

# What We Need To Know About Sexual Fantasies and Sexual Offending

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# What is a sexual fantasy ?

Any mental **imagery** that is **sexually arousing** or erotic to the individual. It could be a fleeting thought/image or an elaborate scenario; spontaneous or deliberate; previously experienced or purely imagined, realistic, odd or rare or unrealistic.

# Why studying sexual fantasies?

- 1- Almost universal (but not), they are still vastly understudied
- 2- They are considered as evidence for **sexual interest** (but are they?)
- 3- Many people are **distressed** by their sexual fantasies
- 4- Many people are wondering whether they should experience their fantasies in **real life**
- 5- They are useful to predict re-offending in **medico-legal** settings (but what about in general?)
- 6- Primary prevention and **duty to warn**
- 7- They are used as a sufficient criterion for **paraphilias** in psychiatric manuals (with serious legal implications)

# The Role of Fantasy in the Treatment of Sexual Deviation

Gene G. Abel, MD, Edward B. Blanchard, PhD, Jackson, Miss

*Arch Gen Psychiatry*, 1974

*Brit. J. Psychiat.* (1983), **143**, 20–29

## Sadistic Fantasy, Sadistic Behaviour and Offending

M. J. MacCULLOCH, P. R. SNOWDEN, P. J. W. WOOD and H. E. MILLS

*Aggression and Violent Behavior* 16 (2011) 551–561

Contents lists available at [SciVerse ScienceDirect](#)

**Aggression and Violent Behavior**



Understanding the sexual fantasies of sex offenders and their correlates

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## The Sexual Histories and Fantasies of Youthful Males: A Comparison of Sexual Offending, Nonsexual Offending, and Nonoffending Groups

Eric L. Daleiden,<sup>1,4</sup> Keith L. Kaufman,<sup>2</sup> Daniel R. Hilliker,<sup>3</sup> and Jon N. O'Neil<sup>2</sup>

*The present clinical and theoretical literature suggests that adolescents' sexual histories and fantasies are factors contributing to the onset and perpetuation of criminal sexual behaviors. However, few data exist either to support or to refute such assertions. The purpose of the present study was to describe the self-reported sexual histories and fantasies of four groups: 104 incarcerated adolescent sexual offenders between 10 and 15 years of age, 198 16- to 20-year-old incarcerated sexual offenders, 124 incarcerated youth without a history of sexual offending, and 135 male nonoffending undergraduates. Youthful sexual offenders reported fewer consenting sexual experiences and more involvement in nonconsenting and paraphilic behaviors than both incarcerated nonsexual offenders and college males. Moreover, both sexual offenders and incarcerated nonsexual offenders reported more atypical and voyeuristic experiences, and fewer nondeviant sexual fantasies than college males. These results are discussed in terms of both social deficit and deviant conditioning models of sexual offending, leading to speculation that, contrary to clinical lore, criminal activity may be associated with suppressed levels of nondeviant fantasy rather than elevated levels of deviant fantasy.*

**Table II.** Age-Adjusted Means (Standard Deviations) of the Sexual Fantasy and Sexual History Scales

	Sexual offenders < 16 years	Sexual offenders 16-20 years	Nonsexual offenders	College males
<b>Sexual fantasy scales</b>				
Global Nondeviance*	3.00 (0.83)	3.06 (0.84)	2.75 (0.63)	3.51 (0.61)
Global Deviance*	0.70 (1.35)	0.72 (1.44)	0.44 (1.56)	0.80 (0.95)
Traditional/Romantic*	3.28 (1.44)	3.18 (1.57)	2.99 (1.75)	3.66 (1.13)
Variety of Partners*	2.69 (1.57)	2.94 (1.62)	2.73 (1.70)	3.11 (1.17)
Variety of Settings*	2.22 (1.53)	2.27 (1.62)	2.16 (1.84)	3.02 (1.05)
Nontraditional*	2.26 (1.46)	2.06 (1.50)	1.55 (1.45)	2.31 (1.15)
Mild Coercion*	1.16 (0.97)	1.13 (1.08)	0.97 (0.99)	1.34 (0.93)
Aggressive*	0.47 (0.82)	0.55 (0.83)	0.26 (0.62)	0.36 (0.58)
<b>Sexual history scales</b>				
Typical/Consenting*	2.91 (1.74)	2.94 (1.76)	3.51 (1.39)	3.44 (1.74)
Atypical/Consenting*	0.74 (1.09)	0.61 (1.09)	0.51 (0.89)	0.22 (0.67)
Aggressive/Consenting*	0.20 (0.76)	0.50 (1.07)	0.48 (0.72)	0.34 (0.64)
Typical/Nonconsenting*	1.38 (1.08)	1.39 (1.25)	0.16 (0.68)	0.27 (1.13)
Deviant Partners*	0.00 (0.20)	0.09 (0.40)	0.04 (0.36)	0.06 (0.11)
Voyeurism*	0.93 (1.13)	0.68 (0.95)	0.75 (1.02)	0.36 (0.57)
Paraphilias*	0.61 (0.60)	0.76 (0.78)	0.21 (0.39)	0.23 (0.39)
Solitary*	3.23 (1.22)	3.03 (1.42)	2.51 (1.32)	2.96 (1.14)

