

Using Forensic Compassion Focused Therapy to Help Adults with Sexual Interest in Children

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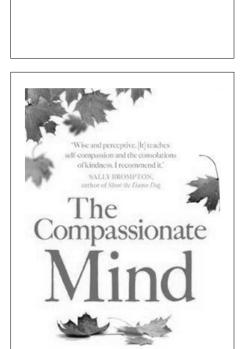
Derbyshire Community Forensic Mental Health Team | Centre for Complex and Developmental Trauma | University of Central Lancashire



Group exercise

- How did you become aware of your sexuality?
- What social support was available as you faced your sexuality?
- What social systems embrace your sexuality now



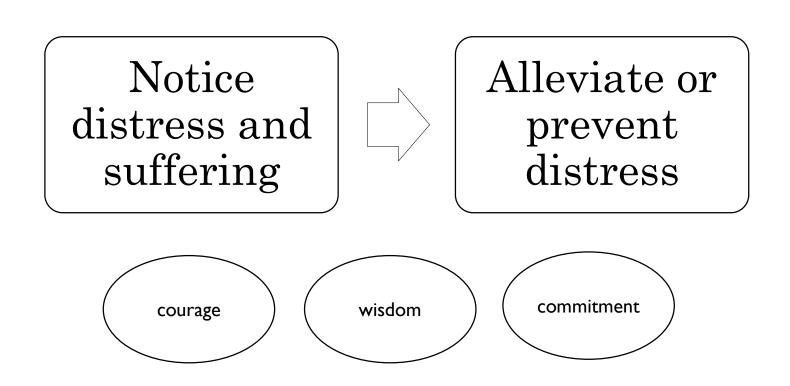


PAUL GILBERT

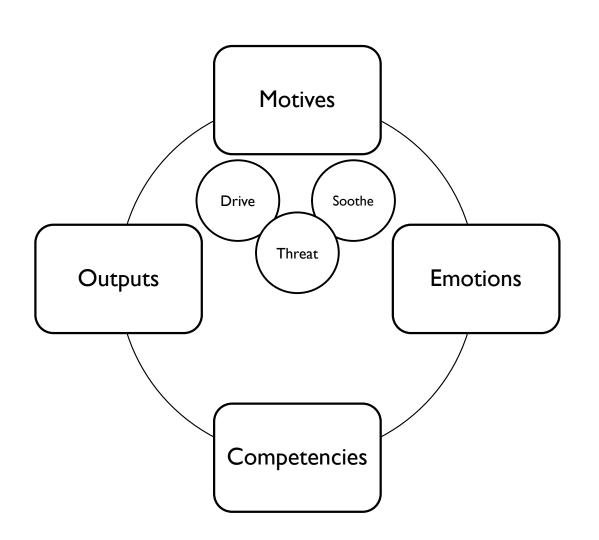
Compassion Focused Therapy

- · Understand human nature
- Understand and alleviate the causes of suffering
- Draws on evolution science, psychology, anthropology, neuroscience, spiritual traditions ...

Understands the nature of humanity and that humans are inherently harmful



Compassion as a motivation and <u>not</u> an emotion



FOUR CORE INTERACTING DOMAINS:

A MODEL OF **HUMAN**NATURE



Caring Mentality Competitive Mentality



Down Rank	Up Rank
Submissive	Superior
Self-critical	Entitled
Shamed	Aggressive

Switching motives

Affiliative
Distress tolerant
Soothing
Empathic
Striving to help



Forensic -CFT

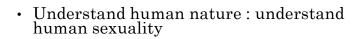
- In the context or working with people who have caused harm, CFT invites us to turn towards harm twice.
- We turn towards the harm people have experienced in their lives.
- And we then turn towards the harm they have caused.



Forensic -CFT

- In the context or working with people who have caused harm, CFT invites us to turn towards harm twice.
- CFT recognizes the importance of understanding the context(s) of people's lives
- F-CFT offers a functional analysis of the development of risk factors.
- F-CFT reconceptualizes criminogenic need/risk as learned/acquired ways of being



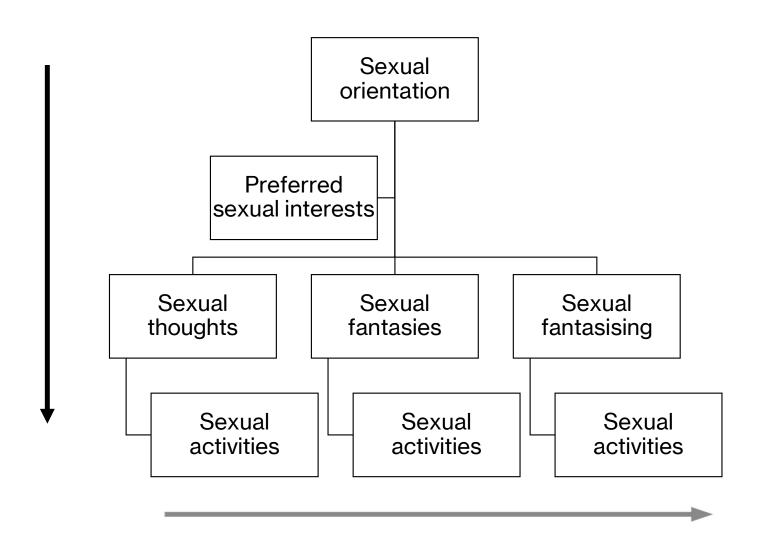


- Turn towards suffering.
- · Alleviate distress
- Turn towards suffering caused
- Commit to alleviating/preverting further distress







