Introducing myself

- National Coordinator CBUK (Scotland)
- Mental Health Counsellor (all ages and especially bereavement)
- Coach (children, young people especially)
- Counselling Practice Supervisor
- Design, write and deliver training courses
- Consulting on mental health practice
- I take a bio psycho social and holistic approach to our mental health

SGA

21st September

2024

Sean. Humphreys@ChildbereavementUK.org

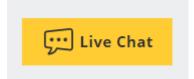


Child Bereavement UK supports families and educates professionals both when a baby or child of any age dies or is dying, and when a child is facing bereavement.

Call our helpline

0800 02 888 40

www.childbereavementuk.org



www.childbereavementuk.org

Housekeeping



...and each other



Areas we will explore...

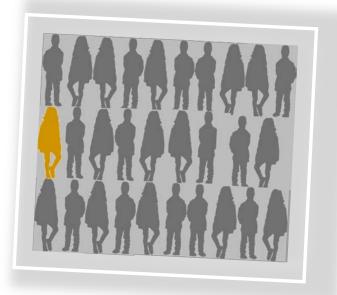
- the impact of grief and bereavement on physical/mental health
- factors affecting the grieving process
- grief in the family: theory to aid understanding
- common reactions/behaviours and responding supportively

- myths and assumptions: what to avoid
- children's understanding and reactions at different developmental stages
- the impact on you as a teacher: maintaining your self care
- signposting sources of support and information



1 in 29 pupils aged 5-16 years has been bereaved of a parent or sibling.

> Childhood Bereavement Network



These are deaths of parents, grandparents, relatives, friends and school pupils.

⊂ Child Bereavement Uł ── ONS, NRS, NISRA

A/parentiwith-a/child under 18 dies revery b20-minutes in the y. UK.

Childhood Bereavement Network



An estimated 16,100 UK children experienced the death of a parent from Covid-19-associated causes between March 2020 and December 2022

Imperial College, London



Over half of the 8 year olds in Scotland have experienced a significant bereavement.



What is grief?





Emotional rollercoaster

- Anger
- Fear
- Love
- Loneliness
- Envy
- Relief
- Guilt
- Tears
- Laughter





Grief impacts on many levels:

- Physical
- Emotional
- Cognitive
- Social
- Spiritual
- Practical



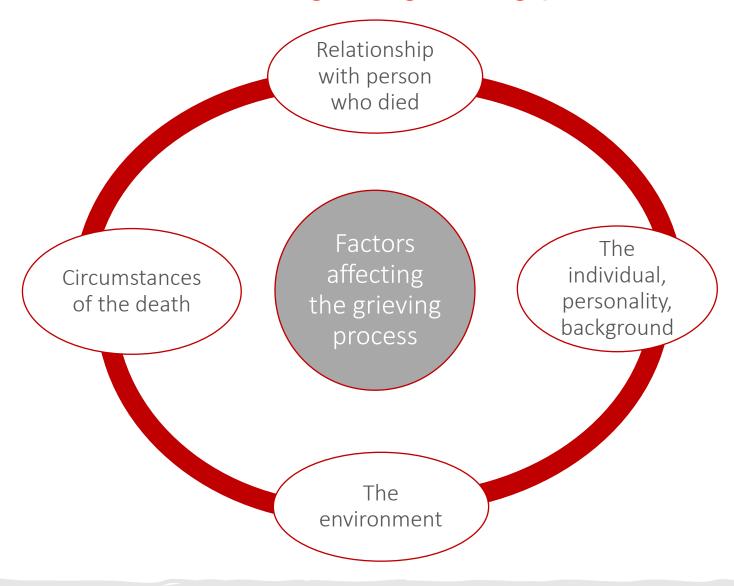
What can we do?



