

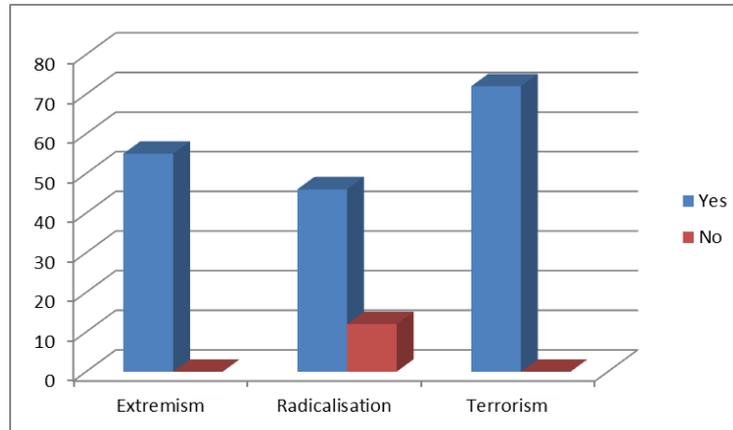


Safe From Extremism Peer Research Project

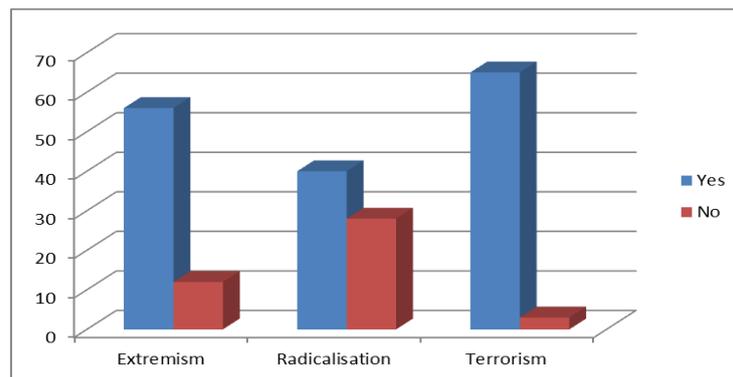
Main report: Kingston

1. Have you heard of the following: extremism, radicalisation, terrorism?

Males:



Females:



2. Can you define the following words:

Extremism

Males	Females
<p>Taking extreme actions. Taking action against human rights. Strong opinions of religion. Strong negative views and religion. Controversial views. Breaking the law. Manipulation. Strict views that discriminate. Against our country. Being passionate and violent. Taking any belief to its extreme limits of its interpretation Behaviours that are unrestrained not mediated by morality Illegal or violent religious views. Strong political or religious views. Being brain washed.</p>	<p>Extreme views that go too far. Against the law, extreme views in a group, extreme views related to religion. It's absolutist, often very controversial views. Extreme actions against the law. Extreme political or religious views. People who die for what they believe in. One sided view on politics or religion.</p> <p>Using religion to manipulate, ideology, discrimination, pressurised into extreme beliefs.</p>

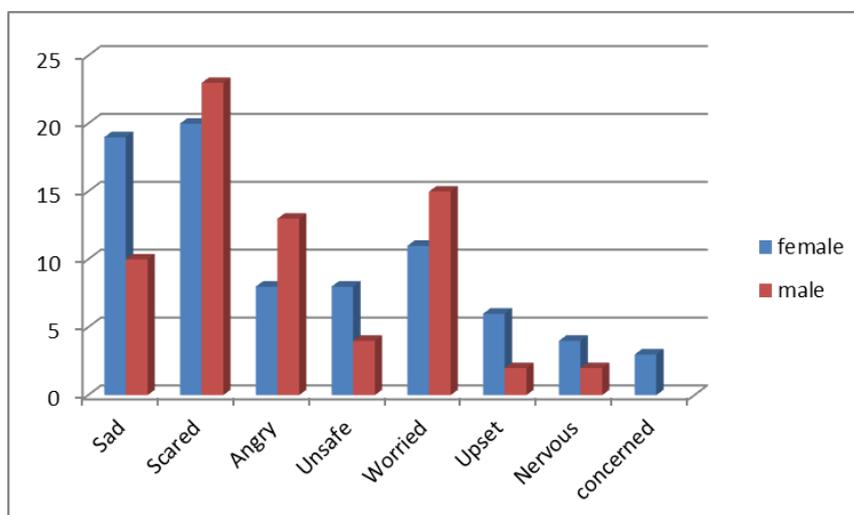
Radicalisation

Males	Females
<p>Early stage of terrorism. Swaying towards terrorism. Radical thoughts. Radical actions. Extreme views. Think terrorism is good. Manipulation. Targeted and manipulated. Brain washed. Changing someone's beliefs A group of people who come to adopt increasingly extreme political, social or religious ideals. The process of taking ideas and beliefs to the extremes. Taking a person who has moderate views and persuading them to take a more active rather than a passive ideological position. Conversion to extremism</p>	<p>Using religion to manipulate, ideology, discrimination, pressurised into extreme beliefs.</p> <p>Being conditioned or groomed into adopting these ideas as your own.</p> <p>Actions causing someone to adopt radical positions on political issues.</p> <p>Taking views too far acting out extremist views.</p> <p>Taking people's beliefs and distorting them.</p>