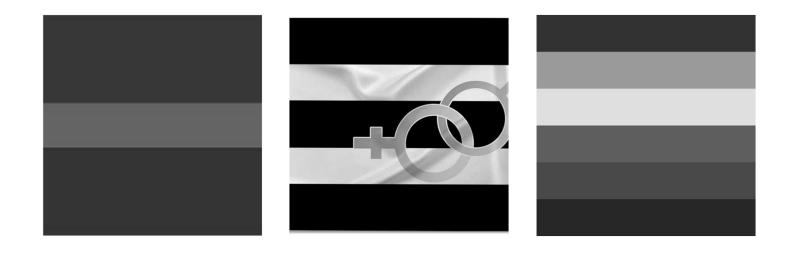


Human Sexuality: a preoccupation?

- Porn sites receive more website traffic in the U.S. than Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, Netflix, Pinterest, and Zoom.
- 1 out of every 8 porn titles shown to first-time visitors to porn sites described acts of sexual violence (Vera-Gray et al., 2021)
- In 2019 Pornhub had 42 *billion* visits: 1,120 visits a second, or 96.8 million a day.
- In 2018, 109,012,068,000 videos were viewed on porn hub. 14 videos for every person on the planet.
- More than 5,824,699,200 hours of porn were watched on Pornhub in 2019 alone: 665 centuries of content consumed in 1 year, on just one porn site.



Pornhub will have recorded more than 200,000 visits since this slide came on screen and almost 16 million by the time I shut up...



Sexual Orientation: biological sex

Sexual Interests in Children

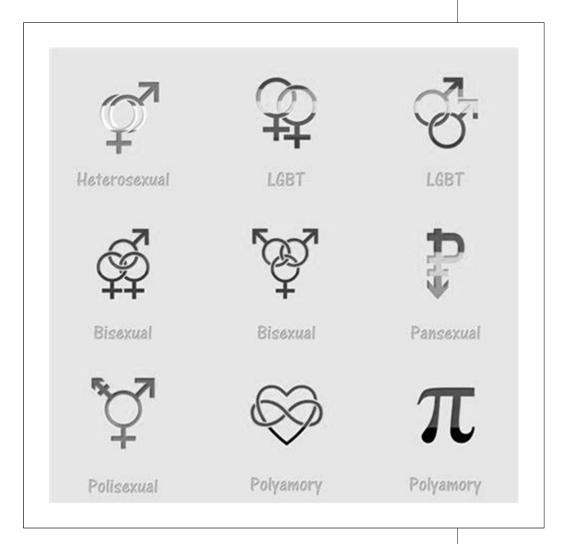
- Pedo-/hebephilia best conceptualised as a sexual orientation in men (Grundmann et al., 2016).
- Individuals who commit sexual offences against children do not always meet criteria for paedophilia (Gerwinn et al, 2018).
- People with SO/SIIC do not necessarily offend against children (Gerwinn et al 2018, Jahnke 2018).
- Self-report data from Dunkfield project suggest sexual fantasies are stable (Grundmann et al., 2016).





Sexual orientation

- Human beings do not choose their sexual orientation.
- Human beings do not choose the interests that stimulate arousal.
- Some human beings find themselves with sexual interest/orientations that can cause harm.
- Some human beings are robbed of the potential for intimacy.
- Human beings do choose their sexual practices (including fantasizing and behaviours)



Sexual interests, fantasies and fantasising

Sexual Interests

- An evaluative construct regarding the sexual appeal of a particular target category or behaviour category
- Bartels, 2021

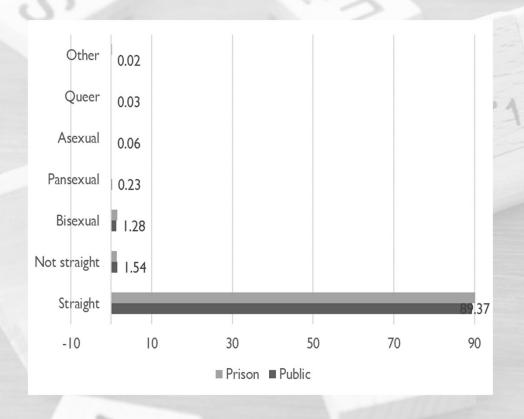
Sexual fantasies

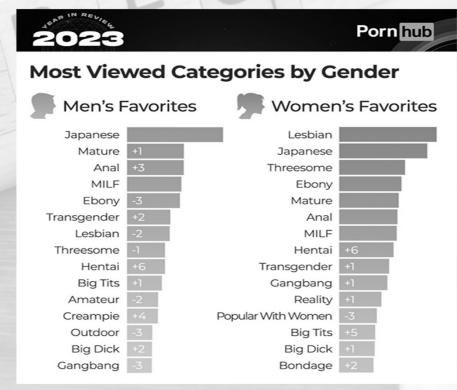
- Mental imagery that is sexually arousing or erotic
- Leitenberg & Henning, 1995

