

Trauma-Informed Approach:

Best Practices for
Children's Attorneys

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Trauma-Informed Approach: Best Practices for Children’s Attorneys

This guide provides Louisiana children’s attorneys, including those working in child welfare, delinquency, and mental health, with information on best practices and resources needed to develop a trauma-informed approach and effectively serve their clients. It is organized to familiarize attorneys with the concepts and definitions necessary to understand trauma, followed by practical skills to help implement a trauma-informed practice.

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I. What is Trauma?

Trauma is a complex psychological response to distressing or life-threatening incidents. Such experiences can have lasting adverse effects on an individual's overall functioning and well-being, altering their perception and interactions with the world.¹ A wide range of experiences can be classified as traumatic. These may include, but are not limited to,

- serious accidents,
- criminal activities such as assault or robbery,
- natural disasters like hurricanes and earthquakes,
- instances of physical or emotional abuse,
- neglect in various forms,
- systemic oppression and discrimination,
- and witnessing acts of violence.

Additionally, the loss of a loved one often ranks among the most intensely traumatic events an individual may face.² Trauma can stem from direct personal experiences, witnessing harm to others, or indirect exposure to these events, such as learning that family or friends experienced such events.³ Individuals may experience a significant traumatic event or multiple incidents over time. Regardless of the nature or number of these events, the emotional and psychological impacts can be profound, often requiring professional support for healing and recovery.

II. What is Traumatic Stress?

Traumatic stress occurs when a person is exposed to one or more events that overwhelm their ability to cope with the situation. When children experience inadequate safety, comfort, and protection throughout their life, they may develop coping strategies that allow them to adapt to these negative environments. While some of these strategies serve the purpose of helping children from hard places deal with difficulties, these strategies can also persist and affect their daily lives even after the events have ended. These coping skills play a crucial role in their psychological development. For instance, to gain some control over their unpredictable surroundings, children may become highly sensitive to other people's emotions. This heightened sensitivity leads them to continuously evaluate the feelings and actions of adults, as they try to determine which behaviors might ensure their safety or foster positive interactions. Furthermore, these children may also suppress their own emotions, consciously hiding feelings of fear, sadness, or anger that they believe could render them vulnerable in an already precarious situation.⁴

1. *What is Trauma?*, Trauma-Informed Care Implementation Resource Ctr., <https://www.traumainformedcare.chcs.org/what-is-trauma/> (last visited May 13, 2026).

2. *Id.*

3. *About Trauma*, Mind (U.K.), <http://www.mind.org.uk/information-support/types-of-mental-health-problems/trauma/about-trauma/> (last visited May 13, 2026).

4. *Effects*, Nat'l Child Traumatic Stress Network, <http://www.nctsn.org/what-is-child-trauma/trauma-types/complex-trauma/effects> (last visited May 13, 2026).

III. Long-Term Health Impact of Trauma

The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study is a long-term research effort that investigated the effects of childhood trauma on adult individuals. With over 17,000 participants aged between 19 and 90, researchers gathered medical histories over time, as well as information about their childhood experiences of abuse, violence, and lack of care. Nearly 64% of participants faced at least one traumatic event, with 69% of those encountering two or more childhood trauma incidents. The study found that a higher number of traumatic events in childhood predicted a range of risky behaviors (including smoking and unprotected sex) and a higher incidence of chronic illnesses such as heart disease and cancer, which can lead to early mortality.⁵ Experiencing trauma in childhood is associated with an increase in health issues later in life.

IV. How Do Children Deal with Trauma?

When children experience traumatic events, they often develop adaptive coping mechanisms to deal with these specific experiences that focus on survival over emotional well-being. However, as these children grow older and find themselves in safer situations and relationships, perhaps through supportive caregivers, nurturing friendships, or stable environments, the coping mechanisms they learned earlier may start to show signs of ineffectiveness. The strategies that once served as protective measures can become counterproductive, hindering their ability to form healthy emotional expressions and relationships. Consequently, addressing and unlearning these maladaptive behaviors is crucial for their emotional growth and well-being as they re-adapt to a world that is no longer threatening.

It is important to distinguish how trauma may affect very young children differently from school-aged children or adolescents. Using a developmental perspective, we can recognize which behaviors to expect and better understand the most important types of support for each age group.

