

Supporting Siblings Through Loss

A detailed guide for parents and caregivers supporting children after the loss of a baby sibling.

When a baby dies, the entire family grieves—including siblings. Children may not have the words to explain what they feel, and their grief may look very different from that of adults. This guide is designed to help you support siblings with honesty, safety, and compassion during the earliest days and the months that follow.

Important reminders:

- Children grieve in waves, not straight lines.
- Their questions and behaviors may change as they grow.
- You do not need to have perfect words—presence matters more than explanations.
- This guide can be revisited again and again as your child develops.

This resource is for emotional support and guidance and is not a replacement for professional medical or mental health care.



1) How Children Experience Grief

Children process loss differently depending on age, development, temperament, and past experiences. Understanding these differences can help caregivers respond with patience and empathy.

Common grief responses in children

- Young children may not understand permanence and may expect the baby to return.
- School-aged children may worry about safety, illness, or whether they caused the loss.
- Teens may grieve privately, withdraw, or take on adult-like responsibilities.
- Children often move quickly between play and sadness—this does not mean they are unaffected.

Behavioral changes are often how children communicate distress. Responding with reassurance and consistency helps them feel safe.

2) How to Tell Them

Telling a child that their baby sibling has died is one of the hardest conversations a parent can face. Clear, honest language helps prevent confusion and fear.

Helpful guidance

- Share the news as soon as reasonably possible to avoid misunderstandings.
- Use simple words like “died” rather than phrases like “went to sleep.”
- Pause often and allow your child to respond in their own way.
- Reassure them repeatedly that they are loved and cared for.

Children may react with tears, silence, anger, or questions. All responses are valid.

3) Answering Their Questions

Children's questions may come immediately or weeks later. Some questions may feel painful or repetitive.

How to respond

- Answer honestly using age-appropriate language.
- Keep explanations brief and check for understanding.
- It is okay to say, "I don't know."
- Expect questions to resurface as your child grows.

Repetition is part of processing. Each time you answer, you are helping your child make sense of the loss.

4) Supporting Their Emotions

Children may experience a wide range of emotions that come and go unpredictably.

Ways to support emotional expression

- Name feelings for them: “It looks like you’re feeling sad or angry.”
- Encourage expression through drawing, play, music, or movement.
- Validate emotions without trying to fix them.
- Reassure children that their feelings are normal and allowed.

5) Behavioral Changes to Expect

Grief can affect sleep, behavior, and daily routines. These changes are common and often temporary.

- Nightmares or fear at bedtime.
- Increased clinginess or separation anxiety.
- Regression in skills such as toileting or speech.
- Outbursts, irritability, or withdrawal.

Consistency, reassurance, and patience help children regain a sense of security.

6) Including Them in Remembering

Memory-making helps siblings understand that their baby mattered and will not be forgotten.

- Invite them to draw pictures or write notes to the baby.
- Talk openly about the baby using their name.
- Create simple rituals such as lighting a candle or releasing balloons.
- Let children decide how much they want to participate.

7) School, Daycare & Social Settings

Informing caregivers and teachers allows them to provide support and understanding.

- Share basic information about the loss and your child's needs.
- Discuss how questions from peers should be handled.
- Ask for flexibility with assignments or routines if needed.
- Maintain communication about changes you observe.

8) When to Seek Extra Support

Some children benefit from professional support to help them process grief.

- Ongoing behavioral changes lasting several months.
- Extreme anxiety, depression, or withdrawal.
- Frequent physical complaints without medical cause.
- Significant difficulty at school or in relationships.

Grief counselors, child therapists, and school psychologists can provide valuable support.

9) Moving Forward Together

Grief evolves as children grow. Ongoing conversations help siblings feel supported over time.

- Revisit conversations as your child matures.
- Encourage questions and emotional expression.
- Model healthy grieving and self-care.
- Remind siblings they are loved, safe, and not alone.

United Mothers of Loss Foundation — Turning Loss Into Light

This guide may be shared as-is. Please do not alter. © United Mothers of Loss Foundation.

