

The logo for Sunflower Project, featuring a stylized sun or flower icon above the text "sunflower project".

sunflower project

bereavement support for young people

When somebody close to you dies or is seriously ill, life can be tough. Many children and young people have found it helps to talk to someone who understands.

Information for parents and carers about supporting children and young people after a bereavement.

How children grieve?

Everything has changed for everyone because of coronavirus and this has been very unsettling for children without their familiar routines. Talk of the pandemic is everywhere and we are all anxious for the safety of ourselves and our loved ones. A bereavement today is likely to be very different to anything we have experienced before. It is important to remember that children feel grief just like adults but do not always express it in the same way. We must be considerate of their needs to acknowledge their worries and try to explain what is happening in terms that they can understand. We need to reassure them that lots of people will get coronavirus and experience only mild symptoms before recovering but some people because of other health problems might not recover. If a loved one has died what follows will be very different to our traditional rituals and ways of grieving. Children and young people like to be included where possible. It is normal for a child to be inconsolable with sadness one moment and playing happily in the next. A child's understanding of death is affected by their developmental stage:

Children under 6:

- May not understand that death is forever and expect the person to come back
- Take explanations literally and may need you to repeat them often
- May show regressive or disruptive behaviours
- May cry, be anxious about separations and want to share a bed
- Use magical thinking. Young children can imagine that they are responsible for death because they think everything revolves around them

Primary school aged children:

- Begin to understand that death is forever and may find it scary or fascinating
- Lack the vocabulary to express feelings and may show regressive behaviours
- Can be afraid that other loved ones may die

Teenagers:

- Have an adult understanding of death, express their grief in adult ways and may want to be included
- Recognise that life will never be the same and dread feeling different from their peers
- Some cope best by talking to the family about feelings and loss, others seek to be more independent and prefer help from friends or trusted adult

For more detailed information follow the link to: [Child Bereavement UK- How Children and Young People Grieve](#)

Common reactions include:

- Anxiety – worry about other family members
- Feel overwhelmed by intense feelings of anger and act out with unexplained behaviours
- Sadness and longing
- Guilt, self-reproach and blame – this can be irrational e.g. ‘I made her cross, so she’s gone’
- Difficulties in concentrating
- Problems with sleep, not wanting to go to sleep or waking from distressing dreams
- Physical health complaints – unexplained aches and pains

How can we help:

Talk to children about what has happened using words that they understand. Use the words ‘dead’ or ‘died’ and avoid euphemisms like ‘passed’ or ‘gone away’ (this can make it much harder to explain the permanence of death when the person does not come back). Accept that the child might only want to talk for a few minutes and then move on. It is normal for you to have to repeat your explanations and don’t assume that they have understood first time.

It is often said that you should not be a hero, but a model to children. If you try to shield children from the truth they are likely to sense something is wrong and imagine their own horrors or worry about why their feelings are so different to those around them. Encourage them to explore their feelings and share their worries through talk, play, art and acknowledge your own. Ask if anything is worrying them and reassure them that **‘nothing they said or did or thought caused their loved one to die’**. Be honest in an age appropriate way. It is very hard for a child to have conflicting stories or to learn the truth from somewhere else.

Even though our routines have been disrupted, having regular mealtimes and bedtime routines help a child to feel safe. Try to avoid unnecessary separations and give clear directions about who will be caring for them and when you will be back or when they will be able to talk to you.

It is not unusual to have difficulties with sleep after a bereavement. **[Health for Kids - How can I help my child sleep](#)**² and **[Childline – Problems sleeping](#)**³ (for teenagers) recognise how good sleep is essential for children to feel happy, healthy and better able to manage their grief. Check out the websites for help and advice about getting a good night’s rest.

How can we help children to grieve when Coronavirus has changed so much:

Coronavirus and its effect on community life has made familiar rituals of grieving very different. Visiting the funeral home, attending the funeral or gathering with friends and families to remember our loved ones if permitted, will be very different. These events often help young children to better understand what has happened. Many will be struggling at not being able to say goodbye or be there at the end. In this environment it is important for young and old to find alternative ways of managing grief and be reminded that they were not letting anyone down - it was out of their control.

Attached separately is the **[Winston’s Wish advice sheet about Coronavirus – How to say goodbye](#)**⁴, below are some of the key suggestions:

- Explaining that Coronavirus has made us change many things like schools closing and how funerals are done has changed too

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- Families will be invited to hold memorials later when restrictions have been lifted, these could provide an opportunity for children to be included in remembering the person who died (if they would like to be involved)
- Families could identify a time and date to remember their loved one. Then at the specified time a candle could be lit, special readings and music shared
- Children could be invited to write a letter or draw a picture to be put in the coffin

Many families find it helps to:

- Make a memory box or book which can be decorated and keep photos, keepsakes, drawings and stories that remind the children of their special person
- Talk about the person who has died, celebrate anniversaries and although this can be hard it is important to find some happy memories because your loved one would not want everyone to be sad
- Keep listening to what children are saying and acknowledge that things are strange and difficult
- Keep children informed and reassure them that their loved one knew they were loved and cared for
- Reach out for support from **The Sunflower Project** (tel: 07839 433838 or info@youthcommission.gg) which supports bereaved children and young people. For adults the Guernsey Bereavement Service can be contacted on 257778
- Look after yourself, you have been bereaved too and are managing your own grief. Sometimes parents/carers worry that they have done or said something wrong. Remember you are doing your best and you might have to say 'I'm sorry I think I might of explained this wrong' or 'I should have done but I wasn't sure what would help'. That's okay. We are only human, and this is all very different for everyone

Website addresses used above:

¹Child Bereavement UK- How Children and Young People Grieve

<https://www.childbereavementuk.org/coronavirus-supporting-children>

²Health for Kids - How can I help my child sleep - <https://www.healthforkids.co.uk/grownups/health-issues/how-can-help-child-sleep/> (select 'view site without local content')

³ Childline – Problems Sleeping - <https://www.childline.org.uk/info-advice/your-feelings/feelings-emotions/problems-sleeping/>

⁴Coronavirus – Funerals and alternative goodbyes - <https://www.winstonswish.org/coronavirus-funerals-alternative-goodbyes/>