Fantasizing

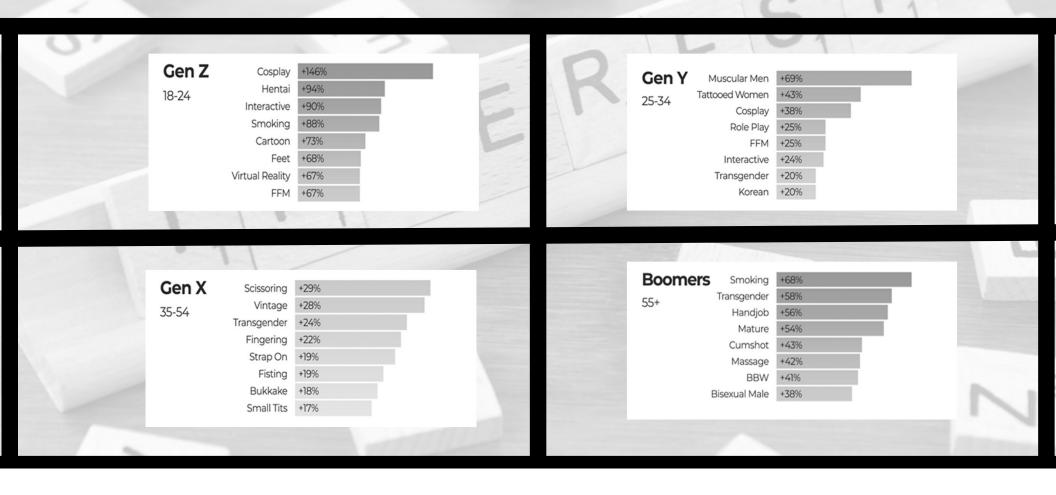
- The degree to which an individual may engage with a fantasy
- Bartels & Beech, 2017

Sexual orientation to sexual interests: Consistency vs diversity

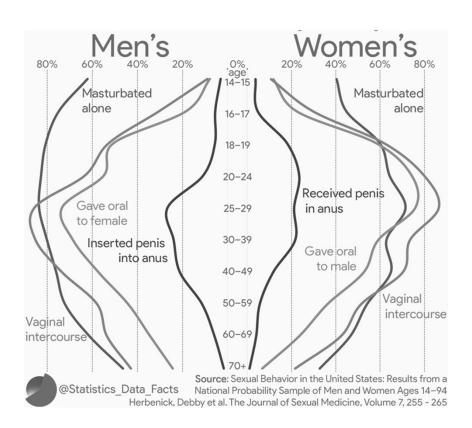


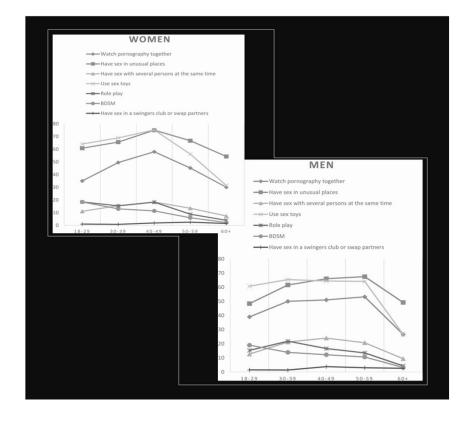


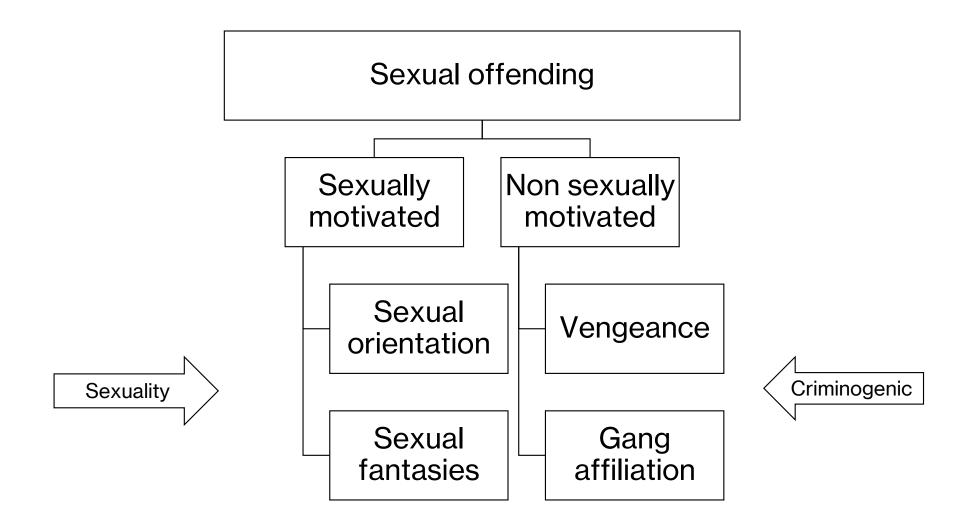
Sexual interests: generational differences