V. Attachment Issues – Signs of Trauma

Many traumatized children struggle to form strong, healthy bonds with caregivers due to unstable environments and distrust. Without these essential attachments, they become more prone to stress. Consequently, traumatized children often find it difficult to express and regulate their emotions, which can result in violent or inappropriate reactions. The relationships we build with our families during childhood influence our ability to create healthy, supportive connections with friends and partners later on. Those with a history of complex trauma may encounter difficulties in romantic relationships, friendships, and interactions with authority figures like teachers or police officers.⁶

5. *About the CDC-Kaiser ACE Study*, Ctrs. for Disease Control & Prevention (last reviewed Apr. 6, 2021), www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/aces/about.html.

6. Theresa Lahousen, Human Friedrich Unterrainer & Hans-Peter Kapfhammer, *Psychobiology of Attachment and Trauma — Some General Remarks from a Clinical Perspective*, 10 *Frontiers Psychiatry* 914 (2019), <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6920243/>.

VI. Cognitive Challenges – Signs of Trauma

Children with a history of complex trauma often struggle to think clearly, reason logically, and solve problems. They find it hard to plan ahead and respond appropriately to different situations. Growing up in a consistently threatening environment causes them to use their mental resources mainly for survival. Their bodies and minds, used to prolonged stress, may have trouble analyzing problems calmly or exploring different solutions. This challenge can hinder their ability to learn new skills or remember information, as chronic stress can change the brain structure and reduce certain areas of the brain. Additionally, they often face difficulties in maintaining curiosity and focus, frequently becoming distracted by reminders of their trauma. Language development and abstract reasoning skills are often affected, leading many children impacted by complex trauma to experience learning problems that need extra support in school settings.⁷

VII. Emotional and Physical Responses – Signs of Trauma

Children who have experienced trauma often find it hard to manage their emotions because they may not have the emotional tools or the capacity to hold their emotions. A child with a trauma history may also be easily triggered and overwhelmed by emotional situations, resulting in intense emotional reactions and challenges with self-regulation and impulse control. Their learned view of an unsafe world can cause them to see situations as threatening, even in safe settings, creating challenges.⁸ Consequently, their behavior might appear unpredictable, angry, oppositional, volatile, or extreme.

A child who feels powerless or has experienced fear from an abusive authority figure may react defensively or aggressively to perceived blame or attacks. Alternatively, they may become overly compliant, rigid, and controlled in the presence of adults. Frequent dissociation, the mental process where a person disconnects from their thoughts, feelings, memories, or sense of identity, can further affect a child's behavior, making them seem "spacey," detached, distant, or disconnected from their surroundings. These emotional responses also often manifest in physical behaviors as well. Children with complex trauma are often at a greater risk of engaging in self-harm, unsafe sexual practices, and high-risk activities like reckless driving or running away. They may also engage in illegal activities such as substance abuse, assault, theft, or prostitution, which increases their likelihood of entering the juvenile justice system.⁹

7. Alexandra Matte-Landry et al., *Cognitive Outcomes of Children with Complex Trauma: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses of Longitudinal Studies*, 24 *Trauma, Violence & Abuse* 2223 (2023), <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10486170/>.

8. *Effects*, Nat'l Child Traumatic Stress Network, <https://www.nctsn.org/what-is-child-trauma/trauma-types/complex-trauma/effects> (last visited May 13, 2026).

9. *Id.*

VIII. How Can I Recognize a Traumatized Child?

Trauma significantly impacts young children's psychological and emotional well-being. Recognizing signs of trauma is essential for lawyers, since children's responses to trauma are unique.

Children may experience traumatic stress due to events like abuse, neglect, natural disasters, separation from loved ones, or loss of a loved one, leading to persistent disruptions in their daily functioning. Trauma's effects might not always be visible, but they can hinder engagement in everyday activities and relationships. Signs of trauma can include:

- **Infants:** Fussiness, frequent sickness, loss of weight, withdrawal from others, and limited emotional range.
- **Preschool Children:** Fear of separation, indiscriminate separation from caregivers, fear of caregivers, frequent nightmares, excessive crying or screaming, hoarding food, and poor appetite.
- **Elementary School Children:** Anxiety, guilt, shame, lack of concentration, difficulty sleeping, withdrawal or disinterest, and aggression.
- **Middle and High School Children:** Depression, self-harm, substance use, withdrawal or disinterest, risky behavior, and aggression.¹⁰

These symptoms can worsen when children are reminded of the trauma, creating a distress cycle that affects their daily lives. Traumatic childhood stress is pervasive, significantly impacting functionality.

