Darby Boingg Helps a Friend On
A FOSTER CARE JOURNEY

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PROACTIVE PARENTS/GUARDIANS GUIDE
What is foster care?

These days, there’s no set definition for what makes up a family. Some kids live with both of their parents, some with only one. Some go back and forth to Mom and Dad’s place if their parents are divorced. Some may live with grandparents. And some live with a foster family, a temporary home with people who care for them but aren’t necessarily related to them.

Operated by the state, foster care is a program that lets minor children (those under the age of 18, in most states) be removed from their home and placed with stand-in parents for some time. Abuse, neglect or a home setting that’s not stable can cause a child at risk of harm to be removed.

The main goal of foster care:

To reunite children with their real parents, those parents must follow a plan for fixing their problems to get their children back again.

Foster parents take the steps they need to take and go through training to become licensed to foster children in need.

DISCLAIMER. This book provides general information about foster care and related issues. This information does not constitute medical advice and is not intended to be used as a solitary reference on the subject matter, for the diagnosis or treatment of a health problem, or as a substitute for consulting a licensed health care professional. Consult with a qualified physician or health care practitioner to discuss specific individual issues or health needs, and to professionally address personal, emotional, health, physical, nutritional or medical concerns.
A Time of change

Like Timothy in our story, making the change from his birth parents’ home to a foster family’s home can be a hard time for a child. They have many questions, and the future may seem unsure.

Timothy is lucky that he has friends to talk to about his feelings. Letting these children express their feelings, ask questions and expect answers in return is key.

Well, I believe words are the voice of your heart. Even if your heart is sad, it is okay to say these words out loud and talk about why!

The Fears of a Foster Child

Foster kids have to deal with many feelings. Anger, anxiety, worry, fear and doubt can cause a great deal of stress for them.

There are so many things I’m thinking...

A foster child’s fears:
- going to a new and unfamiliar place
- meeting new people
- death, injury and pain
- strangers
- someone taking them
- animals
- past abuse
- eating other types of food made by strangers
- being ridiculed and made fun of
- being alone
- their parents not loving them
- feelings of giving up family and parents
- scared of not making friends
Be aware of the fears of children in change. Let them tell you their fears, ask questions and voice their concerns. Listen and let them know it’s fine for them to talk about their feelings and that they are free to do so.

- Ease their fear. Don’t show them scary movies or read scary stories to them if it makes them feel on edge.

Know that ranges of feelings for children going through these life changes are normal and expected.

**LISTEN. TALK. RESOLVE.**

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**Case by Case**

Each foster child is given a caseworker who...

- helps him or her to make the change
- makes a plan for the family so they may be reunited
- checks on the child’s progress
- arranges visits with family members

Along with the courts and judges, the caseworker plays a role in deciding when the separated family can live together again. A foster kid is able to speak freely with the caseworker and ask questions.

*When can I go back and live with my mom and dad?*

*Will it be safe to go back?*

*Is it my fault that my family is split up?*
Helping a Foster Child Over Emotional and Mental Hurdles

There are many reasons children thrust into foster care may suffer from mental health issues:

- Being apart from their family
- An unsafe past filled with problems
- The temporary nature of a foster home
- Contact with drug and alcohol abuse, poor nutrition and prenatal care
- Growing up poor
- Abuse or neglect
- Homelessness
- Fighting at home
- Parents with mental health issues

The emotional issues foster children deal with can show up as mental health issues such as:

- Learning problems
- Not able to bond with foster family
- Attention Deficit Disorder and hyperactivity
- Aggression and violent behavior
- Post-traumatic stress disorder
- Anxiety disorders
- Not proper social behavior or hostility

Guilt and Grief

It’s normal for children taken away from their families to blame themselves and feel guilty. Foster kids must deal with guilt, being separated from their parents, and a stand-in home that may seem strange. The kids often feel a total lack of control in their lives. They blame themselves for the problems and want to return to their homes, in spite of the danger.