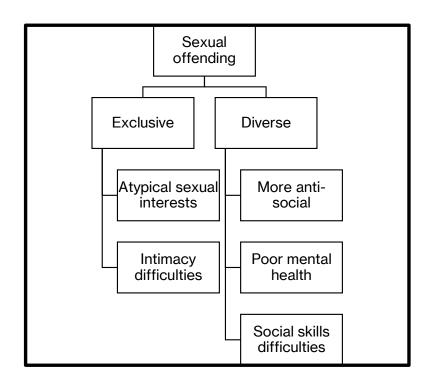
Sexual behaviour



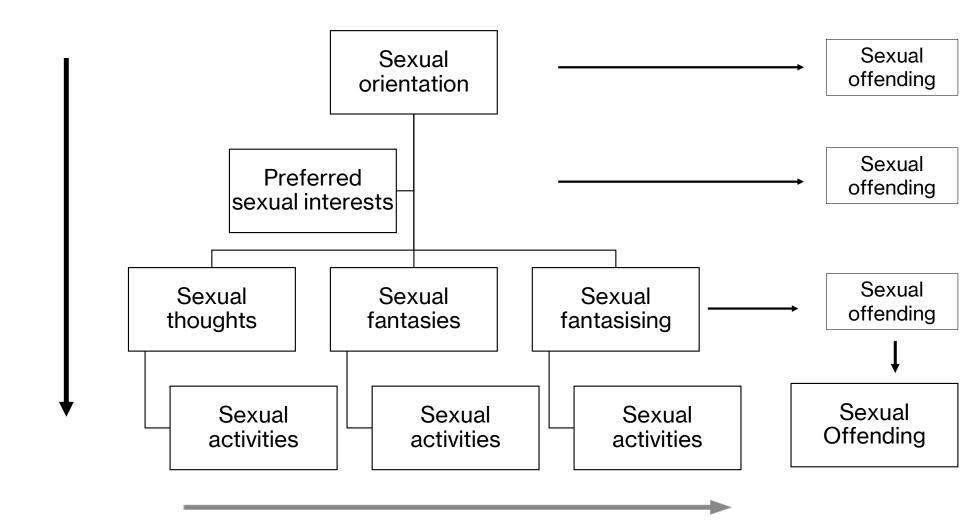




One size doesn't fit (Butler & Seto, 2002)





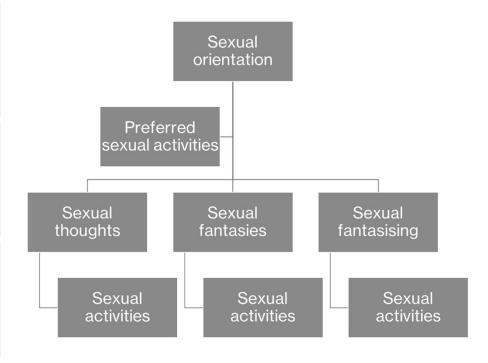


Interventions for people with sexual convictions

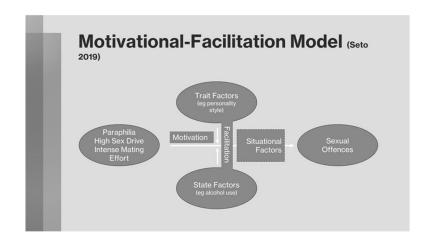
Need to establish which aspect of human sexuality drives the behaviour (if it is sexually motivated).

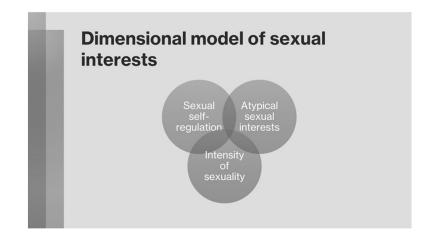
Interventions will need to accommodate the level of sexuality that drives behaviour.

Offending driven by sexual orientation will need a different treatment focus.



