

Talking to children about Grief & Loss



Assess your child's understanding

Your conversation with your child should be age appropriate as your child may not have any understanding of what happens when somebody dies. Try asking questions like “do you know why mummy/daddy is sad today?” or “do you know what it means when someone dies?”

Try not to use euphemisms

We can commonly use euphemisms to replace words or phrases that we think will be uncomfortable for others, but for children they can sometime confuse their understanding. Younger children will tend to think very literally. For example, “They’ve gone to a better place” may mean the child think the person has went somewhere great and could come back. (This might also be dependent on families’ religious beliefs)

Validate their emotions

Remember that a wide range of emotions is normal with grief, so don’t be surprised if the child seems to show little emotion or if they show an emotion like anger, worry, or fear. Acknowledge their emotions and let them know it is natural to experience lots of different emotions and this will encourage them to express themselves.

Be honest and straightforward

As parents we want to protect our children, but there is a range of research which shows that it is much better to tell children things than to keep them in the dark.

What you say will depend on your situation, but try to match the child’s developmental level. Don’t feel as though you have to tell them everything and try not to give more information than they can handle. With very young children stick to the basics – “this person has died and it’s very sad”. Between the ages of 7-12 you may find the child understands more about death and you could explain a little bit more. Give short, true answers and then see if the child follows up with any questions. Let the child lead the conversation with those questions, that way we don’t provide too much information which might be overwhelming.

