

Are non-offending adult men, who are sexually interested in children, in need of therapy?

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The present study focuses on men, who are sexually interested in children, and their views on and experiences of help and therapy. Data were collected through an online survey with open questions, distributed through websites directed at adults with pedophilic inclinations. Respondents were 26, out of which a subsample consisting of 13 adult men (age range 18 to 52), who responded felt sexual interest towards children below age 12. Opinions on the need, and prior experiences of help and therapy were gathered. Also, participants were asked to evaluate factors that either increase or decrease their risk to ever commit a sexual offence against a child or minor. Results from this study will be presented.

Early interventions with young people who display harmful sexual behaviour online

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The Lucy Faithfull Foundation in 2012 developed Inform Young People, a psychoeducational programme for young people who have started to get into trouble with respect to online sexual behaviour. This paper will present early findings from the trial of the programme and contextualise them within the emerging literature concerning technology assisted harmful sexual behaviour. It will also outline how the programme is currently being used in different parts of the UK and how we are collaborating with young people to develop this resource further.

Evaluation of the implementation of Circles of Support and Accountability (CoSA) in Catalonia: The first five years.

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People that commit acts of sexual violence probably constitute one of the group of offenders that generates more concern and social alarm among citizens and public institutions. Some studies point out that around 30% of those who are convicted for sexual crimes in Catalonia present a series of individual and social criminogenic needs that hinder the process of reintegration and increase the risk of recidivism (García & Soler, 2013).

Based on the international effectiveness of *Circles of Support and Accountability* (CoSA), in 2012 the Department of Justice of the Generality of Catalonia decided to adapt the CoSA model to the reality of the Catalanian context, implementing the *CerclesCat* project. Considering the newness of the program in this territory, its implementation is being carried out gradually with the objective of making it become another available resource for the management of the risk in sexual offenders in Catalonia. Therefore, it results crucial to assess the degree of implementation of the *CerclesCat* program, in order to guarantee the fulfillment of the standard quality of the original CoSA model and to evaluate its efficiency and effectiveness for the social reintegration and the reduction of recidivism in high risk sex offenders. For this reason, we are carrying out a longitudinal study from 2016 to 2020, which will examine specific aspects of the *CerclesCat* project.

On the one hand, we will present the design of the research and the process of evaluation of the *CerclesCat* program in Catalonia. On the other hand, we will describe the first results obtained from the collection of retrospective data out of the 14 Circles initiated since the project kick-off in 2012 until the fourth quarter of 2017.

Towards a better understanding of incest: A review of sibling and father-daughter incest

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Abuse committed by family members against family members is not rare. A large scale survey of 1117 year olds (N=2,275) found that 32% report some form of sibling abuse and 22% report some form of abuse by parents (NSPCC, 2017). Although much less common than physical abuse, sexual offences committed by family members against family members occur, and some studies suggest that related victims are especially prevalent among children and adolescents charged with sexual offences. In this plenary, I will review the findings of recent large scale online surveys and meta-analyses to answer four questions: (1) What is the prevalence of sexual behaviours between siblings and what proportion can be considered coercive sibling incest? (2) What is the prevalence of father-daughter incest? (3) how are incest offenders different from extrafamilial sex offenders? and (4) what are the correlates of sibling and father-daughter incest? The cross-cultural differences in incestuous behaviour between siblings and fathers will also be discussed. Special focus will be given to elements in the family environment that either promote or protect against incest.

Users of Child Sexual Exploitation Material: A review

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Although they remain a small proportion of identified sex offenders, there is increasing concern about how to manage, assess, and treat users of child sexual exploitation materials (CSEM; also referred to as child pornography offenders). Relatedly, there has been an influx of research on internet sex offenders with new findings reported almost every month. This workshop will review recent findings on CSEM offenders, with a focus on the similarities and differences of CSEM from typical, contact sex offenders. This workshop will conclude by reviewing the risk profiles of CSEM offenders and findings relevant for the assessment and treatment of CSEM offenders.

Using psychopathy to identify differences between variants of adolescent sex offenders

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INTRODUCTION: Psychopathy is a construct used to describe individuals who show problematic behavioural patterns and negative personality traits. Very few studies have attempted to explore the link between psychopathy and different subtypes of adolescent sexual offenders, which is an aim of the current study.

METHODS: Participants consisted of 270 juvenile offenders convicted for sexual offenses (n= 141) and non-sexual offenses (n= 129) who were tested with the Psychopathy Checklist: Youth Version (PCL: YV).

