

Talking to Children About Violence: Tips for Parents and Teachers

High profile acts of violence, particularly in schools, can confuse and frighten children who may feel in danger or worry that their friends or loved-ones are at risk. They will look to adults for information and guidance on how to react. Parents and school personnel can help children feel safe by establishing a sense of normalcy and security and talking with them about their fears.

1. **Reassure children that they are safe.** Emphasize that schools are very safe. Validate their feelings. Explain that all feelings are okay when a tragedy occurs. Let children talk about their feelings, help put them into perspective, and assist them in expressing these feelings appropriately.
2. **Make time to talk.** Let their questions be your guide as to how much information to provide. Be patient; children and youth do not always talk about their feelings readily. Watch for clues that they may want to talk, such as hovering around while you do the dishes or yard work. Some children prefer writing, playing music, or doing an art project as an outlet. Young children may need concrete activities (such as drawing, looking at picture books, or imaginative play) to help them identify and express their feelings.
3. **Keep your explanations developmentally appropriate.**
 - **Early elementary school** children need brief, simple information that should be balanced with reassurances that their school and homes are safe and that adults are there to protect them. Give simple examples of school safety like reminding children about exterior doors being locked, child monitoring efforts on the playground, and emergency drills practiced during the school day.
 - **Upper elementary and early middle school** children will be more vocal in asking questions about whether they truly are safe and what is being done at their school. They may need assistance separating reality from fantasy. Discuss efforts of school and community leaders to provide safe schools.
 - **Upper middle school and high school** students will have strong and varying opinions about the causes of violence in schools and society. They will share concrete suggestions about how to make school safer and how to prevent tragedies in society. Emphasize the role that students have in maintaining safe schools by following school safety guidelines (e.g. not providing building access to strangers, reporting strangers on campus, reporting threats to the school safety made by students or community members, etc.), communicating any personal safety concerns to school administrators, and accessing support for emotional needs.
4. **Review safety procedures.** This should include procedures and safeguards at school and at home. Help children identify at least one adult at school and in the community to whom they go if they feel threatened or at risk.
5. **Observe children's emotional state.** Some children may not express their concerns verbally. Changes in behavior, appetite, and sleep patterns can also indicate a child's level of anxiety or discomfort. In most children, these symptoms will ease with reassurance and

time. However, some children may be at risk for more intense reactions. Children who have had a past traumatic experience or personal loss, suffer from depression or other mental illness, or with special needs may be at greater risk for severe reactions than others. Seek the help of mental health professional if you are at all concerned.

6. **Limit television viewing of these events.** Limit television viewing and be aware if the television is on in common areas. Developmentally inappropriate information can cause anxiety or confusion, particularly in young children. Adults also need to be mindful of the content of conversations that they have with each other in front of children, even teenagers, and limit their exposure to vengeful, hateful, and angry comments that might be misunderstood.
7. **Maintain a normal routine.** Keeping to a regular schedule can be reassuring and promote physical health. Ensure that children get plenty of sleep, regular meals, and exercise. Encourage them to keep up with their schoolwork and extracurricular activities but don't push them if they seem overwhelmed.

Suggested Points to Emphasize When Talking to Children

- Schools are safe places. School staff works with parents and public safety providers (local police and fire departments, emergency responders, hospitals, etc.) to keep you safe.
- The school building is safe because ... (cite specific school procedures).
- We all play a role in the school safety. Be observant and let an adult know if you see or hear something that makes you feel uncomfortable, nervous or frightened.
- There is a difference between reporting, tattling or gossiping. You can provide important information that may prevent harm either directly or anonymously by telling a trusted adult what you know or hear.
- Although there is no absolute guarantee that something bad will never happen, it is important to understand the difference between the **possibility** of something happening and **probability** that it will affect you (our school community).
- Senseless violence is hard for everyone to understand. Doing things that you enjoy, sticking to your normal routine, and being with friends and family help make us feel better and keep us from worrying about the event.
- Sometimes people do bad things that hurt others. They may be unable to handle their anger, under the influence of drugs or alcohol, or suffering from mental illness. Adults (parents, teachers, police officers, doctors, faith leaders) work very hard to get those people help and keep them from hurting others. It is important for all of us to know how to get help if we feel really upset or angry and to stay away from drugs and alcohol.
- Stay away from guns and other weapons. Tell an adult if you know someone has a gun. Access to guns is one of the leading risk factors for deadly violence.
- Violence is never a solution to personal problems. Students can be part of the positive solution by participating in anti-violence programs at school, learning conflict mediation skills, and seeking help from an adult if they or a peer is struggling with anger, depression, or other emotions they cannot control.