All children, including infants and toddlers, are susceptible to trauma effects, with symptoms varying by age and development. Understanding these differences is vital for effective interventions that promote resilience and healing.

IX. What is a Trauma-Informed Practice?

Understanding the fundamentals of trauma – its causes and consequences – can help us identify and address its effects during client interactions.

A trauma-informed practice puts the realities of the clients' traumatic experiences at the forefront of the attorney-client relationship and at all stages of representation. A trauma-informed practice prioritizes safety, transparency, collaboration, and self-awareness in the attorney-client relationship, reducing the chances of retraumatization. Lawyers must adjust their approach in consideration of the individual client's trauma experience and integrate an understanding of trauma and its impact into their practice. It goes beyond traditional legal approaches by mitigating actions that could exacerbate the client's impaired sense of safety, difficulty with trust, and negative beliefs about themselves and their relationships with others. The act of being trauma-informed requires ongoing learning, reflection, and adaptation.

10. *Understanding Child Trauma*, Substance Abuse & Mental Health Servs. Admin., <https://www.samhsa.gov/mental-health/trauma-violence/child-trauma> (last visited May 13, 2026).

X. Trauma-Informed Attorney-Client Relationship

Childhood trauma can influence an individual's cognitive and psychosocial growth, shaping their thinking, information processing, and communication with others. As a result, trauma affects fundamental attorney-client interactions, including interviews, discussions of case progress, and providing counsel on case-related choices.

Building trust with children exposed to trauma is challenging. They often feel that adults cannot ensure their safety, leading to heightened awareness in social situations and misinterpretation of cues. They may push adults away or provoke negative responses, reflecting previous experiences of control through negative treatment. Additionally, children affected by trauma may test adults to see whether they will disappoint them, as in past relationships. Children affected by trauma may also struggle with processing and retaining information due to an emphasis on safety and survival. They might miss parts of conversations due to hyper-vigilance or dissociation, as evidenced by behaviors such as glancing at exits or appearing distracted during discussions.

Trauma-informed lawyering doesn't follow a strict formula. Instead, it relies on traits inherent in all healthy human relationships: empathy, active listening, withholding judgment, and showing genuine care and concern. Additionally, lawyers need to adapt their practices to address the vulnerabilities often experienced by children who are traumatized.¹¹

Tips for Attorney-Client Communication:

- Hear the client out
- Validate the client's emotions
- Set expectations clearly and early
- Communicate limitations to your role and legal processes
- Learn about the client and their unique preferences
- Remember your purpose, duties, and goals as an attorney

- **Transparency:** A trauma-informed practice requires being fully transparent with the client regarding their legal case, using age-appropriate language. Transparency fosters trust and reduces youth's feelings of powerlessness—a common trauma “trigger”—when facing what is often a bewildering, overwhelming process.
- **Collaboration:** Consistently inform the client about what to expect regarding the attorney-client relationship and the broader legal landscape. For instance, routinely outline upcoming case milestones, decisions that the client needs to make, and events that require the client's presence, such as court hearings or meetings. Involve clients in matters that affect them, ensuring this is done thoughtfully and in accordance with minimum ethical standards. Even young children need to be informed about decisions that are impacting them in a developmentally appropriate way. Actively empower the client to assert their agency by recognizing their strengths and supporting them in developing decision-making and related life skills.
- **Safety:** Ensure clients are involved in decisions impacting them in a meaningful way that goes beyond basic ethical standards. Empower clients by recognizing their strengths and assisting them in enhancing their decision-making and life skills. Anticipate potential challenges during your representation and within the legal case that might upset or destabilize your client. Collaborate with mental health professionals and other trusted individuals in the client's life to pinpoint circumstances that could be stressful or even “triggering.” Remember that building connections requires time.

11. Talia Kraemer & Eliza Patten, *Establishing a Trauma-Informed Lawyer-Client Relationship*, 33 Child L. Prac. 145 (Oct. 2014), https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_interest/child_law/resources/child_law_practiceonline/child_law_practice/vol-33/october-2014/establishing-a-trauma-informed-lawyer-client-relationship/.