\* $p < .05$ .

Table III. Means (and Standard Deviations) of SFQ Scales

Scales	Total	Student	Offender
Normal (31) <sup>a</sup>	43.28 (6.57)	44.01 (5.68)	41.71 (8.00)
Bondage (8)	11.34 (2.89)	12.20 (2.83)	9.57 (2.12)
Sadism (23)	25.68 (3.07)	26.08 (2.98)	24.89 (3.13)
Maso. (6)	6.93 (1.23)	7.03 (1.32)	6.72 (1.02)
Rape (23)	28.84 (4.29)	29.08 (4.00)	28.33 (4.87)
Child (14)	16.22 (4.54)	14.64 (1.53)	19.11 (6.46)
OP <sup>b</sup> (22)	26.85 (4.14)	26.96 (3.84)	26.64 (4.73)

## Development and Preliminary Validation of a Paraphilic Sexual Fantasy Questionnaire

William O'Donohue,<sup>1</sup> Elizabeth J. Letourneau,<sup>2</sup> and Hartwell Dowling<sup>3</sup>

*A sexual fantasy questionnaire (SFQ) measuring paraphilic and nonparaphilic fantasies was developed. Aspects of reliability were assessed in a sample of convicted male child molesters (27 inmates and 15 outpatients) and a convenience comparison group of 87 male undergraduates. Results indicated adequate test-retest reliability (mean  $r = .84$ ), acceptable percentage agreement on repeated items (90%), and adequate internal consistency (mean Cronbach alpha = .82). The convergent validity of the SFQ was supported by the finding that child molesters reported significantly more deviant fantasies involving children than comparison subjects. Consistent with previous research, child molesters reported a similar number of normal sexual fantasies.*

## What Exactly Is an Unusual Sexual Fantasy?

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DOI: 10.1111/jsm.12734

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction.** Although several theories and treatment plans use unusual sexual fantasies (SF) as a way to identify deviancy, they seldom describe how the fantasies referred to were determined to be unusual.

**Aim.** The main goal of this study was to determine which SF are rare, unusual, common, or typical from a statistical point of view among a relatively large sample of adults recruited from the general population. A secondary goal was to provide a statistical comparison of the nature and intensity of sexual fantasies for men and women. This study also aims at demonstrating with both quantitative and qualitative analyses that certain fantasies often considered to be unusual are common.

**Methods.** An Internet survey was conducted with 1,516 adults (799 ♀; 717 ♂) who ranked 55 different SF and wrote their own favorite SF. Each SF was rated as statistically rare (2.3% or less), unusual (15.9% or less), common (more than 50%), or typical (more than 84.1% of the sample).

**Main Outcome Measures.** An extended version of the Wilson's Sex Fantasy Questionnaire with an open question.

**Results.** Only two sexual fantasies were found to be rare for women or men, while nine others were unusual. Thirty sexual fantasies were common for one or both genders, and only five were typical. These results were confirmed with qualitative analyses. Submission and domination themes were not only common for both men and women, but they were also significantly related to each other. Moreover, the presence of a single submissive fantasy was a significant predictor of overall scores for all SF in both genders.

