When children experience trauma, they can experience a variety of symptoms as a response attempt to cope with it. One of these symptoms can be dissociation, a disconnection from memory, consciousness, and identity. Dissociation can continue into adulthood and throughout life in varying degrees. It exists as a clinical symptom needing treatment for those who experience it. This study explored the relationship between childhood trauma and dissociation in adults using regression analyses. Results provided insight into this relationship, implications for clinical practice of counseling, and laid groundwork for future research.