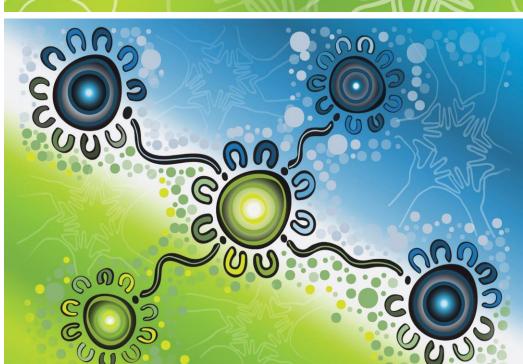


# Grief and Loss

Help for Aboriginal people going through grief





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Cover Artwork - Kokotinna Towilla by Allan Sumner

In the Kaurna Language, Kokotinna means 'Healthy' and Towilla means 'Spirit'. This illustration recognises the importance of Aboriginal individuals, families, communities and health professionals coming together in the process to yarn, learn, heal and strengthen the inner-spirit from grief and loss. The joining of hands represents unity, strength and support.



### What is grief

Grief happens when we lose someone or something that is close to us.

Grief affects people, communities and families in many different ways.

Grief is normal and affects everyone at some time in his or her life.

Grief is not just to do with death. People can grieve for the loss of their culture, health, relationship, job or anything important to them.

Every person grieves in his or her own way and in their own time.

Remember it is normal and healthy to grieve.

It is important to look after your mind, body and soul when you are grieving and healing.



### How grief feels

Grief can bring a lot of strong feelings. There is no right or wrong way to feel. During a time of grief you might experience some of the following emotions:

Sadness You may be sad for family, sad for your loss or

sad for the person who has passed.

Shock It can be hard to believe what has happened,

especially if your loss was unexpected.

You may be angry because the loss has Anger

happened, angry that you have lost someone or

something so important.

Hurt Because what happened isn't fair.

Loneliness You may feel alone, like no one understands

how you feel and there's no one there for you. You may feel lonely after losing someone

you love.

You may feel scared or afraid and you might not Fear

know why. Feeling panicky and anxious

is normal.

**Emptiness** Feeling gutted, like there's nothing left, is

normal. Or you might not really feel anything

at all which can make you feel empty.



# Physical feelings

It is normal to feel pain or discomfort in your body when you are grieving. You may notice the following:

- Feeling exhausted and really tired.
- Feeling heavy, weighed down.
- Feeling flat, no energy.
- Chest pain, chest tightness, heartache.
- Headaches or sore eyes.
- Pain in your back, neck or shoulders.
- Ache in your guts, a sick stomach.

If these physical feelings are really bothering you, or last a long time you should visit your doctor.



### Behaviour

People act in all sorts of ways when they're grieving. It's different for everyone. It's good to be aware of changes in our behaviour when grieving. You might feel like you want to:

Crv Crying is common. Some people cry a lot,

but other people might not cry at all.

Sleep Sleeping more than usual, or not being able to

sleep much at all.

Eat Eating too much, or not eating enough.

Drink Drinking too much alcohol.

Smoke Having more smokes than usual.

Use drugs Smoking yarndi or using other drugs,

except for prescription medications.

Gambling more than usual and more than Gamble

you can afford.

Be strong For family and people around you.

Taking care of others but not yourself.

Wanting to be alone, not spending as much Be alone

time with family and friends, taking time off work.

Don't want Preferring to be close to people, and talking a lot.

to be alone



# Coping and healing

It's important to look after yourself when you've lost someone or something. There are lots of things you can do to begin healing:

- Give yourself time to heal. Grieving takes time.
- Spend time with trusted family and friends for yarning or just being there.
- · Listen to music, do some painting, writing or something you find relaxing.
- Practise culture.
- Visit your country.
- Talk to your ancestors.
- Eat healthy, exercise and get plenty of rest. Try to keep healthy.
- Avoid drinking, smoking or using drugs.
- Try meditating or praying.



# Kids grieve too

Times of grief can be really hard for kids. They can get confused and scared by what's happening around them. They might act differently and behave in the following ways:

- Wet the bed or not sleep as well at night.
- · He or she may be needy, sooky and want to be held more.
- Cry a lot more than usual.