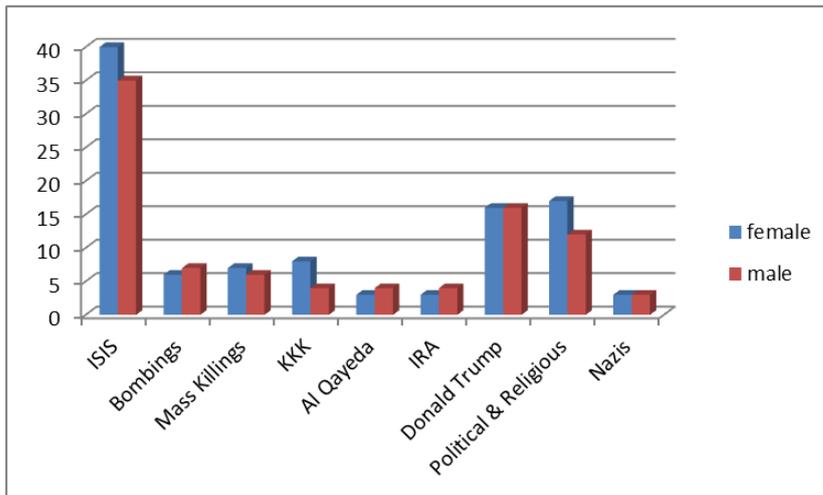
Terrorism

Males	Females
<p>Destroying buildings, causing severe disruption. Threats, bombings, attacks. Targeting innocent people for terror attacks. Violent protest. Tactic to make people agree with you. Brussels. Shootings, bombings. Against a belief system. The act of spreading fear or terror on a populace. Use terror to influence others. Use of violence when there is no need to. Attacking countries. Wanting to cause harm to others. Unauthorised use of violence of political aims. Wreak havoc, amongst innocent people. For entertainment.</p>	<p>Bombings, acting in violent ways, violent assaults, against innocent people. Harming people or property. Unlawful use of violence.</p> <p>Act of causing violence in order to scare or hurt a particular country or society.</p> <p>Illegal acts meant to strike terror in people.</p> <p>Unlawful use of intimidation. A group that destroys things with political or religious aims.</p> <p>Harming others, bombings, killings, violent malicious acts.</p>

3. How do the words extremism, radicalisation and terrorism make you feel?



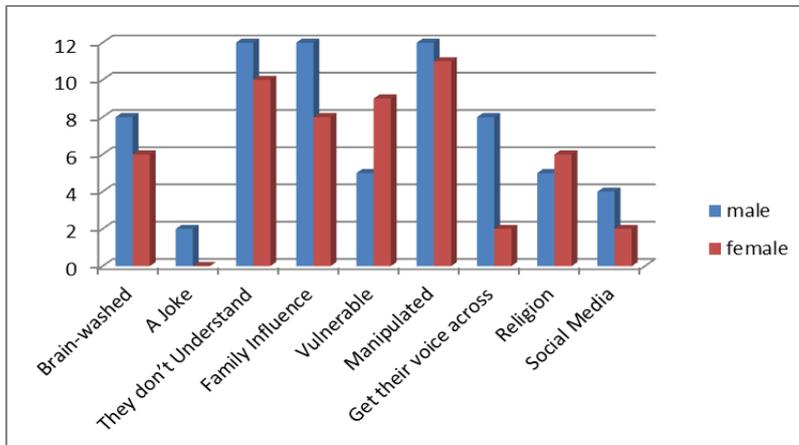
4. What type of extremism are you aware of?



A smaller number of males stated: Brussels, Dictators, the EDL, Genocide, sport, the Taliban, the Holocaust, 9/11 and the Westboro Baptist Church

A smaller number of Females stated: hostages, Bosnia, suicide bombings, Nazis, police brutality, beheadings, animal rights and racism

5. Why do you think young people might behave in extremist ways?



Males

Haven't developed their own views yet, lost family to war. Don't yet have a full understanding of right and wrong.

Easily influenced. Their parents and upbringing. The internet. Peer pressure. Wanting to change the world. Not educated enough, easily influenced. They are confused no positive role models.

Not taught any better. Because that's the environment they have grown up in they have seen and learned from it. (White British, 19)

Exposure to certain ideas at ages when they can't fully understand them and so are coerced and manipulated into doing others' agendas. (Black British, 17)

The young are very enthusiastic and lack wisdom, easily exploited without them analysing all the facts available. (White British, 16)

Might be attracted to extremist views because they are often the least complicated.

The media, indoctrination, the internet. Not enough support for young people.