**Conclusion.** Care should be taken before labeling an SF as unusual, let alone deviant. It suggested that the focus should be on the effect of a sexual fantasy rather than its content. Joyal CC, Cossette A, and Lapierre V. What exactly is an unusual sexual fantasy? *J Sex Med* 2015;12:328–340.

**ORIGINAL RESEARCH—BEHAVIOR**

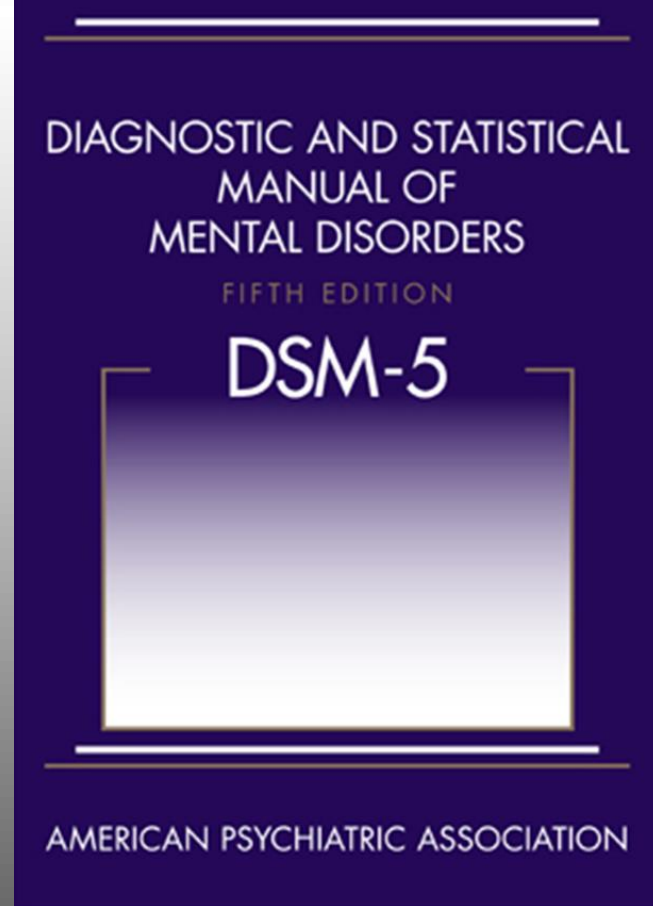
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**What Exactly Is an Unusual Sexual Fantasy?**Christian C. Joyal, PhD,<sup>††</sup> Amélie Cossette, BSc,<sup>\*</sup> and Vanessa Lapierre, BSc<sup>\*</sup><sup>\*</sup>Department of Psychology, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières, Québec, Canada; <sup>††</sup>Philippe-Pinell Institute of Montreal, Montreal, Québec, Canada

DOI: 10.1111/jam.12734

	N=717 Adult M
Watching someone undress without him or her knowing	63.4%
Petting a total stranger in a public place (e.g., metro)	48.4%
Being forced to have sex	30.7%
Sexually abusing a person who is drunk, asleep, or unconscious	22.6%
Forcing someone to have sex	22.0%
Having sex with an animal	2.2%
Having sex with a child under the age of 12 years	1.8%

So, what are the differences between sexual fantasies with paraphilic/illegal content associated with acting out and those that are not?



2013

**Paraphilia = Anomalous** sexual interest, i.e., any intense and persistent sexual interest (**fantasies**, urges **or** behaviors) other than **normophilic** sexual interests. (p.685).

## ORIGINAL RESEARCH—PSYCHOLOGY

## Defining “Normophilic” and “Paraphilic” Sexual Fantasies in a Population-Based Sample: On the Importance of Considering Subgroups

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DOI: 10.1002/sm2.96

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction.** According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition (DSM-5), a sexual fantasy (SF) is paraphilic if it concerns activities outside the realm of “genital stimulation or preparatory fondling with phenotypically normal, physically mature, consenting human partners” (normophilic). Intensity of the paraphilic SF is also “greater than or equal to normophilic interests.” Surprisingly, however, very few data are available to corroborate that definition of a paraphilic SF. Although the relatively high prevalence of paraphilic SF in the general population is well known, the magnitude of difference between intensity of “normophilic” and “paraphilic” SF remains to be assessed.

**Aim.** The main goal of this study was to analyze the SF of adults recruited in the general population to obtain person profiles based on the nature and intensity of their SF.