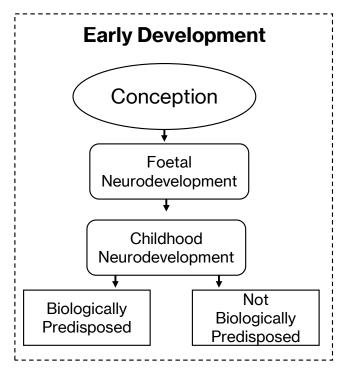
Models of Sexual Offending

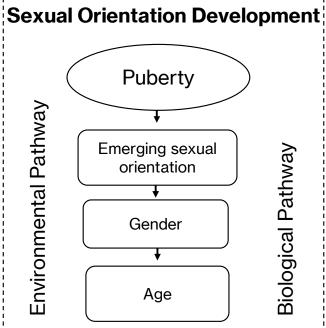


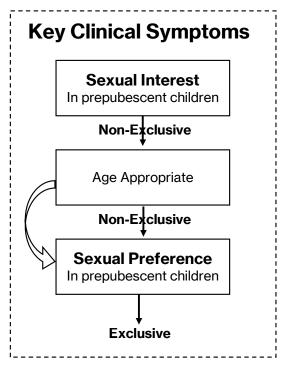


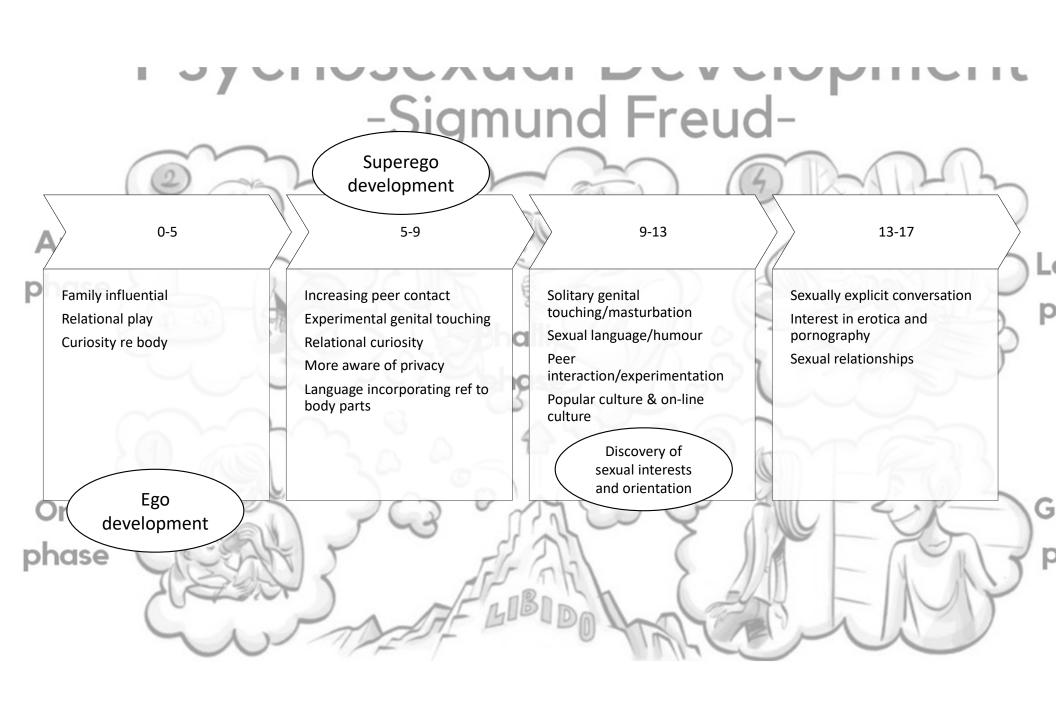
Compositional Theory of Pedophilia

(Gannon, 2021)









Some people will discover that they have an exclusive sexual attraction towards pre-pubescent children.

Some people will discover that they are attracted to a range of other people but have an interest in young children.

Some people will discover that they are attracted to peers but experience greater arousal when their peers are in distress



Framework for working with harmful sexual orientation

Grief For a harmful interest For the social stigma For the loss of intimacy Of loneliness/solitary sex life Turning towards suffering for self

Containment

- Of harm causing interests
- Of internal narratives
- Of reproductive drive

Lifestyle

- Learning to live in sexual solitude
- Generating nonsexual social connections
- managing difference and "othering"

Turning towards suffering for others

Framework for working with harmful sexual interests

Grief Containment Lifestyle Acceptance For adverse and Of harm Of harm causing Developing non harmful interests abusive experienced interests experiences Of internalised Of internal Overcoming For the narratives narratives inhibitors to peers betrayal/lack of Of potential for Of reproductive Generating protection harm from nonsexual social drive • For the acquired survival connections acquisition of strategies managing learned survival difference and strategies "othering" Turning towards suffering for Turning towards suffering for self others



Grief: Sexual orientation

- Process of discovery;
 - Early sexual excitement/masturbation
 - Development of sexual scripts/narratives
- Loss of intimacy and relationship opportunities
- Social stigma and experience of othering



Discovery



Noticing early arousal patterns



Reactions to self



Attempts to conceal (from self and others)