Poor home life, lack of self-confidence, low socio-economic background.

Biased views to begin with, lack of life experience and [lack of] tolerance of others.

I think religion is a huge cause for children to be radicalised. (White British, 17)

When they feel suppressed or don't think anything is happening and think only certain acts can truly get attention or support.

Females

Because they are easily manipulated, they aren't all aware of what is right or wrong yet. Also they may be forced into it. If people are brought up in certain way, then that means they may have biased views. (Middle East, 15)

Because they believe modern society doesn't cater for their needs and isn't interested in helping things get better. Also they feel they don't belong and want a community. (Mixed heritage: White, Black Caribbean, 14)

Because they don't feel accepted by society the way they are, therefore they turn to a group where they do feel accepted and feel like they'll make a difference in the world. (Black British, 15)

Because they are lost and need a way for their voices to be heard. That these extremist groups make them feel special so young people get pulled in. (White British, 14)

I think when you don't get what you want or hear something you don't like certain people may want to act in extreme ways even though usually it doesn't help the situation. (Sri-Lankan, British, 15)

They might behave in extremist ways because they might feel scared. (Mixed heritage: White, Asian, 14)

Because they've been targeted and had their perspective altered to think something they wouldn't otherwise. (White British, 15)

They could be radicalised by peers and could believe that they are doing it for their religion and God. (White British, 15)

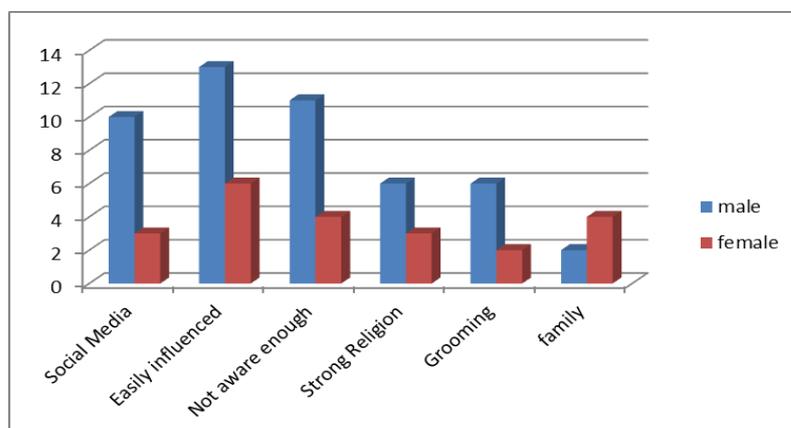
They might not want to be at risk, so they go along with the others. (White British, 14)

Young people see others doing things and get influenced by them and begin to adopt their extremist behaviours. (Black British, 16)

Freedom. They just don't understand it. They want to make a difference and they get caught up in a cause.

Brainwashed. They don't have positive role models. Social media. Their parents and their social background. Peer pressure.

6. What do you think might make young people vulnerable to being radicalised?



Males

The media. Role models. Indoctrination. Internet. Not enough support for young people.

Poor home life, lack of self-confidence, low socio-economic background.

Biased views to begin with, lack of life experience and (lack of) tolerance of others.

I think religion is a huge cause for children to be radicalised. (White British, 17)

When they feel suppressed or don't think anything is happening and think only certain acts can truly get attention or support.

Females

I believe people may take advantage of young people as they are easily influenced by older and what they think to be wiser people and they want to stay respectful to their religion. (White British, 15)

If they are in an extremist environment and are being preached hate against others, they might be scared or not sure about the topic, so they would agree to anything what is said to them. (White British, 15)

Impressionable. If people they trust and look up to believe it, it must be right. (White British, 14)

Because extremist views are easily spread to them through the internet and social media which they have constant access to. (White British, 15)

I believe people may take advantage of young people as they are easily influenced by older, and what they think to be wiser, people and they want to stay respectful to their religion. (White British, 15)

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Parents and family don't care. They are too young and easily brain washed. They succumb to peer pressure if their friends are involved.

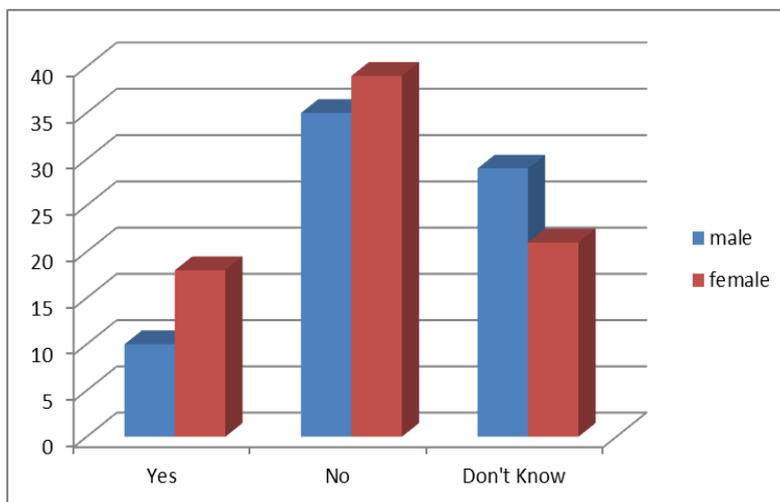
Being in a state of need with the wrong people at the wrong time. (Black British, 16)

