

Grief & Loss Tip Sheet



Thank you for attending the Grief and Loss session from the Wendt Center last spring. As a reminder of some of the key learnings, we created this tip sheet for you to use as the school year starts.

GRIEF DEFINED:

The experience of and reaction to any loss - not just due to death. Grief is always a multi-faceted, timevarying response that contains physical, cognitive, behavioral, social, spiritual, and philosophical components. These components are often experienced in "waves" across the grief process.

GRIEF MYTHS:

Children/teens need to be protected from loss or trauma Intense distress is inevitable after a loss, especially for young people The intensity of grief is equal to the strength of the relationship The goal of processing grief is to "get over it" People in the same family grieve the same way Children/teens who are "really" grieving can't also experience joy If a child or teen isn't talking to you about it something is wrong

GRIEF RESPONSE BY AGE GROUP:

Grief in Children: 0-3 years

- **Response to Loss**
- Feeling of abandonment
- Confusion about death
- Repetitive questions
- Anxiety about safety
- Regression
- Proximity seeking
- **How to Support**
- ♦ Single and frequent
- ⇔ explanation
- Physical comfort
- Consistency
- Reassurance of safety
- Tolerance of regression

Grief in Children: 4-7 years

Response to Loss

- Magical thinking
- Confused questioning
- Anger and Sadness
- Behavioral issues
- Trouble sleeping
- Guilt or feelings of responsibility

How to Support

- Simple, honest, and frequent explanations
- Physical comfort
- Consistency
- A Reassurance of safety
- Reassurance around responsibility
- Provide room for expression
- Offer coping strategies

Grief in Children: 8-11 years

Response to Loss

- death
- Anger and Sadness
- Somatic symptoms
- Avoidance
- Shame and withdrawal
- Suicidal thoughts

- How to Support
- Wavering on permanence of Simple, honest, and frequent explanations
 - O Physical comfort
 - Consistency
 - Reassurance of Safety
 - Reassurance around responsibility
 - Provide room for expression
 - Teach coping strategies

Grief in Children: 12-18 years

Response to Loss

- Accurate understanding of death concepts
- Depression and distractibility
- Shame and withdrawal
- High-risk behaviors
- Suicidal thoughts

How to Support

- Honest and courageous conversations
- Consistent boundaries
- ¿ Encourage support-seeking behaviors
- . Acceptance
- Listening
 - Space

CARING FOR YOURSELF:

Providing grief and loss support can be difficult. You are stepping in and holding space for those in need when grief is too heavy for them to hold. Make time to care for yourself!

Wisually ground yourself

• Drink some water or eat a mint to slow down and help induce calm

Stand up, stretch, shake it out, or get moving

Write down your thoughts or share with a supervisor

Listen to uplifting music or watch an inspiring video

CHILDREN NEED ADULTS TO:

1. Maintain routine and boundaries

2.Listen to how the child is feeling and acknowledge their experience

3. Share their feelings

4. Provide creative outlets

5.Create rituals or traditions

6.Be patient

RESOURCES:

Video Clips

Coco: https://youtu.be/t9Dn4YrJGak Grief questions Uno Rugrats:

https://youtu.be/J01zTqgG63A Grief feelings Jenga

Sesame Street: https://youtu.be/gxlj4Tk83xQ Big Hero Six: https://youtu.be/lQu2arZ4mDk

Kung Fu Panda: https://youtu.be/RqjlkkwMlnw Grief terms word search

Games

Books

The Goodbye Book (ages 4+) The Invisible String (ages 4+) The Rabbit Listened (ages 4+) The Heart and the Bottle (ages 4+) The Memory Box (ages 4+) When Dinosaurs Die (ages 4+)

What on Earth Do You Do When Somebody Dies? (ages 6+) Ms. Bixby's Last Day (ages 8+) When a Friend Dies (ages 12+) The Color of Absence: 12 Stories about Loss and Hope (ages 12+) Help for the Hard Times: Getting Through Loss (ages 12+)