**Methods.** Multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) were used with data collected from 1,501 adults recruited in the general population to generate subgroups of participants based on the nature and intensity of their SF.

**Main outcome measures.** The main outcome measures used was a revised version of the Wilson Sex Fantasy Questionnaire.

**Results.** When all participants are considered as a unique group, the mean intensity of the most intense “normophilic” SF (oral sex) is significantly higher than the mean intensity of the most intense “paraphilic” SF (being sexually dominated for women and watching two women having sex for men), as expected from the DSM-5. When clusters of participants are considered separately, however, conclusions are nuanced. Four significant clusters of participants (two predominantly female and two predominantly male) reported at least one paraphilic SF with intensity as high as that of their most intense “normophilic” SF. In fact, 57% of this sample met the criteria of paraphilia.

**Conclusion.** These results suggest that the current criteria for paraphilia are too inclusive. Suggestions are given to improve the definition of pathological sexual interests, and the crucial difference between SF and sexual interest is underlined. Joyal CC. Defining “normophilic” and “paraphilic” sexual fantasies in a population-based sample: On the importance of considering subgroups. *Sex Med* 2015;3:321–330.

## The Prevalence of Paraphilic Interests and Behaviors in the General Population: A Provincial Survey

Christian C. Joyal and Julie Carpentier

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*Paraphilic sexual interests are defined as unusual or anomalous, but their actual occurrence in nonclinical samples is still unknown. This study looked at desire for and experience of paraphilic behaviors in a sample of adult men and women in the general population. A secondary goal was to compare the results of two survey modes—traditional landline telephone versus online. A total of 1,040 persons classified according to age, gender, education, ethnic background, religious beliefs, area of residency, and corresponding to the norm for the province of Quebec were interviewed. Nearly half of this sample expressed interest in at least one paraphilic category, and approximately one-third had had experience with such a practice at least once. Voyeurism, fetishism, frotteurism, and masochism interested both male and female respondents at levels above what is usually considered to be statistically unusual (15.9%). Interestingly, levels of interest in fetishism and masochism were not significantly different for men and women. Masochism was significantly linked with higher satisfaction with one's own sexual life. As expected, the online mode generated more acknowledgment of paraphilic interest than the telephone mode. These results call into question the current definition of normal (normophilic) versus anomalous (paraphilic) sexual behaviors.*

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## Prevalence

The population prevalence of individuals whose presentations meet the full criteria for voyeuristic disorder is unknown. Voyeuristic acts, however, are the most common of potentially law-breaking sexual behaviors. For example, in a Quebec Internet and phone survey sample, the lifetime prevalence of voyeuristic behaviors was reported to be as high as 34.5% (50.3% in men, 21.2% in women). Because this same study found that an “intense desire” and “persistent behavior” occur with much less frequency (9.6% and 2.1%, respectively), the prevalence of voyeuristic disorder is likely much lower. The ratio of voyeuristic behavior in men to women was approximately 2:1 in the Quebec sample and 3:1 in a Swedish general population sample. In a study determining which particular disorders were prevalent

Edited by  
Robert R. Hazelwood  
Ann Wolbert Burgess

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The Relevance of Fantasy in Serial Sexual Crimes Investigation

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## INVESTIGATIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF FANTASY

Over the years, the authors have consulted and conducted research on violent sexual crimes. They have also testified as expert witnesses in such crimes. This experience has led to a great appreciation for the value of understanding the significant role that fantasy plays in sexual crimes. The remainder of this chapter will focus on the practical investigative value such an understanding can provide.

### FANTASY AND INTELLIGENCE

Fantasy is essentially a play that is acted out in the mind of a person. This play requires a set, script, actors, a director, and in some cases, a recording device. Occasionally, costumes and/or other props may be involved (see Case no. 5). This ability to fantasize is dependent upon the intelligence of the individual. Continuity of thought is needed when developing a fantasy involving multiple partners or a complex scenario, and continuity of thought requires a degree of intelligence. A person having less than average intelligence has a less complicated internal world and less ability to carry out complex criminal scenarios (see Chapter 5). Based upon this association, the investigator can assume that the more complex the crime is, the more intelligent is the offender.



