

Les fantasmes sexuels : Une ressource mésestimée pour mieux comprendre le passage à l'acte criminel sexuel

Christian Joyal, Ph.D.



“Deviant sexual interests are significantly related to the risk of sexual reoffending”

Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology
2005, Vol. 73, No. 6, 1154–1163

Copyright 2005 Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada
DOI: 10.1037/0022-006X.73.6.1154

The Characteristics of Persistent Sexual Offenders: A Meta-Analysis of Recidivism Studies

R. Karl Hanson and Kelly E. Morton-Bourgon
Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada

A meta-analysis of 82 recidivism studies (1,620 findings from 29,450 sexual offenders) identified deviant sexual preferences and antisocial orientation as the major predictors of sexual recidivism for both adult and adolescent sexual offenders. Antisocial orientation was the major predictor of violent recidivism and general (any) recidivism. The review also identified some dynamic risk factors that have the potential of being useful treatment targets (e.g., sexual preoccupations, general self-regulation problems). Many of the variables commonly addressed in sex offender treatment programs (e.g., psychological distress, denial of sex crime, victim empathy, stated motivation for treatment) had little or no relationship with sexual or violent recidivism.

The Content of Sexual Fantasies for Sexual Offenders

Dion G. Gee,^{1,4} Grant J. Devilly,² and Tony Ward³

Sexual Fantasies of Adolescent Male Sex Offenders in Residential Treatment: A Descriptive Study

A. Scott Aylwin, B.A.,^{1,4} John R. Reddon, Ph.D.,² and Andrew R. Burke, B.A.³



High-risk sexual offenders: An examination of sexual fantasy, sexual paraphilia, psychopathy, and offence characteristics

Michael Woodworth^{a,*}, Tabatha Freimuth^a, Erin L. Hutton^a, Tara Carpenter^a, Ava D. Agar^b, Matt Logan^c

^a Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia Okanagan, Canada

^b Department of Psychology, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

^c Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Canada



The role of childhood trauma, psychological problems, and coping in the development of deviant sexual fantasies in sexual offenders[☆]

Roberto Maniglio^{*}

Department of Pedagogic, Psychological, and Didactic Sciences, University of Salento, Via Stampacchia 45/47, 73100 Lecce, Italy



Understanding the sexual fantasies of sex offenders and their correlates

Ross M. Bartels^{a,*}, Theresa A. Gannon^{b,1}

^a School of Psychology, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom

^b Psychology Department, Keynes College, University of Kent, Canterbury, CT1 7NP, United Kingdom



Aggressive scripts, violent fantasy and violent behavior: A conceptual clarification and review

Flora Gilbert^{a,b}, Michael Daffern^{a,b,*}

^a Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia

^b Victorian Institute of Forensic Mental Health, Melbourne, Australia

FANTASMES SEXUELS : DÉFINITION

« ALMOST ANY MENTAL IMAGERY THAT IS SEXUALLY AROUSING OR EROTIC TO THE INDIVIDUAL »

LEITENBERG & HENNING, 1995

—————→ SPONTANÉS, IMAGES

—————→ VOLONTAIRES, SCENARIOS

American Psychiatric Association

DSM-5®

MANUEL
DIAGNOSTIQUE ET STATISTIQUE
DES TROUBLES MENTAUX



Coordination générale de la traduction française
Marc-Antoine Crocq et Julien Daniel Guelfi

Directeurs de l'équipe de la traduction française
Patrice Boyer, Marc-Antoine Crocq, Julien Daniel Guelfi,
Charles Pull, Marie-Claire Pull-Erpelding



NOTIONS DE PARAPHILIE ET ET NORMOPHILIE

NORMOPHILIE : « INTÉRÊT SEXUEL
POUR LA STIMULATION GÉNITALE OU
LES PRÉLIMINAIRES AVEC UN
PARTENAIRE HUMAIN
PHÉNOTYPIQUEMENT NORMAL,
SEXUELLEMENT MATURE ET
CONSENTANT »

American Psychiatric Association

DSM-5®

MANUEL DIAGNOSTIQUE ET STATISTIQUE DES TROUBLES MENTAUX



Coordination générale de la traduction française
Marc-Antoine Crocq et Julien Daniel Guelfi

Directeurs de l'équipe de la traduction française
Patrice Boyer, Marc-Antoine Crocq, Julien Daniel Guelfi,
Charles Pull, Maria-Claire Pull-Erpelding

