

- Prepared for trial testimony
- Clinical psychology: study of psychological/human behavior
- Forensic psychology: intersection of psychology and law/legal system
- Started seeing patients as part of clinical work in second year of graduate school
- Fulltime clinical work at Yale School of Medicine for a year
- Post-doctoral fellowship: part time in hospital and part time outpatient work; focused on women with severe childhood sexual abuse
- LR holds licenses, which enables her to provide treatment across state lines
- Not board certified
- Interpersonal violence – any sort of trauma that one person does to another
- Traumatic stress – stress to point that overwhelms one’s capacity to cope; traumatic responses to stressor; within field of psychology, when talk about PTSD, use more narrow definition of trauma referred to as Criterion A
- Childhood sexual abuse – any sexual act committed against a child; contact and non-contact sexual abuse
- Has evaluated and treated thousands of individuals who have experienced childhood sexual abuse
- Since 2000, LR has been working almost exclusively with adults; before 2000, LR had adolescent patients
 - LR has worked and works with patients who have experienced childhood sexual abuse at various ages
 - LR provides assessment and treatment on effects of childhood sexual abuse; expertise in traumatic stress and effects of childhood sexual abuse and complex trauma
- LR trains fellows at Brown; LR also provides professional consultation and training to therapists who work for her in her practice
- Testified as expert in traumatic stress and interpersonal violence
 - When testified in court, LR was called to testify by the defense (one of cases in which she testified involved prosecution of rape victim for filing a false complaint; victim was charged after recanting; LR testified in victim’s case)
- Trauma: interpersonal trauma (includes, for example, intimate partner violence, sexual assault, rape, getting beaten up), trauma from acts of God; third category of acts that fall in between (impersonal acts, *e.g.*, motor vehicle accident)
- Attachment – secure, insecure/anxious, avoidant, and disorganized
- Secure attachment – child can trust parent able to be there for them; if reach out for help, needs will be met; child will trust themselves

- Grooming involves series of behaviors used to target, isolate, and develop relationships with intended victims and gradually build sense of attachment and trust with child while also engaging in increasing series of sexualized behaviors
- Sometimes third parties facilitate abuse and know that's their role; sometimes third party does not; function of third party is to break down barriers of distrust or to attract children
- Coercion: process by which one person uses and abuses power and control in order to impact behavior of another person
- Adult can use both violent and non-violent behaviors to coerce a child to commit certain acts or behave a certain way; inherent power dynamic, adult already in position of authority over child; more power to induce behavior in child; also greater intellectual and cognitive skill to manipulate child
- Coercive control – generally refers to threats and abusive behaviors; coercive control in attachment; neutral and positive interactions allow perpetrator to maintain control
- While attachment is in place, child typically talks about relationship with abuser in a favorable way; some children might talk about abuser as lover, partner, parental figure, friend
- Vast majority of victims of child sexual abuse don't make any disclosure until adulthood if they are going to make disclosure at all
- Teenagers are most likely to be at risk for delayed disclosure
- Variety of factors influence why someone might delay disclosure; factors include failure to identify or label incident as rape or sexual assault, fear of not being believed, fear of losing attachment relationship, fear of getting into trouble or getting perpetrator into trouble, believing tactics instilled by perpetrator involving need for secrecy, overt threats in some instances
- Not aware of science that there are certain kinds of people who cannot be groomed
- Not aware of science to support idea that a minor cannot be groomed if minor has engaged in sexual conduct
 - Depends on whether talking about someone who has been sexually abused or engaged in consensual sex
 - If someone has been sexually abused, scientific research supports that the individual is at a higher risk of being sexually abused at another point
 - If a minor has consensual sex, not aware of literature that would say that bears a relationship of any kind of that individual's susceptibility to being groomed by an adult