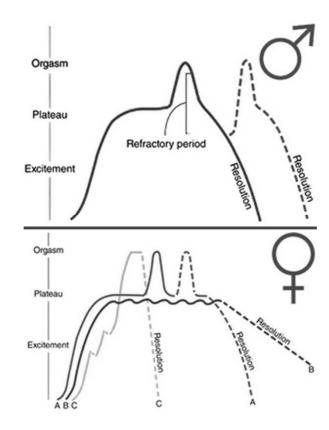


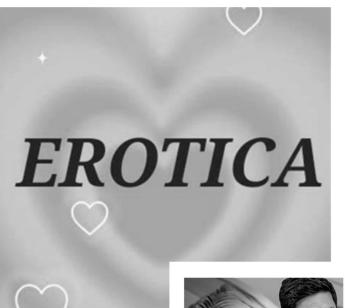
Developing social script/presentation to blend in



Early sexual excitement

- Teach the physiology
- Managing physiological response to stimulation
 - Attention orientated to sexually arousing stimuli.
 - Psychological reaction stimulates sexual arousal.
 - Intrinsic pleasure associated with arousal reinforces attention bias and sexual orientation.
 - Masturbatory habits provide pleasure and sexual satisfaction.







- Physiological signals legitimize the orientation.
- Development of narratives around physiological response (what stories do I tell, images do I run in response to arousal?).
- Absence of social rituals and stories to develop sexual narratives.
- Offence supportive narratives or physiologically driven scripts?



Acceptance : Sexual orientation



Exploring the impact of sexual embargo



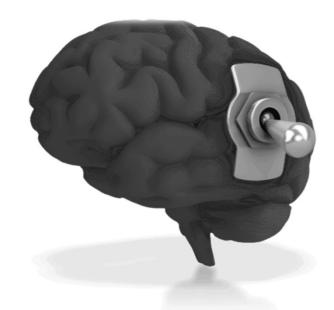
Preparing (sustaining) asexual adult life



Implications for social inclusion



I didn't choose my sexuality. But it is my responsibility to manage it



Containment

: Sexual orientation

- Of harm causing interests:
 - Develop regulation skills
 - Develop peer relationships (undermine emotional congruence with younger)
- Of internal narratives:
 - Validate internalised scripts (around physiology)
 - Explore impact of scripts on intimacy development (abuse)
- Of reproductive drive:
 - Masturbatory practices

Lifestyle

: Sexual orientation

- Learning to live in sexual solitude
- Generating nonsexual social connections
- Managing difference and "othering"
- Developing valued social roles



Sexual interests

Framework for working with harmful sexual interests

Grief

- For adverse and abusive experiences
- For the betrayal/lack of protection
- For the acquisition of learned survival strategies

Acceptance

- Of harm experienced
- Of internalised narratives
- Of potential for harm from acquired survival strategies

Turning towards suffering for

self

Containment

- Of harm causing interests
- Of internal narratives
- Of learned relating styles (callousness etc)

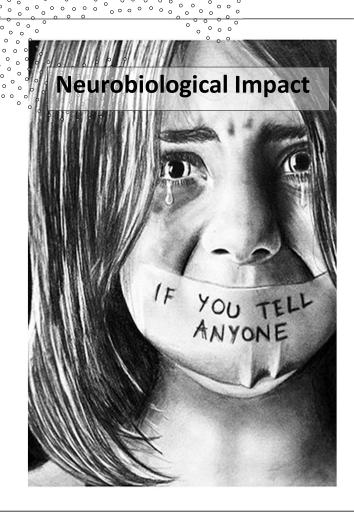
Lifestyle

- Developing and sustaining peer relationships.
- Learning to own potential for harm
- Recognising identity outside of "offender"

Turning towards suffering for others



- Experiences of sexual abuse; sexual conditioning
- Internalisation of perpetrator justifications
- Betrayal trauma (trusted adult)
- Responses to disclosure



Childhood adversity

- Robs a child of experienceexpectant potential.
- Stimulates experiencedependent neurological development (in response to adversity).
- Stimulates a cocktails of neurochemicals that undermine stress resilience.
- Promotes a range of survival motivated behaviours that become embodied and encoded.



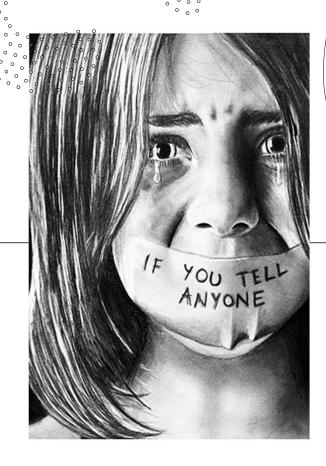


- Many people (young and old) need someone to witness their abuse.
- · Emotional responses to abuse need validating and processing
- Sexualisation and sexual preoccupation (masturbation to dilute abuse memories or masturbation over abuse memories)
- Cognitive appraisals may need to shift (you are not responsible)
- Trauma memories and flashbacks
- Impact on sense of self.