XI. How Can I Reduce the Chances of Retraumatizing a Child?

Reactions to a new traumatic event can be as intense as those felt during the original incident. This phenomenon is called retraumatization.¹² Over time, many individuals fail to recognize that their current stress may stem from past traumas. Present experiences can trigger subconscious links to these initial traumas, resurfacing memories and reactions that can be unsettling. To mitigate retraumatization, lawyers can foster a sense of safety by communicating effectively, particularly when discussing sensitive subject matter.¹³

To help prevent retraumatization, it's crucial to understand that not all traumatic events are extreme or easily identifiable. Trauma can result from a variety of experiences, including chronic stress, discrimination, medical procedures/illnesses, poverty, family instability, or encounters with complex systems such as the courts or child welfare. Recognizing that trauma exists on a spectrum allows attorneys to approach every client interaction with empathy, prioritize safety and build supportive relationships, encourage self-regulation, and foster independence. Taking a trauma-informed perspective also means emphasizing positive qualities and acknowledging human resilience.¹⁴ Use inclusive language and emphasize that all children are valued and supported. Let them know that they are in a judgment-free zone. Children thrive when they feel safe to express themselves authentically without fear of negative consequences.

Along with using inclusive language and efforts to prevent retraumatization, integrating a trauma-informed approach into your legal writing and strategy is essential. Assessing a child's behavior without taking their background into account can create bias and obstruct understanding of their actions. This may lead to legal narratives or strategies that emphasize the child's difficulties instead of their strengths and capacity to adapt to their environment. A deficit-based approach diminishes hope and fills documentation with negative labels. A trauma-sensitive approach encourages us to use a strengths-based approach, portraying children's behavior as a search for connection, rather than a reflection of the child's deficiencies.¹⁵

12. Substance Abuse & Mental Health Servs. Admin., *Tips for Survivors of a Disaster or Other Traumatic Event: Coping with Retraumatization*, SMA17-5047 (2017), <https://library.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/sma17-5047.pdf>.

13. *How to Avoid Retraumatizing Children When Dealing with Sensitive Issues*, Child Trauma & Wellbeing, <https://childwellbeingandtrauma.org/how-to-avoid-retraumatizing-children-when-dealing-with-sensitive-issues/> (last visited May 13, 2026).

14. *Understanding Childhood Trauma: Ten Reminders for Preventing Retraumatization*, Fam. Violence Appellate Project (Jan. 1, 2013), <https://fvaplaw.org/resource/understanding-childhood-trauma-ten-reminders-for-preventing-retraumatization/>.

15. Sue Buratti, *Trauma Sensitive Language*, Australian Childhood Found. Professionals (Nov. 2021), <https://professionals.childhood.org.au/prosody/2021/11/trauma-sensitive-language/>.

XII. How Can You Be Trauma-Informed Outside the Attorney-Client Relationship?

Trauma-informed practice extends beyond how attorneys interact with their clients. It also means shaping the broader legal environment to promote safety, trust, and participation for everyone involved. The courtroom and the systems that surround it can either retraumatize the child or help them heal from the trauma.

The litigation setting itself can be intimidating, chaotic, and emotionally dysregulating—especially for people with past trauma. Some courts have taken innovative steps toward creating physically and emotionally safe spaces.¹⁶ These include:

- **Incorporating sensory-friendly environments and decompression zones:** Sensory rooms or quiet waiting areas where parties can decompress before, during, and after hearings. Others provide weighted blankets, fidget tools, or other regulation aids to help participants self-soothe.
- **Meeting basic needs:** Courts that provide snacks, water, or brief comfort breaks help participants engage more fully and reduce physical stressors (thirst, hunger) that interfere with concentration and emotional regulation.
- **Providing predictability and choice:** Allowing youth and families to know what to expect, offering breaks, or permitting remote participation when appropriate. Offering breaks, warning of emotionally intense testimony, or allowing a support person to accompany a child can all be adjustments that reduce retraumatization.
- **Maintaining transparent structure & advanced orientation:** Sharing dockets, explaining courtroom roles, and walking parties through what will happen helps reduce uncertainty. Predictability is a key element of safety in trauma-informed work.
- **Modeling calm, respectful interactions:** Attorneys and court personnel should be mindful of tone, physical posture, volume, and pace. Encouraging and setting ground rules (e.g., no screaming, no interruptions, etc.) helps maintain procedural dignity.

