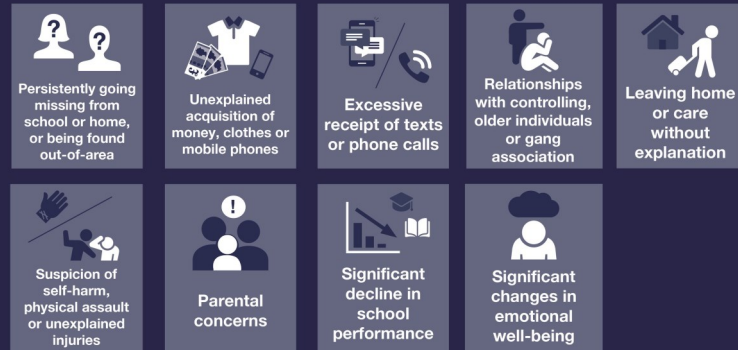


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Section 1 - County Lines

County lines gangs use children and vulnerable people to courier drugs and money. A young person who is involved in county line activity might exhibit some of these signs:



If you are concerned for the welfare of a child or young person please contact the police on 101 (or 999 if urgent). If you have information that will help the police investigate this crime but wish to remain anonymous you can contact www.crimestoppers-uk.org on line or call 0800 555111. Speak up, Stop crime and Stay safe whilst remaining 100% Anonymous. Always

CrimeStoppers.
0800 555111
100% anonymous. Always.

County Lines: The illegal practice of drug gangs from big cities expanding their operations into smaller towns or rural areas.

Exploitation: Taking advantage of someone, often by forcing them to do something they don't want to do.

Gang: A group of people, often young, who engage in criminal activities together.

Drug Dealing: Selling illegal drugs.

Vulnerability: Being at risk of harm or exploitation due to personal or social factors.

County Line Operator: Someone who runs or manages drug operations that cross county lines.

Cuckooing: When drug dealers take over the home of a vulnerable person to use it as a base for their criminal activities.

Exploited Person: Someone who is taken advantage of by others, often through coercion or manipulation.

Drug Mule: A person who transports illegal drugs, often across borders, for criminal organizations.

Vulnerable Community: A group of people who are at risk of exploitation or harm due to factors such as poverty or social isolation.

Section 2 - Coercive Friendships

Friendship: A close relationship between people who care about each other, support each other, and enjoy spending time together.

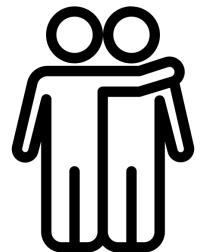
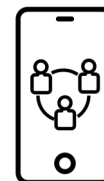
Relationships: Connections between people, including friendships, family ties, and romantic partnerships.

Controlling: Trying to have power or authority over someone else, often by telling them what to do or limiting their freedom.

Behaviours: The things people do, such as actions, attitudes, or habits, which can affect how they interact with others and how they're perceived by others.

Manipulate: To control or influence someone in a clever or deceitful way, often for personal gain or to get what you want.

Acceptance: Feeling welcomed and valued for who you are, without judgment or criticism, by others or by yourself. It's about being okay with differences and treating everyone with kindness and respect.



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Section 3, 4 & 5 - Gangs

Gang: A group of people, often young, who engage in criminal activities together and identify with a common group identity.

Peer Pressure: Influence from members of one's peer group to conform to certain behaviors, attitudes, or actions, which can sometimes lead to joining a gang.

Belonging: Feeling like you're a part of something or connected to a group. Some young people join gangs to feel like they belong or to find a sense of family or community.

Protection: Seeking safety or security from threats or violence, which can lead young people to join gangs for protection from other gangs or dangers in their neighborhoods.

Identity: How you see yourself and how others see you. Joining a gang can sometimes provide a sense of identity or belonging to young people who feel lost or disconnected.

Recruitment: The process of persuading or convincing someone to join a group or organization, such as a gang.

Criminal Activity: Illegal behavior or actions that break the law, which gangs often engage in, such as drug dealing, theft, or violence.

Risk Factors: Factors or circumstances that increase the likelihood of someone joining a gang, such as poverty, family problems, or lack of positive opportunities.

Consequences: The results or outcomes of actions. Joining a gang can have serious consequences, including legal trouble, injury, or even death.

Community: The people who live in the same area or neighborhood. Building strong communities and providing support to young people can help prevent gang involvement and promote positive alternatives.



Section 6 - Drugs

Drugs: Substances that can change how your body works or how you feel. Some drugs are helpful, like medicine prescribed by a doctor, but others are illegal and can be harmful.

Tobacco: A plant that's used to make cigarettes, cigars, and other products. Tobacco contains nicotine, which is addictive and can harm your health.

Alcohol: A type of drink that can make people feel relaxed or intoxicated. It's found in beer, wine, and spirits. Drinking too much alcohol can be harmful to your health and can affect your behavior.

Cannabis: A drug made from the cannabis plant. It can make people feel relaxed or high. Cannabis is illegal in many places because it can be harmful to health, especially for young people.

Nitrous Oxide: Also known as laughing gas, it's a gas sometimes used as a recreational drug to get high. It can cause dizziness, giggling, and other effects, but it's also dangerous and can harm your health.

Lifestyle: The way you live your life, including your habits, behaviors, and choices, such as what you eat, how active you are, and whether you use drugs or alcohol.

Dopamine: A chemical in your brain that's involved in how you feel pleasure and motivation. Drugs like alcohol and nicotine can increase dopamine levels, which is why they can be addictive.

Addiction: When you can't stop doing something, even if it's harming you. This could be using drugs, drinking alcohol, or doing other things that feel good in the short term but are bad for you in the long run.

'under the influence': When someone has taken drugs or alcohol and it's affecting how they think, feel, or act. Being under the influence can impair judgment, coordination, and other abilities, making it dangerous to do things like driving or operating machinery.