Grief: Internalising perpetrator narratives

- · Internalised dialogue
- Withers "the tabuse dialogue
- Potential to generate shame.
 Validate the internalisation
 Greates sense faulty self
- Externalise the abuse



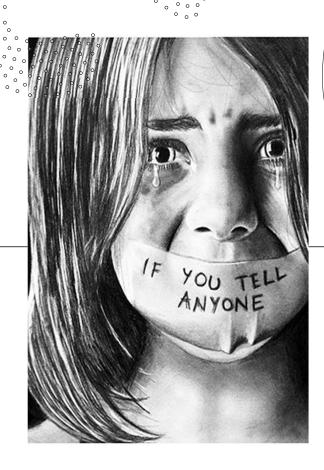


 When the abuser is in a position of care giver/protector





- How did disclosure come about?
- · Who was told
- How did they react?
- Professional responses
 - Delusion
 - Misdirection



Acceptance: sexual interests and harmful survival strategeis

- Owning (not projecting) presence of harmful interests
- Understanding the internalized narrative
- Recognising trajectory of inter-personal repertoire



Containment of harmful sexual interests

 Exploring opportunities for sexual activity (range of orientations, solo sex).

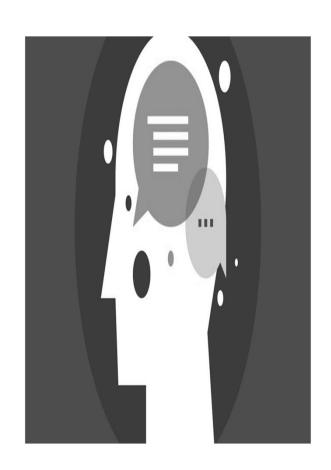
Developing regulation skills



Containment:

Learned narratives

- Offence supportive beliefs (internalized)
- Responsibility shifting beliefs (internalized)
- Denial of harm beliefs (internalized)

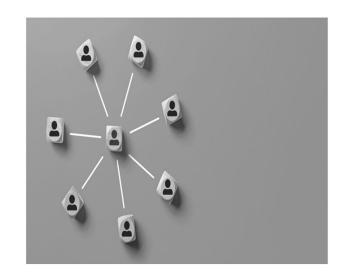


Containment:

Or relating styles

 Emotional congruence with young people.

Callousness



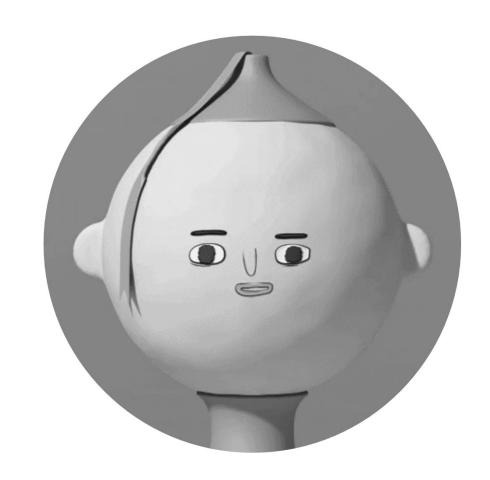
Lifestyle

- Exploring and validating courage and commitment to manage sexual interests.
- Developing Social connections (build congruence with peers)



Lifestyle: Alleviate | Hold others in mind

- Understanding sexual state(s) of mind (and body)
- Identifying and harnessing alternative states of mind
- Shaping non harmful sexual states
- Interrupting the usual process of courtship
 - Creating opportunities to meet
 - Increasing intimacy
- Reflecting on harm prevention



