

## HELPING CHILDREN COPE WITH TRAUMA

1. Listen to your child! Listen to them, but don't force them to share; let it come naturally. One of the most important needs after a trauma is to talk about the event—often. It may be difficult for you to hear about, or you may tire of hearing the same story, but talking is a crucial part of recovery. Be supportive and sympathetic, but avoid overreacting. Don't try to make it okay; let them express fears, thoughts, and worries.
2. Ask what they know about the event and find out what *their* perceptions are. Don't jump to conclusions. Parents should be prepared for children to talk sporadically about the event, spending small segments of time concentrating on particular aspects of the tragedy.
3. Reassure the child that their feelings are normal. Do not try to change their feelings or say they should not feel that way. Let them know that you will not judge, tease or make fun of them about what they tell you.
4. Allow children to express feelings and share yours with them if and when appropriate. Address the irrationality and suddenness of the event or disaster. Children and adults need their feelings validated. It may be useful to have children paint, draw or write about the event.
5. Reassure children that they are safe and loved and that people are doing everything possible to make this a safer world (give examples of police, firefighters, rescuers, nurses, doctors, etc. who may be on TV or in communities helping).
6. Review family safety procedures. If the family has none take this time to establish new ones.
7. Be honest and provide accurate facts about the event. Children want as much factual information as possible and should be allowed to discuss their own theories about what happened in order for them to begin to master the trauma or to reassert control over their environment.
8. Keep all promises you make to your child during the crisis. In other words, do not make promises you cannot keep. It is important that your child can count on you when all else is in chaos.
9. Issues of death should be addressed concretely and factually. Give honest information about the tragedy and deaths based on the child's maturity level. Always be truthful. Avoid euphemisms with children. Tell the child that someone died rather than saying someone "went to sleep" or "went away" because younger children will wonder when they are coming back or be hurt that they left without saying goodbye.
10. Death in a child's life is inevitable and means different things to children at different ages. Young children (ages 1-5) grieve for the threat to their security, while children six years of age and older grieve more for the actual loss.
11. Older children are drawn together in situations of tragedy and will draw strength and support from each other. Give liberty to teenagers around how they make themselves feel better; i.e.

turning the stereo on loud, talking on the phone more than usual to their friends. Allow them privacy (both in physical space and to deal with their feelings) if they need it.

12. Don't transfer your own fears to your children. Respond to safety issues with calm and reassurance. Often parents' despair interferes with a child's ability to heal. Don't expect your child to take care of your fears, i.e. don't keep your child home from school because you are afraid to be separated from him or her. Find help to cope with your fears.
13. Help children return to a normal routine as soon as possible.
14. Spend extra time with each child doing something fun or relaxing and have a family time everyday.
15. Remember the importance of touch and hugs.
16. Parents should be prepared to tolerate regressive behaviors and accept signs of aggression and anger especially in the early phases after the traumatic event.
17. Make sure all caregivers in the child's life such as teacher, babysitters, daycare providers, friends, and neighbors are aware of the impact of the event on the child.
18. Watch for signs of repetitive play or reenactments of the event. (These are normal reactions and can be addressed by trained trauma and mental health specialists).
19. Praise and recognize responsible behavior.
20. Connect the child and family to support groups, resources, child trauma specialists or other helpful community resources that can:
  - Provide information
  - Provide direction
21. Talk in hopeful terms about the future. This can help a child rebuild trust and faith in his own future and the world.

Sources: National Organization for Victim Assistance, Carol Hacker, Ph.D., CTS  
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11/20/2020 3:03:21 PM