Some theory and understanding



Factors affecting the grieving process





Grief: the tasks of mourning

- To accept the reality of the loss
- To process the pain of grief
- To adjust to a world without the person who has died
- To find an enduring connection with the person who has died in the midst of embarking on a new life

J William Worden, 2009



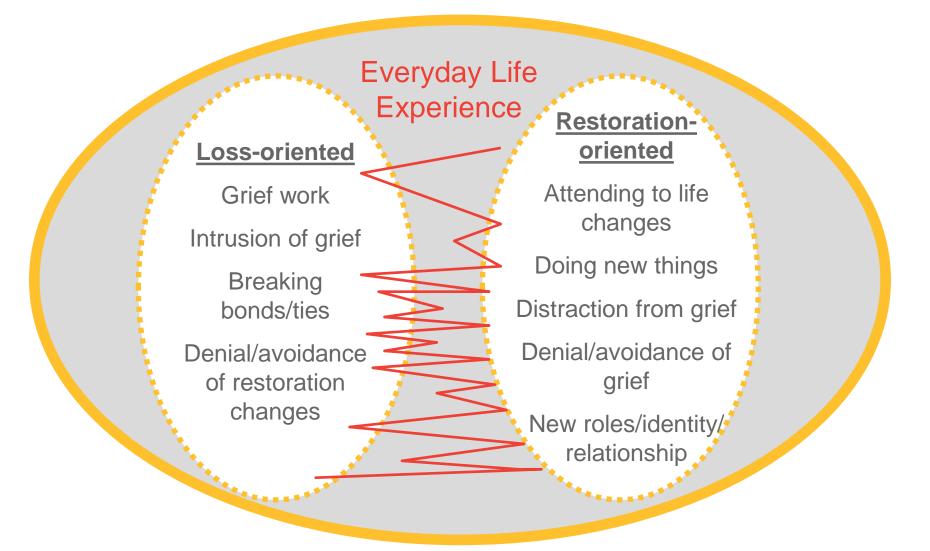
Growing around grief



Lois Tonkin 1996



A Dual Process Model of Coping with Bereavement





Pudale jumping





Understanding of Death During Development

Children under 2 years

No understanding of the concept of death
React to changes in their environment
Impacted by emotional withdrawal of carer/s
Expect changes in behaviour such as sleep, feeding and regression in developmental milestones

Children from 2-5 years

Interested in the idea of death
No concept of permanence or irreversibility
Think in concrete and not abstract terms
Struggle with euphemisms
Likely to engage in repetitive questions
Struggle with separation from caregivers
Regression in developmental milestones

Primary age children

Begin to understand that concept of permeance
The development of magical thinking
Understanding of the universality of death
Often will present with extremes of behaviour
Will often ask questions and reassimilate their narrative to
incorporate new information
Will often withdraw socially and be preoccupied

Secondary age children

Already navigating great times of change
Don't want to be 'different' in any way
Increased involvement with peers so may process grief outside
the family
Extremes of behaviour- behaving in a high risk way or hyper
responsible

Some practical tools



Important role of school

- Familiar and trusted adults
- Routine
- Refuge
- Safe space
- Support





Every connection counts

- Listen
- Be honest (age appropriate and simple)
- Don't put pressure on your self
- Hold space
- Be prepared to ask for help/refer





Some Tips

Acknowledge my loss and say their name Listen to me and understand my situation

Remember
that children
will re-grieve
at different
stages of
development

Be aware of important dates and anniversaries

Permission & Honesty
Time &
Space

Don't try to make it better with minimising or 'at least' comments

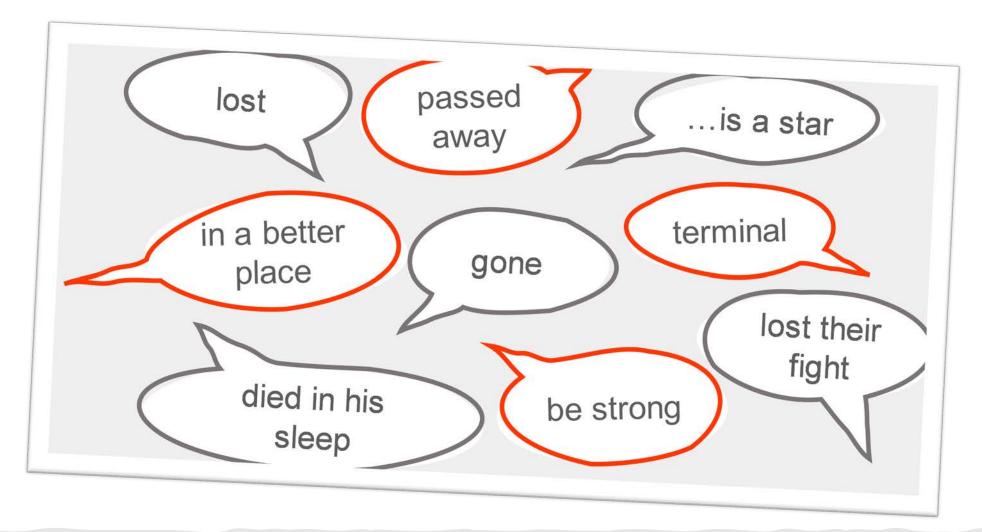
Don't be afraid to show your humanity Remember your own support



What young people say...