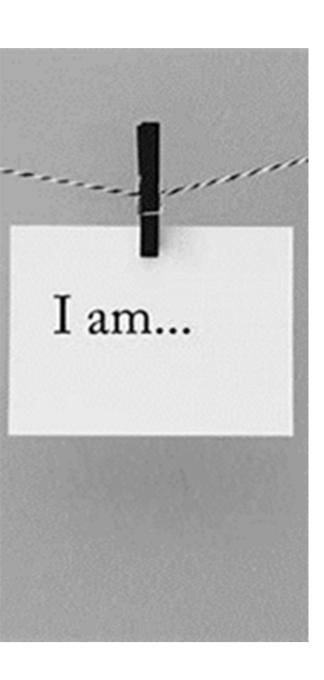




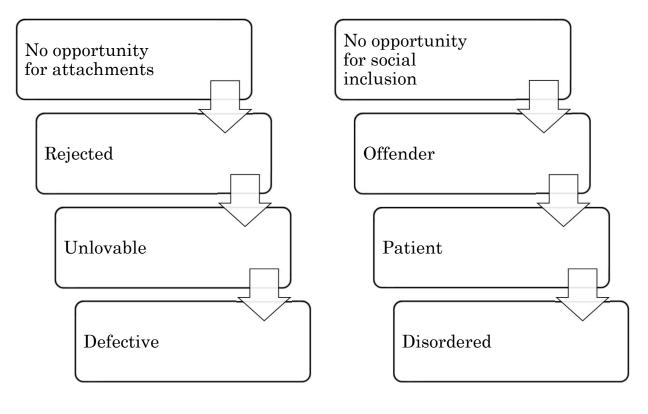


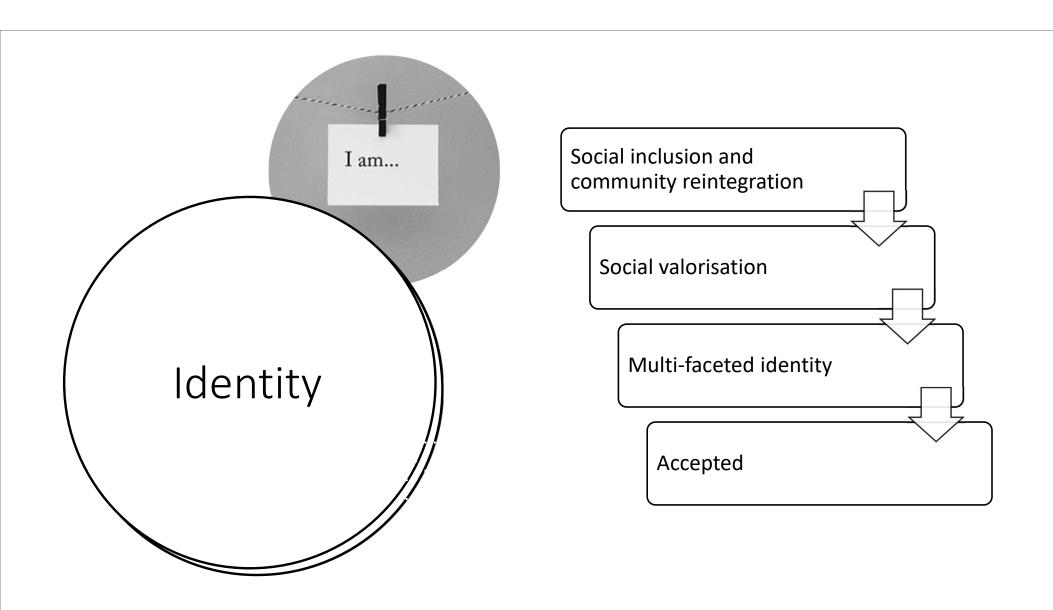
Developing a compassionate lifestyle:

identity | restorative commitments | healthy lifestyle



Identity







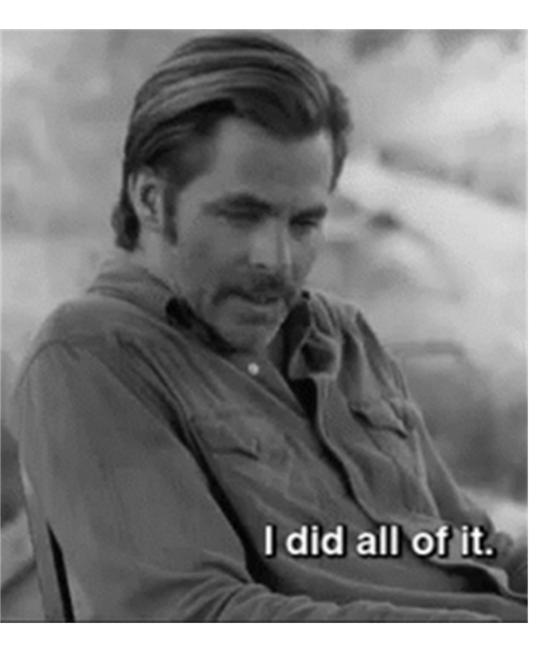


Having processed your own grief...

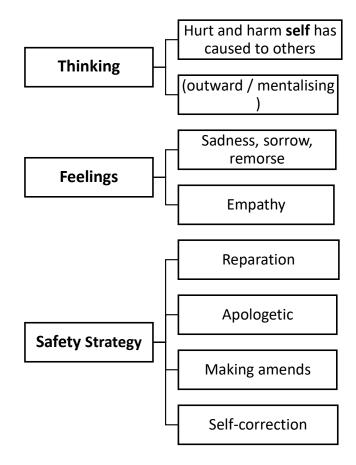
• Turn towards suffering in others

 Commit to alleviate/prevent suffering





Facilitating Guilt: Compassion for others when we are the source of their distress





Interventions

- If people have an extensive history of trauma, we should allow opportunities to process this before we approach offence related work.
- Support people to understand their sexuality and human sexuality.
- Allow people to grieve for the loss of intimacy.
- Build commitments to offence free life-style (including motivations, emotions, thoughts, acts, rituals and routine practices)