Beyond individual cases, lawyers can help foster a culture of awareness and collaboration across disciplines.¹⁷ Working closely with child welfare agencies, Court Appointed Special Advocates, court administrators, defense attorneys, prosecutors, and behavioral health professionals allows for coordinated approaches that prioritize well-being alongside legal outcomes.¹⁸ Embedding trauma-informed values like safety, choice, empowerment, and equity into policies and courtroom procedures helps transform courts into spaces that promote healing rather than retraumatization.¹⁹

Ultimately, being trauma-informed outside of the attorney-client relationship means recognizing that every interaction, policy, and environment carries the potential either to further wound or to help restore a child. Attorneys who engage with this broader lens not only strengthen their advocacy but also help build a more compassionate and effective child welfare system.

16. Mark Harris, Josephine C. Vanderhorst & Kellie J. Johnson, *How to Implement a Trauma-Informed Courtroom*, 70 La. B.J. 100 (Aug./Sept. 2022), <https://www.lsbajournal.org/documents/publications/BarJournal/Feature2-Aug-Sept-2022.pdf>; A *Trauma-Informed Court*, Allies for Children (Oct. 27, 2023), <https://alliesforchildren.org/a-trauma-informed-court/>.

17. Annette McClindon, Rachel Schachtner & Abigail Flannigan, *Approaches to Partnership in the Child Welfare Community Collaborations Initiative*, OPRE Report 2024-103 (May 2024), Off. of Res., Planning & Evaluation, Admin. for Children & Families, U.S. Dep't of Health & Hum. Servs., <https://acf.gov/sites/default/files/documents/opre/opre-approaches-to-collaborative-partnerships-may-2024.pdf>.

18. Capacity Building Ctr. for States, *Building and Sustaining Collaborative Community Relationships*, Children's Bureau, Admin. for Children & Families, U.S. Dep't of Health & Hum. Servs. (2017), https://capacity.childwelfare.gov/sites/default/files/media_pdf/building-collaborative-communities-cp-00147.pdf.

19. *Trauma-Informed Courtroom Practices: A Bench Card for Judges*, Nat'l Council of Juv. & Fam. Court Judges, <https://www.ncjfcj.org/bench-cards/trauma-informed-courtroom-practices-a-bench-card-for-judges/> (last visited May 13, 2026).

XIII. What is Vicarious Trauma?

Vicarious Trauma may happen to anyone who is exposed to another's traumatic event.²⁰ Some occupations require direct and repeated contact with people who have experienced trauma. Occupationally related exposure can occur from reviewing case files, listening to a client recount their experiences, and viewing photographs or videos of child abuse or neglect.²¹

Individuals respond to vicarious trauma in various ways that can parallel symptoms of PTSD, such as numbness, avoidance, nightmares, exaggerated startle response, and hypervigilance. Other adverse reactions include, but are not limited to:

- Apathy
- Difficulty managing emotions
- Physical problems of aches and pains and decreased resistance to illnesses
- Easily distracted
- Relationship issues due to withdrawing from friends and family and avoiding intimacy
- Destructive coping or addictive behaviors
- Decrease in participation in activities one once enjoyed
- Panic attack symptoms
- Avoiding work and interactions with clients and coworkers – tardiness, increased errors, or perfectionism
- Sense of hopelessness/helplessness regarding one's work

Vicarious Traumatization is a broad term that includes the concepts of compassion fatigue and secondary traumatic stress response.²² Vicarious trauma can lead to compassion fatigue, where the individual loses the ability to feel empathy for their clients, coworkers, and loved ones. The result of compassion fatigue can lead to burnout, which can prompt individuals to leave their jobs or the practice of law altogether.²³

20. *What Is Vicarious Trauma? And What Can You Do About It?*, Cleveland Clinic Health Essentials (Apr. 22, 2024), <https://health.clevelandclinic.org/vicarious-trauma>.

21. *What Is Vicarious Trauma?*, *The Vicarious Trauma Toolkit*, Off. for Victims of Crime, U.S. Dep't of Justice, <https://ovc.ojp.gov/program/vtt/what-is-vicarious-trauma> (last visited May 13, 2026).

22. Policy Rsch. Assocs., Inc., *Fact Sheet: Vicarious Trauma*, in *How Being Trauma-Informed Improves Criminal Justice System Responses* (Oct. 2021), Cal. Dep't of Corr. & Rehab., <https://www.cdcr.ca.gov/bph/wp-content/uploads/sites/161/2021/10/Trauma-Fact-Sheets-October-2021.pdf>.