RESULTS/CONCLUSIONS: Results indicate that adolescent nonsexual offenders (ANSO) tend to have a higher prevalence of psychopathic traits when compared to adolescent sexual offenders (ASO). Regarding the differentiation between child sex offenders and peer/adult offenders, the results do not indicate significant differences, suggesting, however, that peer/adult offenders tend to have a higher prevalence of high scores of psychopathic traits. Potential implications concerning psychopathy assessment in clinical and forensic contexts are also discussed.

A new approach to treating sexual fantasies? Using bilateral eyemovements to impair the experience of sexual fantasies

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Bilateral eye-movements (EMs) and visual mental imagery both require working memory resources. When performed together, they compete for these resources, causing the mental imagery to become impaired (e.g., less vivid). This study used EMs with sexual mental imagery (i.e., sexual fantasies) to determine if the imagery would become impaired in the same manner. A sample of 80 student participants (40 males, 40 females) completed four counterbalanced conditions: (1) EMs with an experience-based sexual fantasy; (2) EMs with an imagination-based sexual fantasy; (3) experience-based sexual fantasy only; and (4) imagination-based sexual fantasy only. The vividness, arousability, and evaluation of the sexual fantasy were rated pre- and post-task in each condition. The results showed that sexual fantasies were reported as less vivid, positive, and arousing after performing concurrent EMs, relative to fantasising only. There were no gender differences influencing this effect. We also report promising preliminary results of a follow-up study focused solely on negative sexual fantasies. Not only do these findings collectively extend the literature on EM effects, they also offer implications for practitioners who work with clients that have difficulties with using sexual fantasies. Future research should focus on validating and extending these results.

Exploring the factor structure of Gray et al.'s (2003) Sexual Fantasy Questionnaire

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The accurate measurement of sexual fantasy is important for valid scientific study, as well as the examination of sexual thinking in forensic contexts. There are a number of self-report measures of sexual fantasy, yet they are either associated with high financial cost for researchers, outdated terminology, or ethical problems arising from overtly explicit items. One measure that does not suffer from these issues is Gray et al.'s (2003) Sexual Fantasy Questionnaire (SFQ). While the SFQ is becoming increasingly used by researchers, it has yet to be thoroughly validated. Thus, in this research, we combined data from a number of large survey-based samples ($N = 594$) to examine the factor structure underpinning the SFQ. After conducting parallel and principal components analyses, a six factor structure was settled upon. In this structure, the SFQ was condensed into a 62-item measure related to fantasies of: masochism, sadism, romance, impersonal, dysfunctional courtship, and bodily functions. We also developed a 38-item short-form SFQ that can be used when there are time or space constraints. This short-form makes reference to all of the full scale factors, and correlates highly with the full scale. We discuss the use of the revised SFQ in research and clinical contexts.

Validation of the original method measuring coping using sex in prisoners

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Objectives: The goal of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of the Coping Using Sex Scale (Bartoszak, 2018) in Poland. The CUSS is a 10-item instrument designed to measure the construct of coping using sex in reference to different emotional states. It consists of 4 subscales that assess: (a) anger, (b) sadness, (c) anxiety, (d) shame and (e) happiness.

Material and methods: The participants were 57 male prisoners aged 20-63 years. According to Velten technique of emotion induction, the questionnaire included 10 descriptions of situations which evoke listed emotions. After each description, the participant indicated what emotion was evoked, what was the intensity of the emotion and how probable it is that the male will engage in sexual activity (such as intercourse, masturbation, sexual fantasies, pornography).

Results: Kaiser–Meyer Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was .88, and Bartlett’s test of sphericity, was significant at 561.514, df 45, $p < .001$. The factor analysis identified a new factor solution with two dimensions – Coping Using Sex Under Negative Affect (loadings ranging from .93 to .66) and Coping Using Sex Under Positive Affect (ranging from .91 to .81). Overall internal reliability was high – Cronbach’s alpha = 0.95.

Conclusions: It was found that the Coping Using Sex Scale has satisfactory psychometric properties. The scale has potential utility in the context of the criminal justice system.

Challenges and debates in risk assessment: Moving the field forward or not?

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The aim of the workshop is to highlight some of the recent debates and issues in risk assessment. Here, the focus of the session will be on three main areas: actuarial assessments, the status and problems in the measurement of dynamic risk factors, and the role of protective factors.

Hence, the aim of the workshop is to challenge and engender debate around these important areas of work, as well as noting the relative absence of current theorizing in the area.