Supporting Vulnerable Students



Who should we be particularly aware of? Curious Huma

- · people who are physically or mentally frail
- · people with learning differences or disabilities
- · people with a mental health condition or personality
- disorder
- people who are illpeople with physical disabilities
- people who have undergone trauma
- people who, for whatever reason, are in abusive relationships, difficult living conditions or are undergoing stress
- · people who are or feel marginalised or stigmatised
- · people who are experiencing culture shock



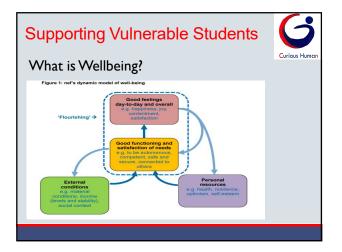
YOU!!!

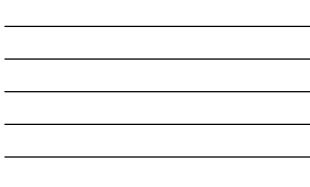
Supporting Vulnerable Students



Aims

- I. Boost Wellbeing in **all** our students
- 2. Be alert to the signs of someone in distress
- 3. Know when, where and how to refer or ask for help
- 4. Have appropriate policies in place
- 5. Implement appropriate training for all staff





Supporting Vulnerable Students



What is Wellbeing?

- Being able to deal with and manage situations.
 Healthy expression of all emotions/ feelings.
 Living in a way that is good for you and good for others around you.
 Feelings of contentment, enjoyment and engagement with the world, these include self-worth and self-awareness. awareness.
- Flourishing or thriving. •
- . The balance point between an individual's resource pool and the challenges faced.

Worth-it Education

PERN Martin Seligm					Curious Human
0		1550	*	Ø	
POSITIVE EMOTIONS	ENGAGEMENT	RELATIONSHIPS	MEANING	ACHIEVEMENT	HEALTH & PHYSICAL WELLBEING
Doing things that make you feel good. Remembering past happy events. Looking forward to things you enjoy.	Doing something absorbing that you enjoy, but that challenges you and uses your strengths. Eg. Music, sport, study, art	Connecting with others in the way that suits you best. For some people this will be parties – for others a quiet chat over a drink.	Finding purpose in what you are doing. Feeling that it contributes to a bigger plan in your life, for specific others, for humanity, or spiritually.	Setting and achieving specific goals. These can be small or much bigger. If big goals are chosen, they can be broken down into smaller, achievable steps.	Eating well, resting enough and exercising regularly all contribute to overall wellbeing and happiness







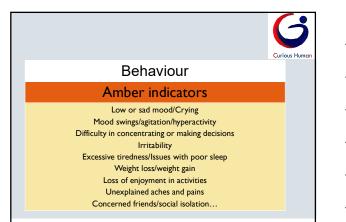




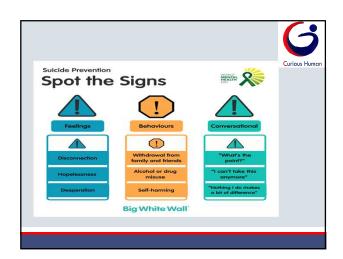
EXAMPLE COPING STRATEGIES

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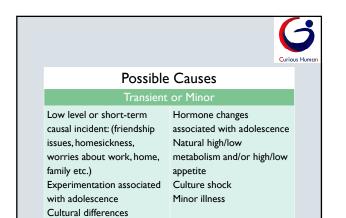
CALMING	DISTRACTING
Deep breathing	Journalling
Mindfulness	Three good things
Think of a time when you felt calm and happy	Do a sporting or creative activityFootball, drawing, dancing
Reframe – use positive self- talk	Break down your worries into SMART goals and plan them.
Yoga	Music, reading, Netflix
Tailor yours to your individual strengths. <i>Maladaptive strategies</i>	Avoid

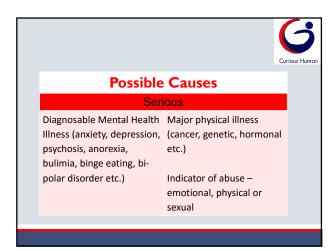


	Curious
Beha	iviour
Red in	dicators
Self-harm Inappropriate sexual behaviour Observable issues around food (e.g. not eating in front of others, visiting the bathroom after every meal) Alcohol, drugs or other substance abuse	Risk-taking Telling staff of suicidal intentions Seeing things, Hearing voices or perceiving reality in a distorted fashion Unexplained injuries Attempted suicide Etc









If you are unqualified, support - but *always* call for help...

	UK	International
Ye Lo Sa Sa In In D Ta Se N OI Ye OI	99 our local GP surgery ocal counsellor amaritans on 116123 (24 Hrs) analeine (out of hours mental eath and emotional support and formation) – 0300304700 lindline (information) – 3001233393 rinkline (helpline) – 03001231110 alk to Frank (drug education ervice) 03001236600 lo Panic Youthline (anxiety) – 1753440393 our organisation safeguarding lead r local authority safeguarding sam	 911 Local Medical Centre Befrienders Worldwide https://www.befrienders.org – support & suicide prevention in 400 international centres in 39 countries Mental Health First Aid http://www.nhfainternational.org/international-org/inte

Pre-agreed procedures at admission



In the event that xxxxx experiences a mental health crisis, we will.....

I agree to.....

Critical Incident policies

Think about scenarios such as aggression, erratic behaviour, inappropriate sexual contact (or unwanted attempted sexual contact) with another student or staff member, attempted suicide, disclosure of abuse etc. *in advance* of it happening...

Any case studies?

Further Training...



