Resiliency in Fostering: A Qualitative Study of Highly Experienced Foster Parents

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Abstract: There is an ongoing shortage of foster parents worldwide to take on a growing population of children in need of outof-home care. Currently, resources are primarily aimed at recruitment rather than retention. Retention rates are
extraordinarily low, especially in the first two years of fostering. Qualitative interviews with 19 foster parents averaging 20
years of service provided insight into the challenges they faced and how they overcame them. Thematic analysis of interview
transcripts identified sources of stress and resiliency. Key stressors included lack of support and responsiveness from the
children's social workers, false maltreatment allegations, and secondary trauma from children's destructive behaviors and
emotional dysregulation. Resilient parents connected with other foster parents for support, engaged in creative problemsolving, recognized that positive feedback from children usually arrives years later, and through training, understood the
neurobiological impact of trauma on child behavior. Recommendations include coordinating communication between the foster
parent licensing agency social workers and the children's social workers, creating foster parent support networks and
mentoring, and continuous training on trauma including effective parenting strategies. Research is needed to determine
whether these resilience indicators in fact lead to long-term retention. Policies should include a mechanism to develop a
cohesive line of communication and connection between foster parents and the children's social workers as well as their
respective agencies.

Keywords: foster care stability, foster parent burnout, foster parent resiliency, foster parent retention, trauma-informed

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