

Appendix A – Teaching approaches to building resilience in children and young people

Push Factors	Key Ingredients	Pull Factors
Factors which push/make an individual vulnerable to extremist messages	Teacher confidence and skills in dealing with difficult and sensitive issues	Factors that draw young people into extremist messages
Lack of excitement, frustration	Teacher attitude/behaviours <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to be able to admit that do not necessarily know the answers • Able to acknowledge that controversial issues/matters exist • Willingness to seek help when not sure what to do/how to assist • Understanding that they have a role to play re this agenda 	Confident and charismatic recruiters
Lack of a sense of achievement seen as significant. Lacking purpose/confidence in the future/life goals.	Specific knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some understanding of other cultures and religions and belief systems • Knowledge of alternate values framework 	Networks/sense of belonging
Lacking an outlet for views	Teaching pedagogy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with pupils to enable them to develop critical thinking skills (to be able to see through propaganda... • Enabling pupils to see multiple perspectives • Enabling pupils to deal with difficult situations • Utilizing multiple resources/methods • Working with young people to enable them to develop and have pride in sense of self and sense of having multiple identities • Linking school work with the wider community 	Persuasive clear message which exploit knowledge gaps
Gaps in knowledge and or understanding of Islam both young people and their parents		Wider community views which promote extremist views or do not actively oppose extremism
A sense of injustice		
Actual or perceived humiliating experiences. This may be linked to sense of injustice. The experiences may be of being bullied, put down etc		
Exclusion – a lack of belonging to peer/community networks, groups etc.		