The grief foster kids go through can be a huge burden on any youngster. They miss their families and wonder if they’ll ever be reunited, blaming themselves for the situation.

Did you feel guilty about leaving your family?

Yes, I really did. But I learned that my family had problems that made it unsafe for me to stay in my home.
Foster Care & Adoption
By the Numbers

500,000+
Approximate number of children in the U.S. living in foster care right now

123,000
Children ready for adoption in U.S. foster care systems in 2009

120,000
Approximate number of children adopted in the U.S. each year

41
Percentage of children in foster care who are African-American

40
Percentage of children in foster care who are white

15
Percentage of children in foster care who are Hispanic

50+
Percentage of children in foster care with some type of mental health disorder, according to Child Welfare League of America

64
Percentage of foster children who are adopted by former foster parents, as stated by the National Adoption Information Clearinghouse

Average Length of Stay in Foster Care

Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System, 2000

Exits

Of the estimated 250,248 children who exited foster care during 2016:
Child Welfare Information Gateway
www.childwelfare.gov/pubspdfs/foster.pdf

Reunited with the parent(s) or main caretaker(s)
51%

Adopted
23%

Emancipated
10%

went to live with a guardian
8%
went to live with another relative
7%
For the Foster Parent

The highs and lows of foster parenting will be clear with each child you house. A good foster parent must have a great deal of care and understanding, as well as a thick skin. These special parents know that they are doing all they can do to give a loving home for a child in need, if only for a short time.

12 Tips For the Foster Parent

Follow these helpful tips for adoptive and foster parents.

1. Know your own family. Study and build on your individual and family strengths and needs. Know how your family feels about fostering and take in their views.

2. Communicate well. Use and build communication skills needed to foster or adopt. To build a good self-image, give clear messages, listen well and use a clear tone of voice. This shows the child an important skill which may help him fit in with others.

3. Know the children. Point out the strengths and needs of youth who have been abused, neglected, left behind, and/or treated badly emotionally. Their history will help in your quest to build on their strengths. Know when they need more help than you can give.

4. Build strengths and meet needs. Don’t dwell on negatives. Let them know what you find as their strengths and tell them often.

5. Work together. Work with children, birth families, the agency and the community to come up with and carry out plans for a lasting solution.
6. Be loss and attachment experts. Help children and youth create skills to handle loss and attachment. Remember, children removed from birth parents have a hard time trusting adults.

7. Handle behaviors. Help children handle behaviors. Use discipline methods that birth parents can learn to use, ones that don’t put children at risk for more abuse if they return home.

8. Build connection ties. Help children keep up and grow relationships that keep them tied to their pasts. Help the child stay in contact with family members.


10. Make sure they are healthy and safe. Give them a healthy and safe living space and keep children free from harm. Make your home a safe haven where children feel secure, not threatened.

11. Review the impact. Review the ways fostering or adopting will change your family. Talk to each family member alone to make sure you know their feelings.

12. Make a smart decision. Include the whole family, extended family too, when deciding to become foster or adoptive parents.

Resources & References

- American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry: aacap.org
- The U.S. Department of Health & Human Services: hhs.gov
- National Foster Care & Adoption Directory Search: childwelfare.gov/nfcdad
- American Foster Care Resources, Inc.: afcr.com
- National Foster Parent Association (NFPA): nfpaonline.org
- Friends of Youth: Foster Parent Resources: friendsofyouth.org/fostercarereresources.aspx

Other helpful websites:
- fosterparenting.com
- adoption.com
- fostercaremonth.org

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The world of foster care is filled with many questions for parents and guardians and those involved or interested in fostering children.

- Changes
- Caseworkers
- Foster Parenting
- Resources
- Fears
- Mental Health
- Stats
- More

Made in the USA  Keep the planet healthy! This book was printed on recycled paper!

Illustrated by Fox Hyon Smith