## ***Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)***

***Preliminary data, N=24 adolescents***

**Participant 14.** (Planche 3BM) Ça c'est une fille au pied d'un escalier puis c'est ça, a braille.

(Planche 7BM) Ça me fait penser à un père qui montre quelque chose à son fils. C'est tout.

(Planche 13MF) Ça me fait penser à un homme qui va travailler le matin.

(Planche 10) Ça me fait penser à un homme et une femme qui se font un câlin. Ils ont l'air tristes tous les deux.

(Planche 16) Y'a rien pantoute.

**Participant 16.** (Planche 3BM) Un gars qui a l'air d'observer quelque chose.

(Planche 11) Des chutes, je sais pas c'est quoi. Pas d'histoire là-dedans.

(Planche 19) C'est quoi ça ? J'sais même pas c'est quoi. Je sais pas. Ça ressemble à des affaires bizarres. Je sais pas, un rêve.

**Participant 35.** (Planche 3BM) Il y a quelqu'un qui a une peine, je sais pas. Qui a perdu ses parents ou sa blonde l'a laissé là, je sais pas.

(Planche 7BM) Aucune réponse, je sais pas, y'a rien qui me vient.

(Planche 10) J'sais même pas si c'est un gars ou une fille... Ben c'est un couple qui se colle, j'sais pas, qui se collent ou qui sont tristes... j'sais pas.

(Planche 19) Je sais pas c'est quoi le dessin...

(Planche 16) J'ai rien.

- Lorsque je pense à une fille dans mon école avec des costumes érotiques
- Mégan Fox m'a toujours excité sexuellement j'allais souvent sur des sites porno voir mégane fox nue.
- Une stagiaire au centre jeunesse que j'aimerais beaucoup coucher avec elle.
- J'aimerais beaucoup faire l'amour avec mes cousines (vrai) de 17-19-20 ans).
- J'ai une attirance sexuel pour les gars et les filles (+). Mais ? seulement amoureux pour le filles
- J'imagine les personnes nues
- Quand un gars et une femme fait l'amour
- Une fille d'environ mon âge qui ne se rase pas le pubis
- Je le ferais avec des agents à l'unité de réadapt. Je serais attachée avec des menottes + sexe oral ensuite pénétration anal puis ensuite dormir avec le ou les gars.
- Éducatrice qui veut faire l'amour avec moi
- Une relation sexuelle complet et avec consentement, avec une fille de 16 ans.
- Je n'en sais rien
- Des belles lesbiennes
- Plus femme a la foi toutenu
- Voir des filles nues
- Dans les préliminaires avec mon chum
- Faire l'amour avec une fille
- Avec des actrices pornographiques
- Relation sexuel avec une fille que j'aime
- Une fille en forme
- Dominé la faiblesse

*Ongoing qualitative study, N=70 adolescents  
Youth clinic, Philippe-Pinel Institute*

# The Influence of Fantasy Proneness, Dissociation, and Vividness of Mental Imagery on Male's Aggressive Sexual Fantasies

Ross M. Bartels,<sup>1</sup> Leigh Harkins,<sup>2</sup> and Anthony R. Beech<sup>3</sup>

Journal of Interpersonal Violence

2020, Vol. 35(3-4) 964–987

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DOI: 10.1177/0886260517691523

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# The Neuropsychology of Sex Offenders: A Meta-Analysis

Christian C. Joyal<sup>1,2</sup>, Jolyane Beaulieu-Plante<sup>1</sup>,  
and Antoine de Chantérac<sup>2</sup>

Sexual Abuse: A Journal of  
Research and Treatment  
2014, Vol. 26(2) 149–177

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DOI: 10.1177/1079063213482842

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*Sexual Abuse, 2014*

# Executive Functions and Social Cognition in Juveniles Who Have Sexually Offended

Christian C. Joyal<sup>1,3</sup> , Monique Tardif<sup>2,3</sup>,  
and Jo-Annie Spearson-Goulet<sup>2,3</sup>

Sexual Abuse  
2020, Vol. 32(2) 179–202

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DOI: 10.1177/1079063218807487

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*Sexual Abuse, 2020*

*Journal of Consulting Psychology*  
Vol. 20, No. 5, 1956

# Delaying Capacity, Fantasy, and Planning Ability: A Factorial Study of Some Basic Ego Functions

Jerome L. Singer, Harold Wilensky, and Vivian G. McCraven

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# Imagination and waiting ability in young children