They are vulnerable because they are ignorant and they have a lack of knowledge about certain things. If you are 'limited' you are vulnerable to being radicalised. (Eastern European, 21)

They are distanced from their culture and religion. They may feel isolated with family tensions and have low self-esteem. (White British, 17)

Being isolated in certain communities, feeling oppressed, discriminated against. (White British, 18)

7. Do you know about the Government's Prevent Strategy?



8. If yes what do you know about it? How did you feel about it? Did it help?

Males

Don't know x 3

SafeFrom extremism educating teenagers

Spread awareness

Through social media

Website to educate children

Syrians can't enter the UK

Extra security because of recent bombings

Females

I know that it has been set up and it's about schools.

I know teachers have to be on the lookout for things people say on class in case they sound dodgy, but as usual and always it will target Muslims. (Black British, 16)

Heard the name. Heard about it at college induction: prevent terrorism, keep us safe (White British, 17)

Good to have, yes it helped.

They are working with young people to educate them on the danger of extremism and terrorism (Middle Eastern, 15)

I personally hate the Government, so I felt angry. (Female Pakistan, 17)

Yes, especially the videos. I think they portray a clearer understanding when you can see things from their point of view. (White British, 15)

They plan a bombing campaign.

9. If no, what kind of advice, guidance and support or training do young people need?

Males

They could have community groups around their area so different people can share their feelings of what's happened and how they could prevent the situation. Maybe guidance or help for the people peer pressuring them.

I feel social networking sites should be more obliged to tackle this problem. A lot of radicalisation in the UK occurs through social media. (White British, 15)

They need more accurate teaching and support on each of these situations and be able to make more informed choices and just to know right from wrong.

I think young children need to be able to grow up and develop their own beliefs; not to have religious or political views forced on them, but to be able to express their own views truthfully once it is possible for them to look into things for themselves and make up their minds without fear of family or community rejection. (White British, 17)

Communities working together on projects. School days dedicated to it. Taught more about politics.

A sort of clinic for young people. (White British, 16)

It's a balance between freedom and guidance

More activities that engage children.

We need to understand the laws better - what they mean.

Make it a subject.

Females

They need teaching and guidance on why what they are doing is wrong, telling them in an understanding approach because it might be due to them having mental health issues, problems at home, rather than someone telling them off. I also believe that everyone needs more education on how these groups form and what they do. (White British, 14)

We need to know there is a community looking after us, somewhere where we belong and feel safe at. Also if we are told who is likely to be targeted and how to spot a likely threat then we could avoid it (White, Black Caribbean, 14)

How to deal with being vulnerable, more discussions so people are more aware.
(White British, 15)

I think it's good to have therapeutic help because it is somewhere where they can have help if they need it. (White British, 14)

Education should be free in every country so they don't spread violence. (Pakastani, 16)

Taught how to deal with being vulnerable and discussions so people are aware
(White British, 15)

People should not be punished for extreme views but dealt with in some way.
(Mixed, White Asian, 15)

Young people should be taught what these things mean, should be more aware of what is happening around the world. I don't think young people should be given advice towards what to believe, but should have more knowledge to inform their options.
(East European, 15)

They need to be taught about what the words actually mean and what is actually going on in the world. Explain (to young people) what they (the government) are trying to do to prevent extremism.

