

Presented by Liz Powell & Sonia Wagner 3 November 2021

Grief and Loss

TYPES OF LOSS

- Separation of parents and family or friendship breakup
- Shifting house or relocating
- Illness or disability
- Natural disaster and forced displacement
- Loss of culture
- Adoption, permanent or kinship care
- LBGTQI, gender and non recognition

IMPACT

- Depends on disruption and how sudden or unexpected
- Individual and intergenerational
- Grief is an unavoidable spontaneous response to loss. Universal. Experienced uniquely.

SIGNS

- Look for headaches, nausea, disrupted sleep, lack of concentration and physical health complaints
- Obvious signs may include sadness, crying, anxiety, having bad dreams, angry irritable, lacking motivation, risk taking, acting out
- Grief may be immediate or delayed and may be personal and private or shared with supporting others

Grieving: The Response to Loss

TYPES

- Shock
- Bargaining
- Regression (bed wet)
- Guilt
- Anger
- Anxiety and Depression
- Reconstruct
- Acceptance and Hope

ACKNOWLEDGE

- Focus on helping them feel heard
- Make eye contact, don't interrupt, withhold advice, paraphrase and ask gentle questions
- Let them know you are sorry for their loss and that you care and normalise their feelings
- Ask how they are and how you can help

DON'T

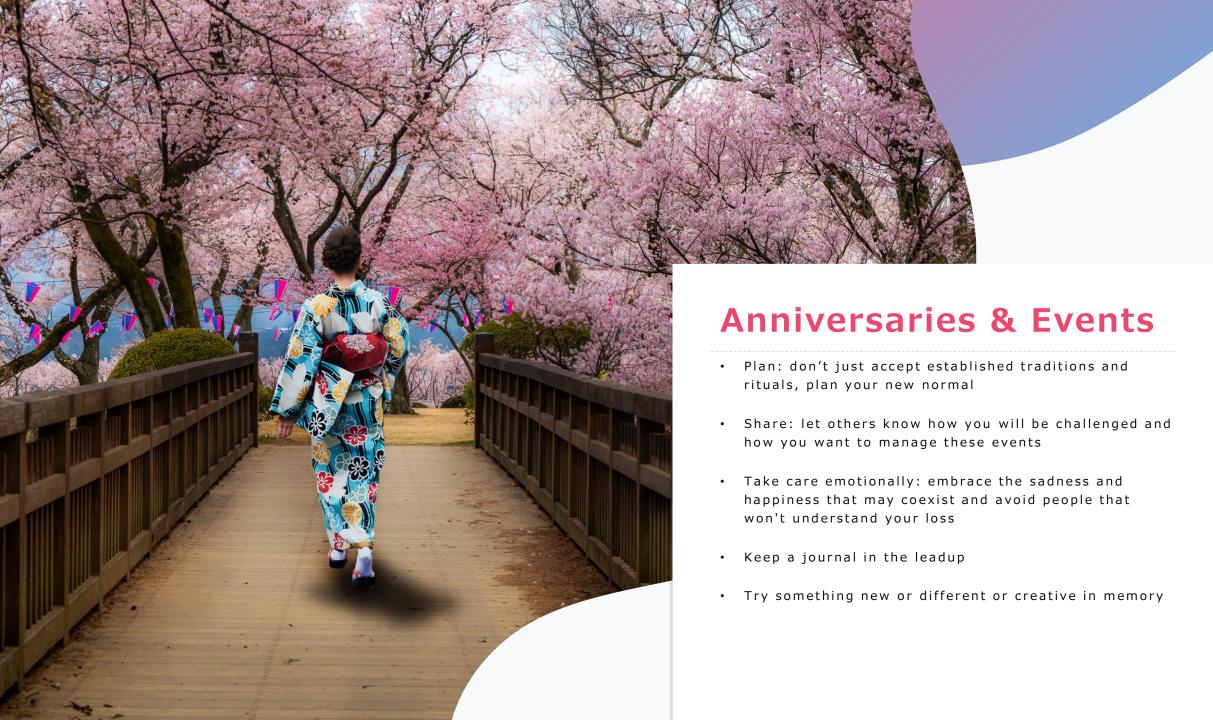
- Tell them not to cry
- Rush them into getting on with life
- Say At Least, You Should, You Will or use platitudes like he is in a better place now

LOSS MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED AND GRIEVED TO HEAL AND TO FORM HEALTHY ATTACHMENTS



NEEDS

- Commonly questioning why they were relinquished
- Adaptive grieving 8-10yo as cognitively they understand their situation
- Pain and fantasy, pleasure and pain
- Concerns re permanence in their adoptive families
- Disenfranchised loss (a loss not openly acknowledged, mourned or supported) can come with waves throughout the life span
- Emotional, behavioural and developmental affects
- Adoption competent therapy, including family therapy and Therapeutic Life Story Work, books and adoptive support groups can help



