?

There is no single route to radicalisation. It can happen over a long period of time or is triggered by a specific incident or news item. The behaviours listed here are intended as a guide to help you identify possible radicalisation.

**Online behaviour**
- Accessing extremist online content
- Sympathetic to extremist ideologies and groups
- Joining or trying to join an extremist organisation
- Changing online identity

**Outward appearance**
- Not listening to other points of view
- Abusive towards people who are different
- Embracing conspiracy theories
- Feeling persecuted
- Changing friends and appearance
- Converting to a new religion
- Being secretive of movements
- Increasingly argumentative
- No longer doing things they used to enjoy
- Distancing themselves from old friends
- No longer doing things they used to enjoy

4. What are the behavioural signs of radicalisation?

It can be hard to differentiate between normal teenage behaviour and attitudes that indicate your child may have been exposed to radicalising influences. You know your child better than anyone, so trust your instincts if something seems wrong.
Extremist groups also use the internet and social media to spread their ideology. Teach your children to understand just because something appears on a website doesn’t mean it’s factually correct.

— Talk to your child about extremism and radicalisation. Giving your child the facts will help them challenge extremist arguments.

— Being honest with your child and talking to them on a regular basis about extremism and radicalisation is the best way to help keep them safe.

— Use parental controls on browsers, games and social media to filter or monitor what your child can see online.

— Speak to your child’s teachers, a friend or a family member about your concerns. They may notice anything out of the ordinary. They know your child best.

— If you are worried your child is being radicalised you have a number of options. Talking to your child is a good way to gauge if your instincts are correct. If you prefer to share your concerns with others first, there are a number of people and organisations you can turn to for advice.

— What should I do if I think my child is being radicalised?

7. Is my child vulnerable to radicalisation?

The process of radicalisation is different for each child but there are some factors which can lead to young people becoming radicalised. Personal vulnerabilities or local factors can make a young person more susceptible to extremist messages.

— Sense of not belonging
— Behavioural problems
— Issues at home
— Lack of self-esteem
— Criminal activity
— Being involved with gangs
— Children do not need to meet people face-to-face to fall for their extremist beliefs. The internet is increasingly being used by extremist groups to radicalise young people.

Vulnerabilities may include:

— Channel is a multi-agency, voluntary programme which safeguards people identified as being vulnerable to radicalisation. A referral can come from anyone who is concerned about a person they think is at risk. It is not a criminal sanction and will not affect a person’s criminal record.

— More information and support organisations can be found at www.educateagainsthate.com

— Speak to your child’s teachers, a friend or a family member. Have they noticed anything out of the ordinary?

— The safeguarding lead at your child’s school can advise you on the best approach.

— Your local police or council can provide advice on how to protect your child. They may advise you to speak to the police if your child has committed a crime.

— The internet is increasingly being used by extremist groups to radicalise young people.

— What is Channel?

6. What can I do to protect my child from extremist influences?

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— Keep an eye on the sites your child is visiting. If the internet is being used by extremist groups to radicalise young people the internet is increasingly being used by extremist groups to radicalise young people.

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— An important contact is your child’s school. They may notice anything out of the ordinary. They know your child best.

— Your local police or council can provide advice on how to protect your child. They may advise you to speak to the police if your child has committed a crime.

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8. Why is Channel?

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