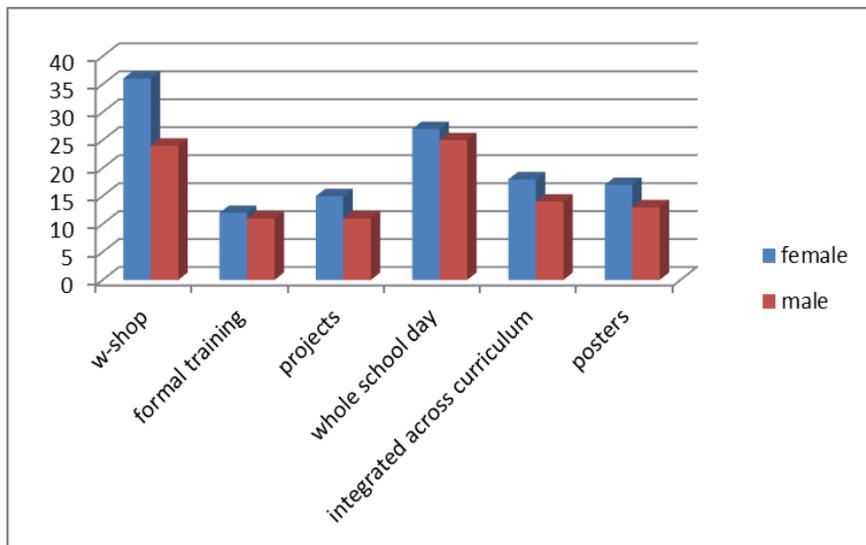
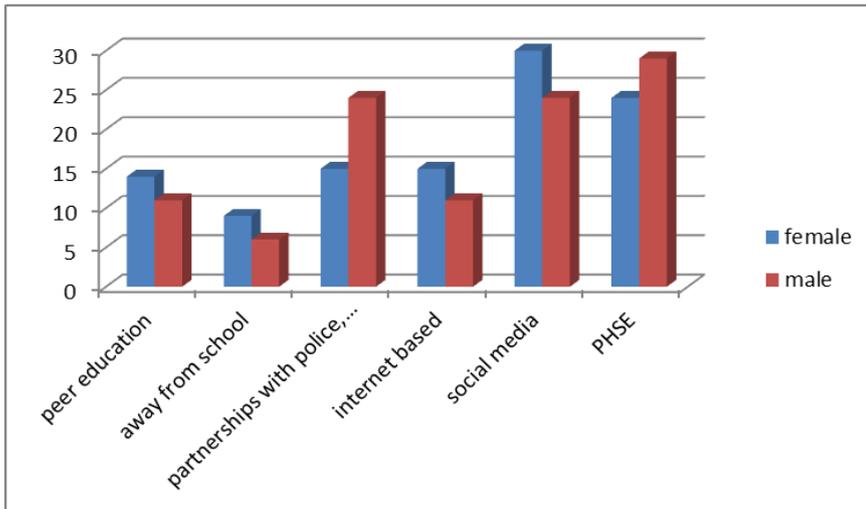
Training days. Advice so as to not mess up their future.

They need to learn the outcomes of joining terrorist groups, why it's such a bad thing teach them consequences and to love thy neighbour (Persian British, 17)

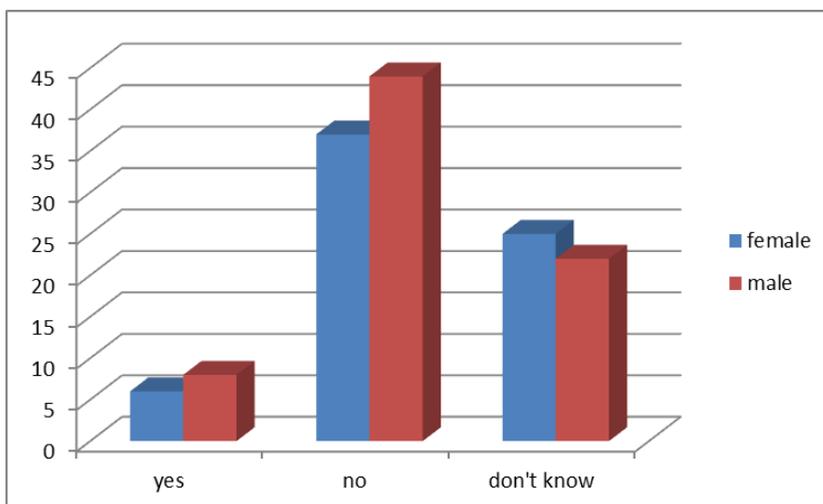
Education on important life skills and the hazards on social media so as not to be easily influenced by others.

There should be changes in education, make psychology, sociology, philosophy, RE (all) environmental care, theatre, film and nutritional studies obligatory.

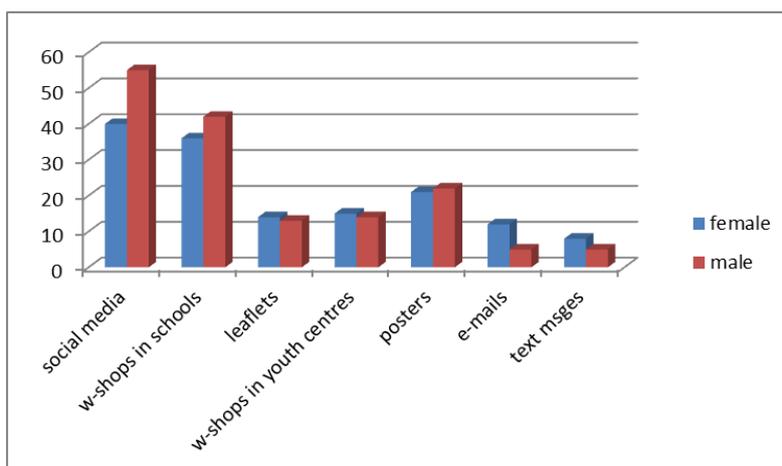
9a How would this best be delivered?