NASP has additional information for parents and educators on school safety, violence prevention, children's trauma reactions, and crisis response at www.nasponline.org.

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TALKING TO CHILDREN ABOUT VIOLENCE: TIPS FOR FAMILIES AND EDUCATORS

Families and school personnel play a critical role in helping to reestablish a sense of normalcy and security for children after an act of violence occurs. Follow these key reminders and visit www.nasponline.org/children-and-violence to learn more.

KEEP EXPLANATIONS DEVELOPMENTALLY APPROPRIATE

Early Elementary

Provide simple information and concrete examples balanced by assurance of safety.

Upper Elementary and Early Middle School

Answer questions and assist in separating reality from fantasy.

Upper Middle & High School

Emphasize students' role in safety & how to access support.

REAFFIRM SAFETY



- Emphasize that schools are very safe.
- Let children speak about their feelings and validate reactions to the event.
- Support the appropriate expression of their feelings and help to put them in perspective.

MAKE TIME TO TALK



- Let children's questions guide the information provided. Be patient and look for clues that a child wants to talk.
- Young children may need concrete activities (e.g., imaginative play) while some older children may prefer writing or playing music.

REVIEW SAFETY PROCEDURES



- Help children identify an adult at school and in the community that they can go to if they feel threatened or at risk.
- Review procedures and safeguards in school and home settings.

MONITOR EMOTIONAL STATE



- Some children will not express themselves verbally but changes in behavior, appetite, or sleep patterns can indicate anxiety or stress.
- Seek help from a mental health professional for those with more intense reactions that last more than 2 weeks.

MAINTAIN A NORMAL ROUTINE



- Keep a regular schedule and healthy nutrition, sleep and exercise to promote physical and mental health.
- Encourage maintenance of school work and extracurricular activities but do not push children who seem overwhelmed.
- Limit exposure to images or graphic reference to the event (e.g., TV and social media)..

Hablarles a los niños sobre violencia: consejos para padres y educadores

Las familias y el personal escolar desempeñan una función fundamental en ayudar a restablecer una sensación de normalidad y seguridad en los niños después de que ocurre un acto de violencia. Siga estos recordatorios clave y visite www.nasponline.org/children-and-violence para obtener más información.



Reafirmar la seguridad

Haga hincapié en que las escuelas son muy seguras. Permita que los niños hablen sobre sus sentimientos y valide todas las reacciones manifestadas ante el suceso. Apoye las expresiones adecuadas de sus sentimientos y ayude a ponerlos en perspectiva.



Tómese tiempo para hablar

Permita que las preguntas formuladas por los niños orienten la información proporcionada. Tenga paciencia y busque indicios sobre los que el niño desee hablar. Es posible que los niños pequeños necesiten realizar actividades concretas (p. ej., juegos de imaginación) y algunos niños mayores prefieran escribir o tocar música.



Mantenga explicaciones adecuadas al nivel de desarrollo

Primeros años de la educación primaria

Proporcione información sencilla y equilibrada por una garantía de seguridad.

Últimos años de la educación primaria y primeros años de la educación media

Responda preguntas y ayude a separar la realidad de la fantasía.

Últimos años de la educación media y educación secundaria

Haga hincapié en el rol del estudiante en materia de seguridad y en cómo obtener apoyo.



Revisar los procedimientos de seguridad

Ayúdeles a los niños a identificar a un adulto en la escuela y la comunidad a quien puedan acudir en caso de sentirse amenazados o en riesgo. Revise los procedimientos y las medidas de seguridad en los entornos de la escuela y el hogar.



Observar el estado emocional de los niños

Algunos no se expresarán oralmente, pero los cambios en el comportamiento, el apetito o los hábitos de sueño pueden indicar ansiedad o estrés. Busque la ayuda de un profesional en salud mental para tratar a quienes tengan reacciones más intensas.



Siga una rutina normal

Mantenga un cronograma regular para asegurar y promover la salud física y mental. Fomenteles mantenerse al día con sus tareas escolares y actividades extracurriculares, pero no los obligue si parecen agobiados. No permita que vean tanta televisión.