#### Older kids are different when they grieve too:

- He or she may start acting up, getting into trouble.
- · They may be angry or aggressive.
- · Want to be left alone or not want to talk.
- Start drinking or using drugs.



### What kids need

Sorry Time and times of grief are hard for everyone. It is important to consider the child's age, experience and what is right for the child's family. Some of these things can help kids understand their feelings and help them heal:

- To be with and talk to people they know and trust.
- To be given time and permission to grieve.
- To be included in ceremonies and allowed to go to funerals where appropriate. Kids need to say goodbye too.
- To understand what's happening try to be honest with kids so they feel less confused and scared.
- To have plenty of rest and eat healthy food so they feel good physically.
- Exercise and spending time outdoors are good ways to clear the head.
- · To express their feelings and their grief, maybe through practising culture, art, writing, music or dance.



# How to help someone through grief

During Sorry Time or when a person you know has had a loss, sometimes it can help to ask if they're okay. It's important to look after yourself and know your limits too. If you feel up to it, you can help someone by:

- Simply asking them how they're going.
- Be there for them and listen when they need to talk.
- Ask the person how you can help.
- · Suggest they talk to someone who knows about grief and loss. Help them to find someone to talk to, but only if they want to.

It is not helpful to pressure people who are grieving:

- · Don't tell people how to feel. Remember grief is different for everyone.
- Don't tell people what they should do. Different things work for different people.



# When to get help

Help is available if you need it. It's especially important to seek help if you, or someone who is grieving, start to experience the following:

- Acting really different.
- Being aggressive or violent, putting other people in danger.
- Feeling really down.
- Not looking after your physical health.
- Thinking or talking about suicide, self-harm or hurting others. Remember, help is available and you are never alone.
- · When drug and alcohol use are starting to get too much.

If someone you know has shown changes like these, you could encourage them to seek help.



### Where to go for help

There are many people that might be able to help you or someone you know who is grieving and help to start the healing process. Some of these supports are:

- Social and Emotional Wellbeing Workers
- · Aboriginal Health Workers
- Ngangkaris or Traditional Healers
- Aboriginal Community Health Services in your area
- · Community service organisations
- Your GP
- Counsellors or psychologists
- · Your local church or place of worship
- Phone counselling services like beyondblue or Kids Helpline



### Contacts for more information

Aboriginal Health Council of South Australia Inc.

www.ahcsa.org.au

beyondblue

Tel 1300 224 236 www.beyondblue.org.au

Lifeline

Tel 131 114 www.lifeline.org.au

Kids Helpline

Tel 1800 551 800 www.kidshelpline.com.au

MensLine

Tel 1300 789 978 www.mensline.org.au Suicide Call Back Service

Tel 1300 659 467 www.suicidecallbackservice.org.au

Australian Centre for Grief and Bereavement

Tel 1800 642 066 www.grief.org.au

Grieflink

www.grieflink.asn.au

Healing Foundation

www.healingfoundation.org.au

Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet

www.healthinfonet.ecu.edu.au



# Acknowledgements

The Rising Spirits Community Resilience Project would like to thank the many people who donated their time, expertise and stories to the Rising Spirits Project. Thanks to all who contributed their feedback during the development and consultation of this resource.

Contacts updated last: July 2015















Disclaimer: This booklet was developed by the Rising Spirits Community Resilience Research Project of the Aboriginal Health Council of South Australia in partnership with the South Australian Health & Medical Research Institute and the University of South Australia. The Rising Spirits Community Resilience Research Project was funded by beyondblue. It was the intention of the Rising Spirits Community Resilience Research Project's Aboriginal Advisory Group that this booklet is handed back to the Aboriginal community of South Australia for their use. The Rising Spirits Community Resilience Research Project seeks to honour the spirit of this intention and has made reasonable efforts to ensure that material contained in this booklet was correct at the time of publication, but makes no warranty and accepts no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the material. External links are provided as a service to booklet users but the Rising Spirits Community Resilience Research Project does not accept responsibility for or endorse the content or condition of any linked site.

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