Young Minds

Young people's advice to Young Minds for those who are grieving:

- 1/ Take one day at a time
- 2/ There is no one way to grieve
- 3/ It's okay to be angry
- 4/ There's no shame in having a big reaction
- 5/ It's okay to feel nothing
- 6/ It's okay not to be okay
- 7/ It's okay to reach out for help
- 8/ Don't feel guilty for having fun
- 9/ You're not alone



Culture

- Talk about adoption, permanent or kinship care from day one and wonder about the history together
- Display artwork from your child's birth country or family around the house, not just their room and celebrate their birth country
- Include play items and books with cultural relevance eg a doll that looks like your child
- Offer options: music, dance, food, camps and remain flexible
- Find and maintain a birth connection to help with identity in the teen years
- Find a community for your child so they have people around them that look like them
- Children in care who are supported to maintain a connection to their culture, religion and language are able to develop their sense of belonging and identity and therefore have better outcomes as they grow up. <u>Source</u>



Divorce & Separation

COMMUNICATING

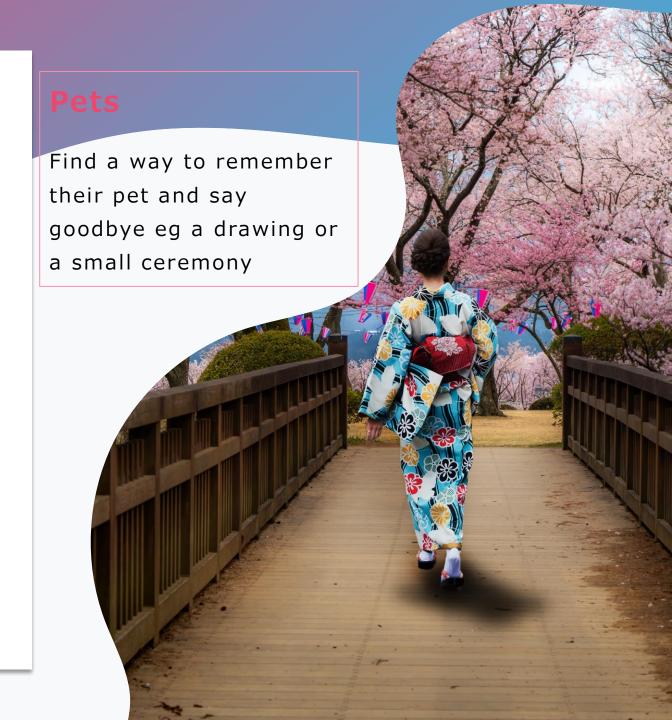
- Make clear you are both continuing to parent
- Make clear arrangements for moving, without blaming or despair, and keep changeovers brief
- Listen to questions and concerns
- Invite them to come to you at any time
- Use a communication book with the other parent

SUPPORT

- Share that you are sad or upset with your children while reassuring them that you will recover from those big emotions
- Seek adult support for those big emotions
- Tell friends and family that big issues such as finances are not for children's ears
- Involve professionals or mediators if needed

Death or Suicide

- Children may not have the language or cognition to understand or may see it as temporary
- Explain that the persons life is over and the persons body doesn't work anymore
- Ask them to repeat their understanding
- Validate their sadness or share your own feelings
- Acknowledge confusion and uncertainty
- If anger is expressed, a preoccupation with safety for others may result
- Make known your availability for conversation or hugs and look for 1 on 1 time



Australian
Centre for
Grief and
Bereavement

www.grief.org

Feel the Magic Camps

www.feelthemagic.org

au

Kids Helpline

www.kidshelpline.com.au

Resources

- https://beyou.edu.au/fact-sheets/grief-traumaand-critical-incidents/supporting-children-andyoung-people-affected-by-grief
- https://www.grief.org.au/uploads/uploads/GriefA nniversariesSignificant%20Events.pdf
- https://aged.grief.org.au/AgedCare/Fact_Sheets/ Fact_Sheets.aspx
- https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/adoption/ad opt-parenting/helping/
- https://www.pactadopt.org/resources/grief-and-loss-in-adoption.html
- https://www.adoptioneastmidlands.org.uk/media /lrzio4sl/adaptivegrieving.pdf

- https://aged.grief.org.au/AgedCare/Fact Sheets/Docs/Grieving when your loss.as px
- https://tgn.anu.edu.au/wpcontent/uploads/2014/10/Protectingchildren-from-unnecessary-traumaduring-separation-and-divorce.pdf
- http://tgn.anu.edu.au/wpcontent/uploads/2014/10/Supportingyour-child-through-grief-and-loss.pdf
- http://tgn.anu.edu.au/wpcontent/uploads/2014/10/petloss.pdf
- QLD Grief & Loss for Children in Care.pdf
- Maintaining cultural connection