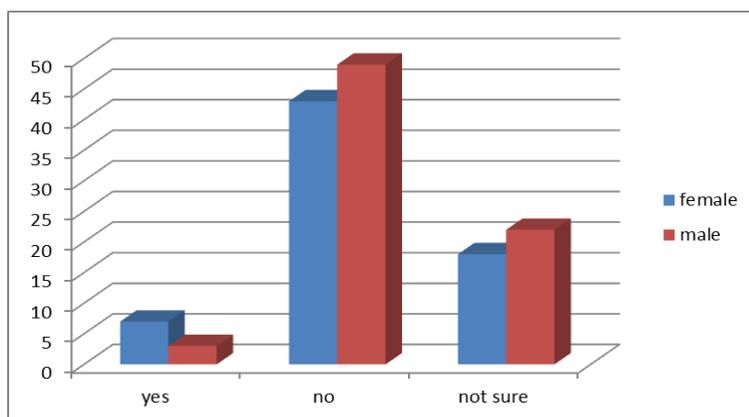
10. Do you feel Kingston and Richmond offer enough information to young people about this subject and how young people can access support and advice?



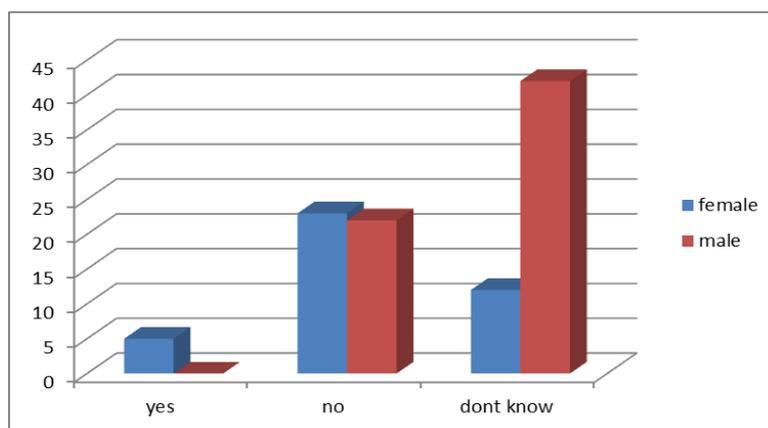
11. How do you think young people would like to receive this information?



12. Are you aware of any Kingston and Richmond services that young people can go to if they are worried about extremist behaviour?



13. If yes do you feel these services are well publicised?



Not just those who answered yes to 12 gave a response to number 13.

14. If no, then who would you speak to if you were worried about a friend who was exhibiting extremist views or who you thought was being radicalised?

Male

I would personally inform a close family member of my own to get a second opinion. If I was worried I would find within myself to alert the local authorities. (White British, 17)

I would speak to any older person I trust, parent, teacher, guardian. (White British, 14)

Teacher or parent but in some cases I won't tell anyone. (White British, 15)

Teachers, parents or other friends to persuade them away from it and to stop them being radicalised. (Mixed heritage: White, Black, 15)

I would talk to my family if it was outside school and teachers if it was at school. (White, East European, 15)

I would talk to them and their views on extremism and I will try to help them. (Indian, 15)

Their parents or my parents. (White British, 14)

Parents and see what their understanding an advice is rather than making my own decision. (White British, 15)

Female

I would speak to a teacher or my parents who might have more knowledge about who to speak to. (East European, 15)

A teacher or I wouldn't talk to anyone. It would feel awkward, because someone could get the wrong idea about their friend and end up hurting the friend. (White British, 15)

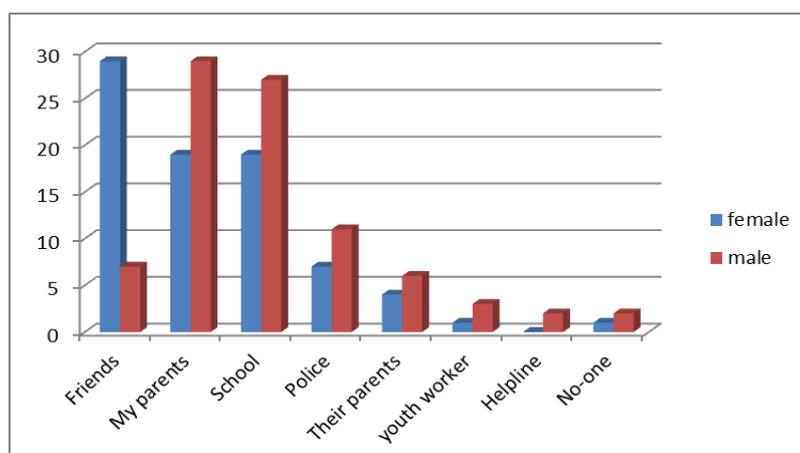
I would talk to my friend and make sure they are not in harm's way then if I need to seek further help. (Pakistani, 17)

Persuade them to not commit this, involve them in activities as a way of distracting them. (Pakistani, 16)