**JEROME L. SINGER, *Teachers College, Columbia University*<sup>1</sup>**

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« *The Spaceship experience* »

*Journal of Personality*, 1961, 396-413

## **Working Memory** and the Vividness of Imagery



Alan D. Baddeley  
University of Bristol

Jackie Andrade  
University of Sheffield

The working memory framework was used to investigate the factors determining the phenomenological vividness of images. Participants rated the vividness of visual or auditory images under control conditions or while performing tasks that differentially disrupted the visuospatial sketchpad and phonological loop subsystems of working memory. In Experiments 1, 2, and 6, participants imaged recently presented novel visual patterns and sequences of tones; ratings of vividness showed the predicted interaction between stimulus modality and concurrent task. The images in experiments 3, 4, 5, and 6 were based on long-term memory (LTM). They also showed an image modality by task interaction, with a clear effect of LTM variables (meaningfulness, activity, bizarreness, and stimulus familiarity), implicating both working memory and LTM in the experience of vividness.



## Concordance of Paraphilic Interests and Behaviors


Michael C. Seto <sup>a</sup>, Susan Curry<sup>a</sup>, Samantha J. Dawson<sup>b</sup>, John M. W. Bradford<sup>c</sup>, and Meredith L. Chivers <sup>d</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

We examined the concordance of paraphilic interests and behaviors across 13 themes in an online sample of 1,036 men and women. Paraphilic interests were significantly and positively correlated with behaviors across all 13 themes. Associations were strongest for masochism and sadism, and weakest for pedohebephilia and frotteurism. Paraphilic interest and behavior were significantly and positively correlated after accounting for gender and sexual orientation. Moderated moderation analysis was significant for five themes. Gender was a moderator for eroticized gender, but only among heterosexual participants, where concordance was higher for heterosexual men than for heterosexual women. For both exhibitionism and frotteurism, gender was a significant moderator, but only for nonheterosexual participants, where concordance was stronger for nonheterosexual men than for nonheterosexual women. For pedohebephilia, interest was significantly associated with behavior for heterosexual men, heterosexual women, and nonheterosexual men, but not for nonheterosexual women. For zoophilia, there was a significant association between interest and behavior for heterosexual men, nonheterosexual men, and nonheterosexual women, but not heterosexual women. Additional analyses found sex drive moderated the positive associations of 7 of 13 paraphilic themes, with 5 of these 7 showing the expected effect of higher concordance of interests and behaviors at higher levels of sex drive.

## Concordance and Discordance between Paraphilic Interests and Behaviors: A Follow-Up Study

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### ABSTRACT

Although paraphilic interests represent significant risk factors for recidivism among sexual offenders, little is known about the magnitude of concordance between paraphilic interests and behaviors in the general population. The goal of this follow-up study was to conduct secondary analyses based on a sample of 1040 adults (475 men; 565 women) recruited in the general population. Levels of associations and active concordance (having both interest and experience), passive concordance (having neither interest nor experience), active discordance (having experience without interest) and passive discordance (having interest without experience) between paraphilic interest and corresponding behavior were assessed. Concordance and discordance indexes were also computed, as well as regressions and moderation analyses. As expected, paraphilic interests predicted corresponding behaviors, although the mean active concordance rate was only approximately 50%. Concordance rates varied with gender and the criminal nature (legal vs. illegal) of paraphilia. Paraphilic interests in adults from the general population may not have the same predictive value as that observed in medico-legal contexts. The possible role of other moderators in the concordance between paraphilic interest and behavior in non-clinical populations should be assessed. These findings have implications for sexual abuse prevention programs aiming at individuals in the community.

