

# Helping Children Cope With Tragedy Related Anxiety

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 [nimh.org/children-cope-with-tragedy](https://www.nimh.org/children-cope-with-tragedy)

Children sense the anxiety and tension in adults around them. And, like adults, children experience the same feelings of helplessness and lack of control that tragedy-related stress can bring about. Unlike adults, however, children have little experience to help them place their current situation into perspective.

Each child responds differently to tragedy, depending on his or her understanding and maturity, but it's easy to see how an event like this can create a great deal of anxiety in children of all ages because they will interpret the tragedy as a personal danger to themselves and those they care about.

Whatever the child's age or relationship to the damage caused by tragedy, it's important that you be open about the consequences for your family, and that you encourage him or her to talk about it.

## Quick Tips for Parents

- Children need comforting and frequent reassurance that they're safe make sure they get it.
- Be honest and open about the tragedy or disaster.
- Encourage children to express their feelings through talking, drawing or playing.
- Try to maintain your daily routines as much as possible.

## PRE-SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

Behavior such as bed-wetting, thumb sucking, baby talk, or a fear of sleeping alone may intensify in some younger children, or reappear in children who had previously outgrown them. They may complain of very real stomach cramps or headaches, and be reluctant to go to school. It's important to remember that these children are not "being bad" --they're afraid. Here are some suggestions to help them cope with their fears:

- Reassure young children that they're safe. Provide extra comfort and contact by discussing the child's fears at night, by telephoning during the day and with extra physical comforting.
- Get a better understanding of a child's feelings about the tragedy. Discuss the tragedy with them and find out each child's particular fears and concerns. Answer all questions they may ask and provide them loving comfort and care. You can work to structure children's play so that it remains constructive, serving as an outlet for them to express fear or anger.

## GRADE-SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

Children this age may ask many questions about the tragedy, and it's important that you try to answer them in clear and simple language. If a child is concerned about a parent who is distressed, don't tell a child not to worry--doing so will just make him or her worry more.

Here are several important things to remember with school-age children:

- False reassurance does not help this age group. Don't say tragedys will never affect your family again; children will know this isn't true. Instead, say "You're safe now and I'll always try to protect you,-- or--Adults are working very hard to make things safe." Remind children that tragedys are very rare. Children's fears often get worse around bedtime, so you might want to stick around until the child falls asleep in order to make him or her feel protected.
- Monitor children's media viewing. Images of the tragedy and the damage are extremely frightening to children, so consider limiting the amount of media coverage they see. A good way to do this without calling attention to your own concern is to regularly schedule an activity--story reading, drawing, movies, or letter writing, for example--during news shows.
- Allow them to express themselves through play or drawing. As with younger children, school-age children sometimes find comfort in expressing themselves through playing games or drawing scenes of the tragedy. Allowing them to do so, and then talking about it, gives you the chance to "re-tell" the ending of the game or the story they have expressed in pictures with an emphasis on personal safety.
- Don't be afraid to say "I don't know." Part of keeping discussion of the tragedy open and honest is not being afraid to say you don't know how to answer a child's question. When such an occasion arises, explain to your child that tragedys are extremely rare, and they cause feelings that even adults have trouble dealing with. Temper this by explaining that, even so, adults will always work very hard to keep children safe and secure.

## ADOLESCENTS

Encourage these youth to work out their concerns about the tragedy. Adolescents may try to down-play their worries. It is generally a good idea to talk about these issues, keeping the lines of communication open and remaining honest about the financial, physical and emotional impact of the tragedy on your family. When adolescents are frightened, they may express their fear through acting out or regressing to younger habits.

- Children with existing emotional problems such as depression may require careful supervision and additional support.
- Monitor their media exposure to the event and information they receive on the Internet.
- Adolescents may turn to their friends for support. Encourage friends and families to get together and discuss the event to allay fears.

## Additional Resources

The **Disaster Distress Helpline (DDH)** is a national hotline dedicated to providing year-round disaster crisis counseling. This toll-free, multilingual, crisis support service is available 24/7 via telephone (1-800-985-5990) and SMS (text 'TalkWithUs' to 66746) to residents in the U.S. and its territories who are experiencing emotional distress related to natural or human-caused disasters. Callers and texters are connected to trained and caring professionals from a network of crisis centers across the country. Helpline staff provide supportive counseling, including information on common stress reactions and healthy coping, as well as referrals to local disaster-related resources for follow-up care and support.

Visit <http://disasterdistress.samhsa.gov> for additional information and resources related to disaster behavioral health.

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