




## WORKING WITH CLIENTS WITH PAST TRAUMA

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“History, despite its wrenching pain, cannot be unlived,  
but if faced with courage, need not be lived again.”

-Maya Angelou

# Triple Trauma Paradigm



# Torture Survivors – Healing Process



Safety & Stabilization:  
Re-establishing health & trust

Grief & Mourning:  
Working through what happened

Reconnection:  
getting back to community,  
love & work.

# Non-Legal Challenges for Asylum Seekers

Health Care

Family

Food

Transportation

Housing

# Building the Client/Attorney Relationship

- ❑ Spend time with your client
- ❑ Discuss the “system” and how it might differ from the home country’s legal system
- ❑ Discuss your role as attorney
- ❑ Discuss the client’s role in representation

# Logistical Considerations

- Schedule regular appointments when possible - coordinated care
- Ask about barriers to keeping appointments
  - Transportation, bus fare, missed meals in shelters, childcare responsibilities
- Use best practices with interpreters
  - Speak directly to client not “tell him ...”
  - Interpreter cannot interject opinions or be a “cultural broker”
  - Pause frequently to allow for interpreting
  - Avoid legalese & acronyms
  - Take breaks for interpreter
- Check for understanding
  - Ask client to repeat back for understanding
  - Confirm how client wants to access case information

## Interview Preparation

- Loose outline.
- Organize questions so that client only must go over persecution in detail once and craft them according to client's sophistication.
- Review country background ahead of time so client doesn't have to explain.
- Set a time frame for interview and keep it.
- Travel arrangements.
- Ascertain client's immediate needs (food, housing, clothing, health care, etc.).





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## Environment

- Who is in the room?
- Where are the doors?
- Are there windows?
- Availability of water, tissues, paper, pen.
- Explain role of attorney, process and that you will be asking about persecution.
- Explain confidentiality, privilege
- Be aware of external barriers to disclosure (e.g., safety of family members, other people in the room, social stigma, etc.)

## Interviewing Techniques

Cater Questions to Client's Level of Sophistication

Use Chaining (what happened next, and next, and next)

Use Segmenting (describe sensory details: sight, sound, smell, feel)

Centralize Questions About Traumatic Incidents

Confront Inconsistencies and Remind Client to Own the Unknown

Validate Tangents and Acknowledge Client May Underestimate Significance of Key Event

Use Follow-Up Interviews for Clarification and Review



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## Addressing Client Emotions

Triple Trauma Paradigm (Pre, flight, post)

Take Breaks

Allow for Pauses

Mix up Emotionally Charged Topics with Neutral Topics

Know When to Stop and When to Push Forward

Bring Client Back to the Present Before Ending Interview



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### Addressing Attorney Emotions

Take Breaks

Be Wary of Projecting Emotions

Be Wary of Biases

Acknowledge Vicarious Trauma



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## Final Review with Client



Client must review  
entire document in  
their own language.

Make sure client  
has a copy. Can  
also ask to review  
at home.

Understanding  
Consequences

Willingness to  
agree to  
details.

Remember: There  
WILL be  
inaccuracies.

## Eliminating Bias in Our Practice

- ❑ Listen carefully to client's complaints (couldn't get drivers license, apartment, etc.) even if not directly related to the subject of your case
- ❑ Explain how legal system may address concerns
- ❑ Understand how past experiences can influence responses to government, authority figures
- ❑ Pay attention to the news and be sensitive to what is going on in the world. It may impact the experiences your client has here
- ❑ Be aware not only of your reactions, but also how other attorneys and staff in your office are responding to client

# Conclusion

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- ❑ Identify assumptions
- ❑ Ask questions & provide explanations
- ❑ Check for understanding
- ❑ Pay attention to the way you interact
- ❑ Respond sensitively
- ❑ Think creatively