23. *Five Things Attorneys Should Know About Vicarious Trauma*, Am. Bar Ass'n Comm'n on Domestic & Sexual Violence, https://www.americanbar.org/groups/domestic_violence/Initiatives/five-for-five/vicarious-trauma/ (last visited May 13, 2026).

XIV. How Can I Best Avoid Vicarious Trauma?

Psychotherapist and trauma specialist Amy Brodsky, LISW-S suggests that we position ourselves as a “conduit rather than a sponge.” She explains that we should let the pain flow through us rather than soak it in, by caring for ourselves through awareness, balance, and connection.²⁴ Seek awareness by:

- Eating nutritious meals, resting, and getting regular exercise.
- Maintain a regular sleep schedule to ensure adequate sleep each night.²⁵
- Self-monitor for the potential side effects of vicarious trauma to take quick preventative measures against the adverse effects.
- Maintain a personal journal or log to identify emotional reactions and vulnerabilities related to one’s work.²⁶
- Integrate regular mindfulness-based practices into one’s routine, such as yoga, grounding, breathing exercises, and guided imagery.

Seek balance by:

- Engaging in self-care activities and engaging in hobbies and activities.
- Establishing clear professional and personal boundaries.
- Take breaks throughout the day and leave the office at a reasonable time each day.

Seek Connection by:

- Engaging with friends and family who are not in crisis.
- Limiting exposure to traumatic media.
- Talking to a mental health professional.²⁷

The vicarious trauma response is not always negative.²⁸ The response can lead to a deeper sense of connection with others, greater appreciation for one’s circumstances, greater hope and meaning, and empowerment. An especially positive effect for lawyers is gaining a sense of meaning from their career by working in a field centered on victim services. Vicarious trauma will often lead to a positive change in one’s worldview.²⁹

Since vicarious trauma is an occupational hazard, organizations must take proactive measures to reduce the occurrence of vicarious trauma among staff.³⁰ Organizations can do this by offering health insurance, medical and support services, confidential counseling, competitive pay, paid time off, reduction of caseloads, and by providing opportunities for adequate supervision and consultation. Organizations should schedule quarterly self-care reviews within supervision meetings to monitor well-being and emotional health.³¹ Organizations can demonstrate that they value work/life balance by establishing clear protocols for contacting employees on leave and for working after hours.³²

24. *What Is Vicarious Trauma? And What Can You Do About It?*, *supra* note 20.

25. *Five Things Attorneys Should Know About Vicarious Trauma*, *supra* note 23.

26. *Vicarious and Secondary Trauma*, Int’l Ass’n for Trauma Psychol. (July 3, 2025), <https://iptrauma.org/docs/trauma/vicarious-and-secondary-trauma/>.

27. *What Is Vicarious Trauma? And What Can You Do About It?*, *supra* note 20.

28. *Five Things Attorneys Should Know About Vicarious Trauma*, *supra* note 23.

29. *What Is Vicarious Trauma?*, The Vicarious Trauma Toolkit, Off. for Victims of Crime, U.S. Dep’t of Justice, <https://ovc.ojp.gov/program/vtt/what-is-vicarious-trauma#vtt-model> (last visited May 13, 2026).

30. *Five Things Attorneys Should Know About Vicarious Trauma*, *supra* note 23.

31. *Vicarious and Secondary Trauma*, *supra* note 26.

32. *Five Things Attorneys Should Know About Vicarious Trauma*, *supra* note 23.

XV. Additional Resources

Ongoing learning is essential for building a trauma-informed practice. Below are resources to expand upon the information provided in this guide.

- Louisiana Children's Code
www.lsba.org/goto/louisianachildrencode
- Albany Law School: Trauma-Informed Lawyering
www.lsba.org/goto/albanylawschooltraumainformedlawyering
- Best Practices for Interviewing Child Clients and Child Victims of Trauma
www.lsba.org/goto/bestpracticesforinterviewingchildclients
- Understanding Childhood Trauma: Ten Reminders for Preventing Retraumatization
www.lsba.org/goto/wellnessresourcestraumainformedlawyering
- Wellness Resources: Trauma-Informed Lawyering
www.lsba.org/goto/wellnessresourcestraumainformedlawyering
- Words Matter: Trauma Sensitive Language with Children
www.lsba.org/goto/wordsmattertraumasensitivelanguage