

Making the Most of Therapy for the Child in Your Care

Mental health providers such as therapists can be invaluable navigators on a child or youth's road to healing. As a foster parent, involvement in the therapy process can range from merely providing transportation to sitting in on sessions and assisting in developing therapy goals. The child in your care may have a long-standing relationship with a particular therapist, or you may be actively involved in finding a therapist who is a good fit for the child's personality and needs. Regardless of the level of

involvement, you are asked to provide by the child's team, there are things you can do as a foster parent to help make the most of this very important component of healing.

communication with the child's mental health provider.

Although the child's therapist may be the expert on therapeutic approaches, you bring invaluable information about the child's day to day behaviors. Do your best to share anything relevant and notable with the child's therapist. For example, if you are noticing any specific behavioral triggers, any patterns of moods or behaviors, and changes in moods or behaviors, or if the child has shared information with you that you feel

may be relevant. Depending on the child's particular situation, it may be appropriate for you to sit in on at least a portion of the child's session, or meet with the therapist separately, to discuss concerns or progress.

Be responsive to the child's feedback concerning therapy or the therapist.

If the child expresses that they do not like or is not comfortable with the therapist, be sure to communicate that information to the child's case manager. Pay particular

> attention if the child has not made any progress over an extended period of time, is triggered by the mention of therapy, and/or is resistant to a particular therapist. Not every therapist or therapy approach is going to be a good fit for every child, and that child may need your help in

advocating for working with someone they are more comfortable with. Progress may mean working through some memories or issues that are difficult and leave the child feeling shaken or emotional, but that is different than the child expressing that they do not feel safe with or trust their therapist. If the child expresses a strong dislike of a particular provider, it's unlikely they will make any progress toward therapeutic goals or healing.

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Be present to talk with the child before and after therapy sessions.

The child may or may not wish to talk about therapy, but knowing you are available to actively listen can go a long way in helping make sessions more productive. Some children and youth express that they just don't know what to say in therapy or how to

bring up what they'd like to address. The drive to the therapist's office can be a nonthreatening time to offer suggestions if the child is open to it. You may offer a gentle reminder of something that came up since the last session that was difficult or challenging.

("Remember how angry you got with Maya last week and even you didn't understand why?") Has there been anything on their mind they would like help processing? Be careful to approach the conversation in a supportive and helpful way, rather than accusatory. And be available to help the child process their feelings after a session, without pressing the issue if they don't wish to talk.

Advocate for a foster care or adoption competent therapist.

Not all therapists are experienced with children and youth who have experienced the grief, loss, and trauma of foster care and adoption. It makes a difference. Don't be afraid to ask mental health providers about their experience with foster care and adoption.

Check your own feelings about therapy.

Perhaps you came from a family culture that

believes that "family business" should remain in the family and you've had little to no experience with therapy or mental health professionals. While that approach may work for you personally, children and youth in out-of-home care have experienced trauma that is going to require some level of intervention. Regardless of your personal

feelings about the value of therapy or your level of comfort with it, it is crucial to support the child's established therapeutic plan.

Remember to be mindful of confidentiality What's said in therapy should stay in therapy. If

you are a part of the child's therapy session or if the child shares with you things discussed in sessions, it's crucial to not betray that trust by using that information against the child or sharing it with anyone else. The therapist's office needs to be a sacred, safe place where things don't get leaked to birth family members, other foster family members, etc.

Ultimately, the most important thing you can do to help make the most of the child's therapy is to be cooperative and supportive of the process. Just as teachers alone cannot be responsible for a child's education, mental health providers don't solely hold the healing for children who have suffered trauma. Open communication can help assure you and the child's team are on the same page about the therapeutic plan and goals, and how they can be collectively supported outside of the therapist's office.

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COALITION





Resources

Tip Sheets

- The Wider Scope of Therapy
- Uncovering Myths about Therapy

From the **Lending Library**

- In Their Own Words: Reflections on Parenting Children with Mental Health Issues, by Linda Grillo, Dee Meaney, and Christine Rich
- Some Bunny to Talk to: A Story about Going to Therapy, by Cheryl Sterling, Paola Conte, and Larissa Labay

Additional Resource

• Finding and Working With Adoption-Competent Therapists