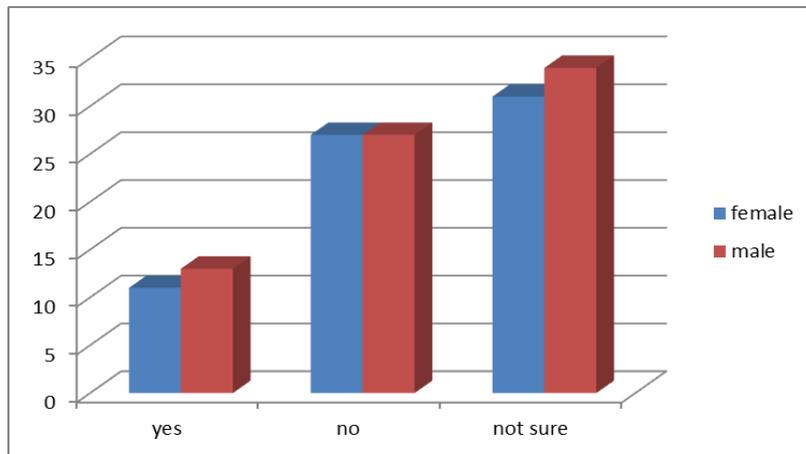
Ask other friends and then see what they would do-go and speak to someone as a group, maybe someone higher up in the school. (14, White British)

If I was worried I'd talk to them or their parents. (Black British, 16)

I would go to the college student union and talk to the head person.

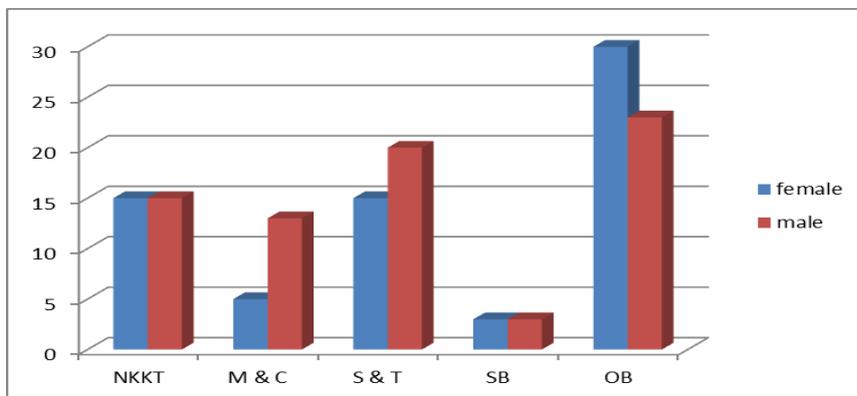


15. Would you want to become involved in helping Kingston, Richmond and schools to develop information advice and support for young people on this project?

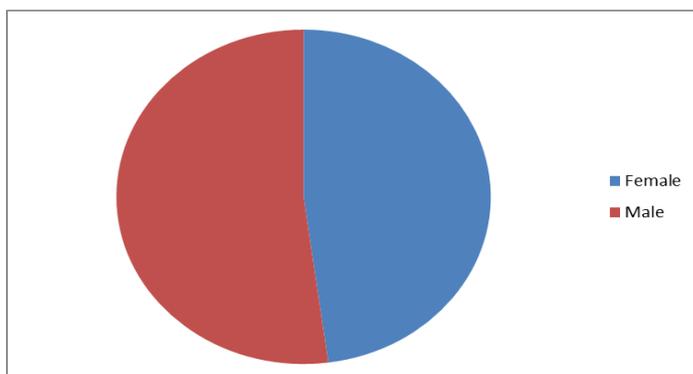


About you

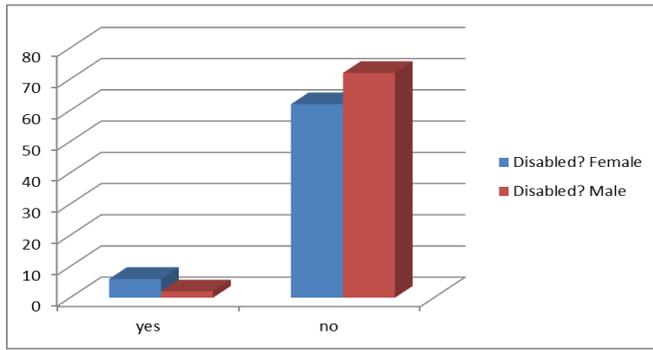
North Kingston and Kingston Town, Malden and Coombe, Surbiton and Tolworth, South of the Borough, Out of borough



Males 52% (74) Females 48% (68)