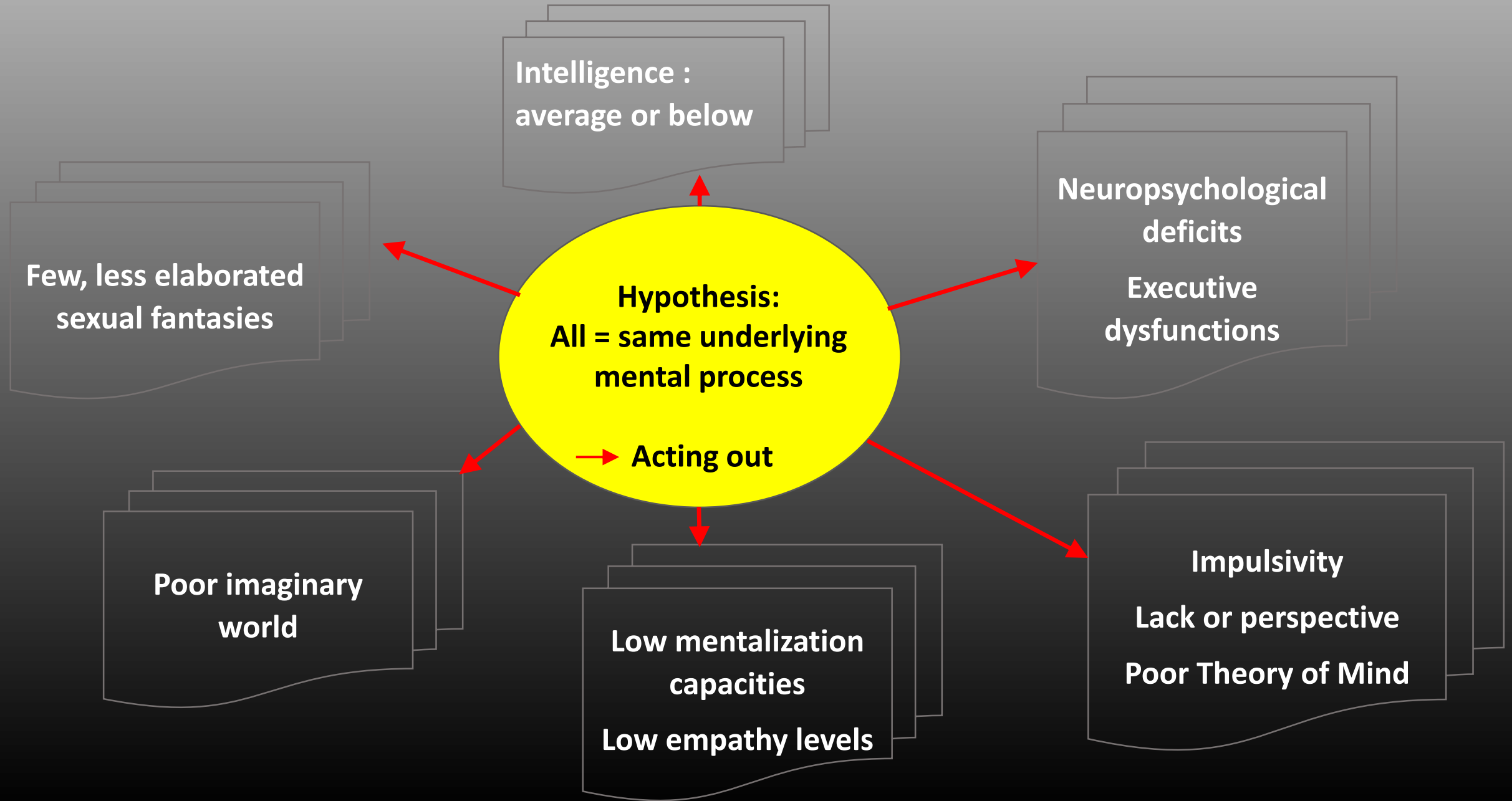
# **Take home message I:** Fantasy-related risk factors to assess among sexual offenders (and general population)

- Diversity of fantasies** : 5-7 types vs. only 1-2 ? Exclusivity?
- Richness and average/good IQ**: Only 1-2 fantasies but very detailed: A minority with fixed, exclusive, specific, predatory, specialized fantasies and behaviors
- Poorness and low IQ**: Few or no fantasy with 3-10 words: The majority with unspecific, impulsive, unplanned behaviors
- Type of appearance**: Automatic (obsessional?) vs. deliberate
- Type of related affect**: Negative (obsessional? Guilt? Depression?) vs. positive (only for the individual?)
- Experience**: Already done it in the past vs. no experience?
- Function**: strictly for sexual arousal **or a genuine desire** to realize it?
- Atypicality**: Less than 2.3% in the general population (two standard deviations)

