

Tough Talk: How to Talk to Kids About Close Calls



If you are both a fire fighter and a parent, your kids probably already know your profession is different than the 9:00-5:00 jobs their classmates' parents have. Whether it's responding to a fatal fire, a mass shooting or a traffic accident, even young children can understand the inherent value, sacrifice and danger of your job. Likewise, when a near fatal call occurs in your department, the impact can be felt through every layer of your community. This can include your firehouse, your neighborhood, your family and your kids. Talking to your kids about a close call is never easy, especially when you are coping with your own fear and shock. To help you and your children during this challenging time, consider the following points:

Consider the Age

The developmental stage of your child should guide your approach in talking to them. For kids ages 0-5, it's possible they are unaware of the event and, thus, do not need an explicit explanation of the incident. It may be appropriate to say, "Daddy had a bad day at work," and leave it at that. At this age, children lack an understanding of death and value predictable routines above all else.



For kids ages 6-11, it may be helpful to inquire about what your child has already heard or understands about the incident. While avoiding the discussion all together may feel more comfortable for you in the short term, not directly acknowledging the loss can produce confusion and anxiety for your child at time when they need stability and reassurance. It's appropriate to confirm broad facts of what occurred, while limiting exposure to media and discussion of unnecessary details or graphic content.

While teenagers may seem to have little reaction initially, they certainly understand that death is real, inevitable and irreversible. They also understand there are bad actors in the world. As a primary adult in the life of your teen, you have a critical opportunity to model some important life lessons: sometimes bad things happen to good people, but what matters most is how we respond. In particular, when death occurs earlier than it should, remind your teen it's perfectly normal to be sad and angry, and want answers to important questions. Be honest with your teen that you may not have all the answers, but you are here and ready to listen when they are ready to talk.

Offer Reassurance to Your Child

Regardless of what type of incident occurred, kids of all ages need to know they are safe and that their parents are safe. Kids need reassurance that adults in their life — parents, teachers, fire fighters and police — are doing everything possible to keep them safe from harm. In chaotic or emotional times, it is critical for your child that you stay consistent with mundane routines, such as pick-up and drop-off schedules and family meals. These rituals help convey a sense of normalcy to your child and send the message, "Despite what has occurred, I am still here for you and your world is not changing."

For kids of fire fighters, convincing your children you are safe is a more complicated message. Don't offer false realities or promises that you cannot keep. Instead, acknowledge your children's fears and the inherent risks of your job, while offering assurance that close calls (such as what occurred) do happen, but are rare. Educate your children on the numerous precautions that are taken to ensure your safety on the job. When you are off duty and feel the time is right, consider taking your child to visit your firehouse to introduce them to some of the crew members and equipment that helps keep you safe.

Acknowledge Your Own Feelings

In responding to a close call or a tragedy, your kids will take a cue from you on how cope. Teach your kids there no wrong emotions by talking about your own feelings, accepting support from others and finding healthy outlets to manage pain. It's okay to say, "Mom and dad feel sad (or scared) too. We don't know why this happened, but we know we love you and love each other." By acknowledging your own feelings in response to a traumatic event, you are modeling a crucial life skill that your children need to cultivate: emotional intelligence.

Watch for Signs

Just as adults, no child responds to trauma the same way. Your main responsibility as a parent is to convey unconditional love and support to your child, listen when they are ready to talk and continue taking care of yourself. Despite your efforts and communication, some children will still have a tough time processing their shock or trauma. If your child is displaying any of these signs, consult with your child's teacher, counselor or physician for help.

Physical	Emotional	Behavioral
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eating much less/more• Sleeping much less/more• Urine or bowel accidents• Changes in hygiene• Persistent colds or stomach aches• Fatigue or sluggishness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persistent crying• Irritability• Clinginess• Overactivity• Fear or anxiety• Guilt/shame• Acting aloof or distant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not wanting to talk about it• Withdraw from family/friends• Withdraw from hobbies/sports• Changes in grades• Aggression towards things or people

If you or your child needs support: