Have you ever felt a slight pain in your body when someone complains about a recent injury? Similarly, recent research has revealed that merely seeing someone else feel cold is enough to lower your own temperature. Thus, feeling someone else’s pain is an empathetic response that has both psychological and physiological effects (Cooper, 2014). Empathy seems to develop and increase during adolescent years (Allemand, 2015). While it is not known how psychological trauma during childhood and adolescent years affects empathy development, it has been demonstrated that head trauma is related to low levels of empathy as one ages (Wood, 2008). This study examines the effects of childhood trauma on empathetic response, specifically upon the physiological empathetic response. Participants will watch a four-minute video of a cohort placing his or her hand in a clear bucket of ice water. While viewing the video, participants’ left index finger will be attached to a temperature measuring device in order to assess change in temperature while the participants view the video. Data collection are ongoing, but it is expected that those that have not suffered trauma will show a decrease in body temperature in response to viewing the video, and it is expected that those that have suffered trauma will show an increase in body temperature.