# Intermediate factors to consider:

- Legal vs. illegal
- Gender
- Empathy level (e.g., antisocial/psychopathic/narcissistic traits)
- Cognitive distortions/beliefs
- Sexual drive
- Sexual orientation

# Take home message II...



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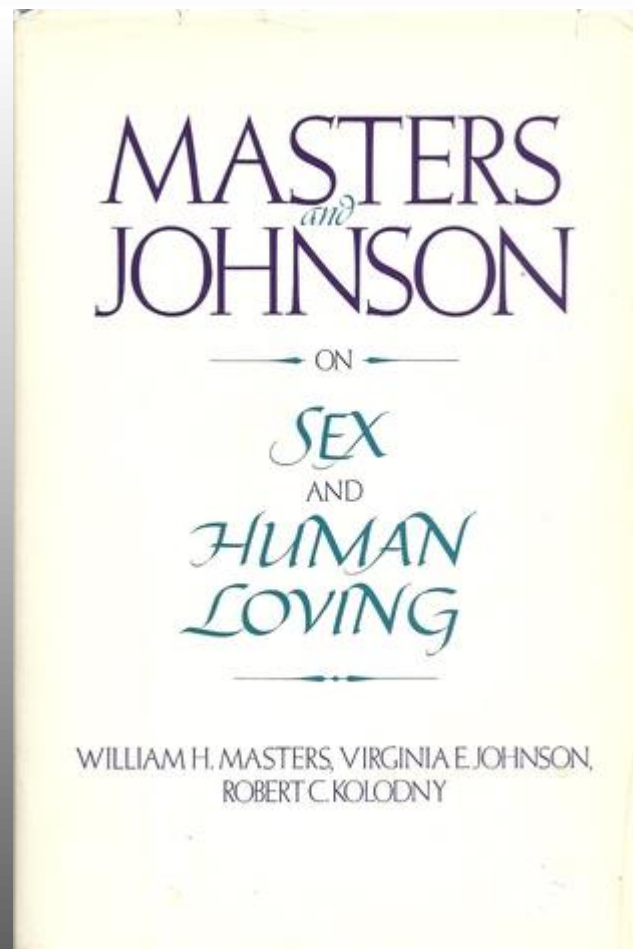
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1982...



pp. 271-272:

« In an ongoing study [...] we have found that most women who are aroused by fantasies that portray « unusual » sex practice such as rape indicate that **they have no interest whatsoever in acting out the fantasy**. In contrast, men appear to be somewhat more adventuresome. »

# Disorders related to sexuality and gender identity in the ICD-11: revising the ICD-10 classification based on current scientific evidence, best clinical practices, and human rights considerations

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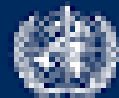
*In the World Health Organization's forthcoming eleventh revision of the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-11), substantial changes have been proposed to the ICD-10 classification of mental and behavioural disorders related to sexuality and gender identity. These concern the following ICD-10 disorder groupings: F52 Sexual dysfunctions, not caused by organic disorder or disease; F64 Gender identity disorders; F65 Disorders of sexual preference; and F66 Psychological and behavioural disorders associated with sexual development and orientation. Changes have been proposed based on advances in research and clinical practice, and major shifts in social attitudes and in relevant policies, laws, and human rights standards. This paper describes the main recommended changes, the rationale and evidence considered, and important differences from the DSM-5. An integrated classification of sexual dysfunctions has been proposed for a new chapter on Conditions Related to Sexual Health, overcoming the mind/body separation that is inherent in ICD-10. Gender identity disorders in ICD-10 have been reconceptualized as Gender incongruence, and also proposed to be moved to the new chapter on sexual health. The proposed classification of Paraphilic disorders distinguishes between conditions that are relevant to public health and clinical psychopathology and those that merely reflect private behaviour. ICD-10 categories related to sexual orientation have been recommended for deletion from the ICD-11.*

**Key words:** International Classification of Diseases, ICD-11, sexual health, sexual dysfunctions, transgender, gender dysphoria, gender incongruence, paraphilic disorders, sexual orientation, DSM-5



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# ICD-11

International Classification of Diseases for  
Mortality and Morbidity Statistics  
Eleventh Revision



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