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## how to help a grieving child

These lessons have been adapted from the book *35 Ways to Help a Grieving Child*. To order a copy of the book, visit our [online bookstore](#) or contact The Dougy Center, 503-775-5683.

### answer the questions they ask. even the hard ones.

Kids learn by asking questions. When they ask questions about a death, it's usually a sign that they're curious about something they don't understand. As an adult, a couple of the most important things you can do for children is to let them know that all questions are okay to ask, and to answer questions truthfully. Be sensitive to their age and the language they use. No child wants to hear a clinical, adult-sounding answer to their question, but they don't want to be lied to either. Often the hardest time to be direct is right after a death. When a child asks what happened, use concrete words such as "died" or "killed" instead of vague terms like "passed away." A young child who hears his mother say, "Dad passed away" or, "I lost my husband," may be expecting that his father will return or simply needs to be found.

### give the child choices whenever possible.

Children appreciate having choices as much as adults do. They have opinions, and feel valued when allowed to choose. And they don't like to be left out. For example, it is a meaningful and important experience for children to have the opportunity to say goodbye to the person who died in a way that feels right to them. They can be included in the selection of a casket, clothing, flowers and the service itself. Some children may also want to speak or write something to be included in the service, or participate in some other way.

After a death, having choices allows children to grieve a death in the way that is right for them. Sometimes children in the same family will choose differently. For example, one child may want pictures and memorabilia of the person who died, while another may feel uncomfortable with too many reminders around. If you are a parent, ask your child what feels right to them. Don't assume that what holds true for one child will be the same for another.

### talk about and remember the person who died.

"My daddy tickled me. He danced with me. He read to me." Sarah, 9

Remembering the person who died is part of the healing process. One way to remember is simply to talk about the person who died. It's okay to use his/her name and to share what you remember. You might say, "Your dad really liked this song," or "Your mom was the best pie maker I know."

Bringing up the name of the person who died is one way to give the child permission to share his or her feelings about the deceased. It reminds the child that it is not "taboo" to talk about the deceased. Sharing a memory has a similar effect. It also reminds the child that the person who died will continue to "live on" and impact the lives of those left behind.

Children also like to have keepsakes of the person who died, such as objects which hold an emotional or relational significance. When his father died of a heart attack, Jeremy, 12, asked if he could have his Dad's work boots. Although they were old, worn out and too big for his feet, they served as a memory of all the times his father had taken him to the construction site where he worked. Tom, 16, wanted to keep his dad's flannel shirt, which he wore on father-son fishing trips. Now Tom wears it when he goes fishing.

Recognizing that each person grieves in his own way is essential to the healing process for a family. Listen to children talk about their feelings and watch their behavior, and you will help clarify and affirm these natural differences.

### respect differences in grieving styles

Several months after her Dad died of a heart attack, 7-year-old Jenny told her peers in a grief support group, "I have lots of tears inside, but I can't get them out as easy as my Mom." Children often grieve differently from their parents and siblings. Some children want to talk about the death, while others want to be left alone. Some like to stay busy and others withdraw from all activities and stay home. Younger children may be clingy, whereas teens may prefer to spend time on their own or with peers.

Recognizing and respecting that each child grieves in his or her own way is essential to the healing process for a family. Listen to children talk about their feelings and watch their behavior, and you will help clarify and affirm these natural differences.

### listen without judgment

One of the most helpful and healing things we can do for a child is to listen to his or her experiences without jumping into judge, evaluate or fix. Well-meaning adults often try to comfort a child with phrases such as, "I know just how you feel," or, worse, advice such as "get over it" or "move on." While our intentions to soothe a grieving child are correct, using such responses negate the child's own experiences and feelings. If a child says, "I miss my Dad who died," simply reflect back what you've heard, using their words, so they know that they're being listened to. Use open-ended questions such as "What's that been like?" or "How is that?"; children are more likely to share their

feelings without pressure to respond in a certain way. This is just one way we can validate their experiences and emotions, helping them regain a sense of safety, balance and control.

## hold a memorial service and allow for saying goodbye

Allowing children and teens to say goodbye to the person who died is important in beginning the grieving process. A service enables children and teens to see how valued and important the person was to others and know that grieving the loss is okay. Before the service, let children know what is going to happen, who will be there, where and when it takes place and why it's important. Children who are prepared with this information are able to make the choice about attending the funeral. Should they choose not to participate, invite them to create their own commemorative ritual or activity for saying goodbye—planting a flower or tree, holding a candle-lighting ceremony.

## take a break

Children grieve in cycles. For example, they may be more inclined to play and divert their focus from the death when the death is recent and parents are grieving intensely. More than adults, children need time to take a break from grief. It is important to know that it's okay to take a break. Having fun or laughing is not disrespectful to the person who died; this is a vital part of grieving, too.

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[help@dougy.org](mailto:help@dougy.org) | 503-775-5683 | toll free 866-775-5683 | PO Box 86852 | Portland, Oregon 97286

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