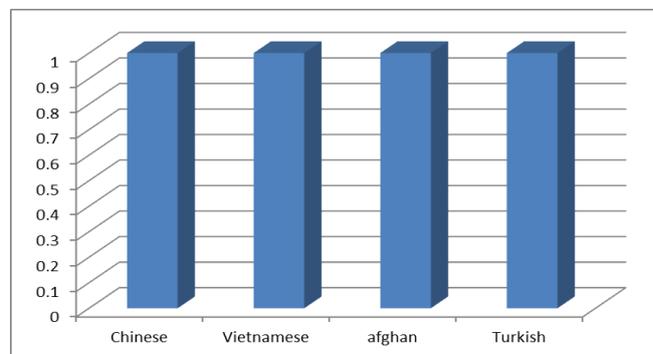
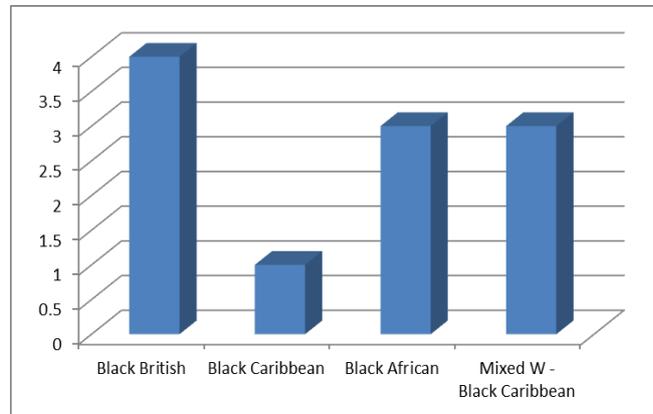
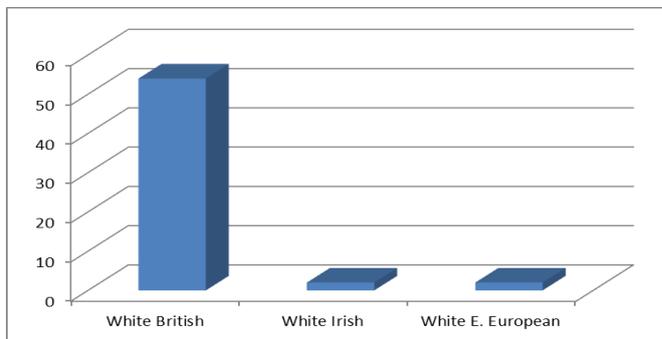


Disability

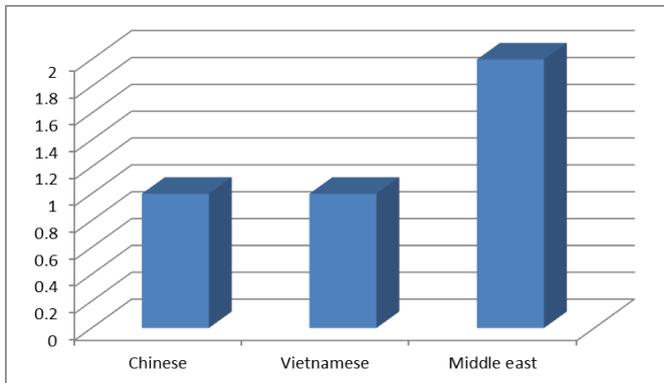
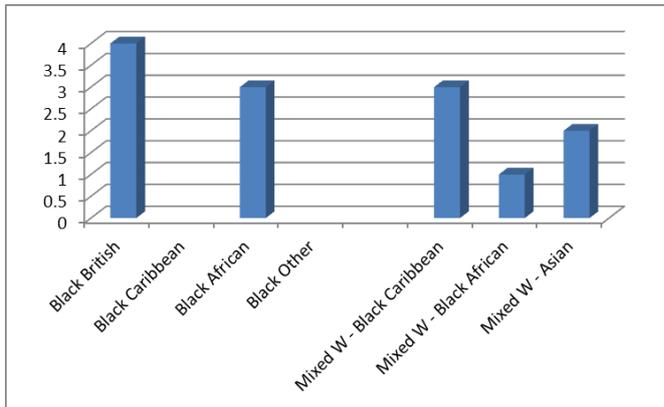
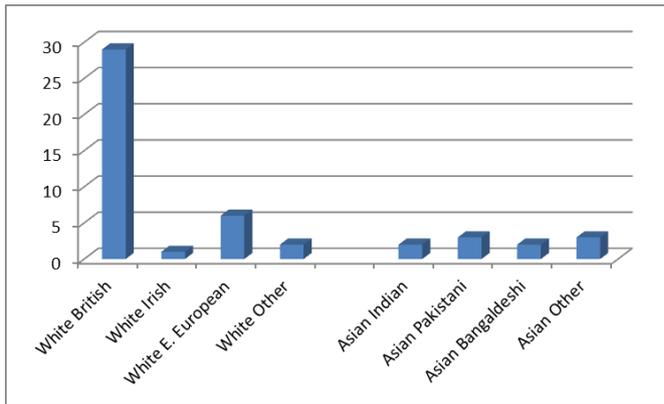


Ethnicity

Males



Females



Age