The language of death





Explanations of death

Her heart stopped beating, she stopped breathing, and her brain doesn't work anymore.

He is not in any pain; he cannot feel hot or cold or hungry or thirsty.

They cannot come back, however much we may want them to.



Grief has an end point

The first year is

the worst

Time is a great healer

You can't grieve something you've _ never had

Children are resilient so we don't have to worry about them

Young children don't grieve

If you're not crying, you're not grieving

Having a faith helps in grief

Grief is less when a death is anticipated

Grief gets better with time

Women grieve more than men

The grieving process is predictable



The impact of this work

The loss of a loved person is one of the most intensely painful experiences any human being can suffer.

Not only is it painful to experience, but also painful to witness...

The expectation that we can be immersed in suffering and loss daily, and not be touched by it, is as unrealistic as expecting to be able to walk through water without getting wet

Bowlby

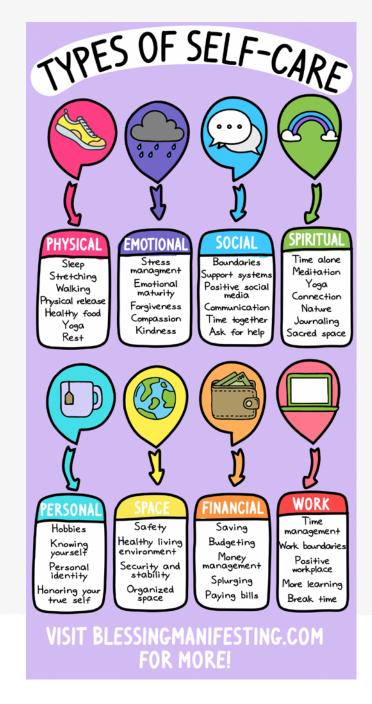
Remen



Self care for me



Self Care is not just bubble baths















Curie

fischy music







This Charter provides a set of statements which describe how in Scotland we can support a person describe for a group of people experiencing bereavement. Good bereavement care is a human right. This Charter FOR SCOTLAND This Charter provides a set of statements which describe how in Scotland we can support a person charter is underpinned by a desire to make Sure that in Scotland, we can do all that we can to or a group of people experiencing bereavement. Good bereavement care is a human right. This support people who might be experiencing difficulties following the death of someone they kno Charter is underpinned by a desire to make sure that in Scotland, we can do all that we can to or somebody in their community. It is the responsibility of everyone within Scotland to ensure that support people who might be experiencing difficulties following the death of someone they know this is achieved. These are our statements: Support People who might be experiencing difficulties following the death of someone they know this is achieved. These are our statements: be treated with compassion, empathy and kindness have their wishes, choices and beliefs listened to, considered and respected by all there is an open culture which is supportive of people having the opportunity to grieve accessing support (including emotional, practical, financial, social, and spiritual) is seen as a right Marie

Bereavement



REBUILDING LIVES TOGETHER

















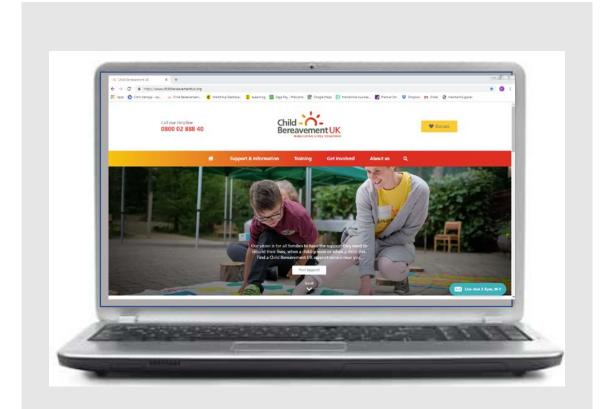
A Bereavement Charter

for Children and Adults

in Scotland







www.childbereavementuk.org



support@childbereavementuk.org