Trouble voyeurisme

Critères diagnostiques

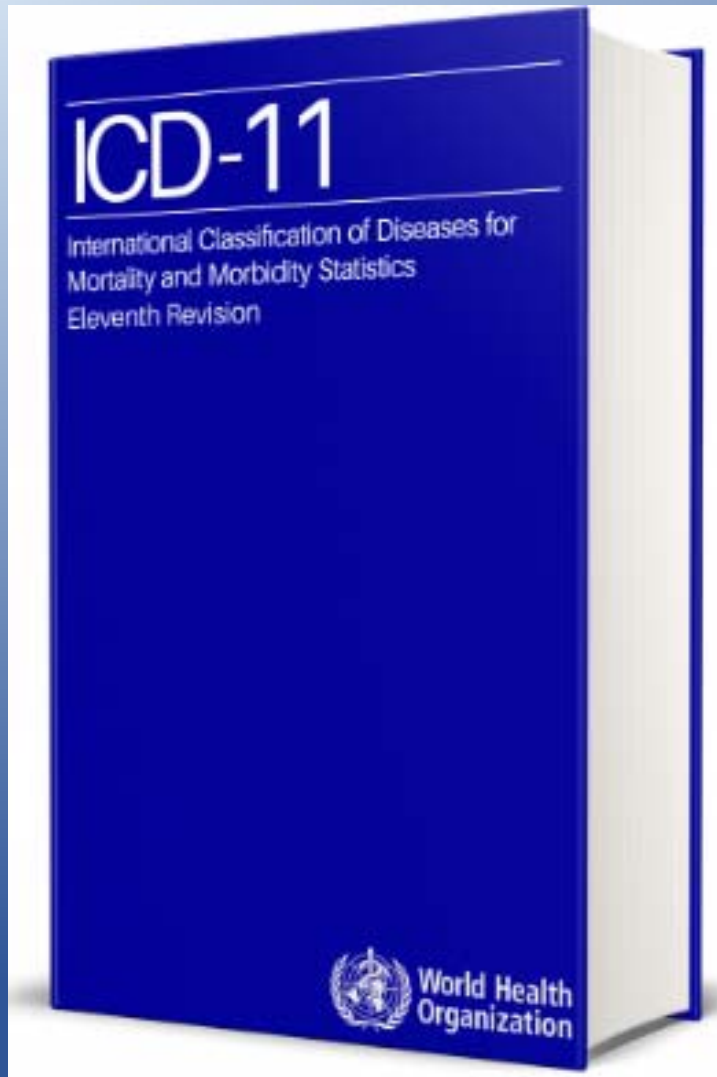
302.82 (F65.3)

- A. Pendant une période d'au moins 6 mois, présence d'une excitation sexuelle intense et récurrente provoquée par le fait d'observer une personne qui ne se doute de rien, nue, en train de se déshabiller ou d'avoir des rapports sexuels, se manifestant sous la forme de fantasmes, de pulsions ou de comportements.
- B. L'individu a mis en actes ses pulsions sexuelles avec une personne non consentante, ou les pulsions sexuelles ou les fantasmes entraînent une détresse cliniquement significative ou une altération du fonctionnement social, professionnel ou dans d'autres domaines importants.
- C. L'individu faisant l'expérience de cette excitation et/ou ayant mis en actes ses pulsions est âgé d'au moins 18 ans.

Spécifier si :

En environnement protégé : Cette spécification est applicable aux individus vivant en institution ou dans d'autres cadres où les opportunités d'avoir un comportement voyeuriste sont restreintes.

En rémission complète : L'individu n'a pas mis en actes ses pulsions avec une personne non consentante, et il n'a pas souffert ou présenté d'altération du fonctionnement social, professionnel ou dans d'autres domaines importants depuis au moins 5 ans en milieu non protégé.



Paraphilic disorder in ICD-11 are: a) a sustained, focused and intense pattern of sexual arousal – as manifested by persistent sexual thoughts, fantasies, urges, or behaviours – that involves others whose age or status renders them unwilling or unable to consent (e.g., pre-pubertal children, an unsuspecting individual being viewed through a window, an animal); and b) that the individual has acted on these thoughts, fantasies or urges or is markedly distressed by them. There is no requirement in the proposed ICD-11 diagnostic guidelines that the relevant arousal pattern be exclusive or preferential.

Controversies in the Definition of Paraphilia

Christian C. Joyal, PhD



J Sex Med 2018, October, 1378-1380

What Exactly Is an Unusual Sexual Fantasy?

Christian C. Joyal, PhD,*† Amélie Cossette, BSc,* and Vanessa Lapierre, BSc*

*Department of Psychology, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières, Québec, Canada; †Philippe-Pinél Institute of Montreal, Montreal, Québec, Canada

DOI: 10.1111/jsm.12734

Journal of Sexual Medicine, 2015

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%

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

Christian C. Joyal and Julie Carpentier

University of Quebec at Trois-Rivieres and Philippe Pinel Institute of Montreal

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.

57% des adultes de la population générale ont une paraphilie...

Journal of Sexual Research, 161-171, 2017

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

Eric L. Daleiden,^{1,4} Keith L. Kaufman,² Daniel R. Hilliker,³ and Jon N. O'Neil²

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
Sexual fantasy scales				
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)
Sexual history scales				
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)

* $p < .05$.

Development and Preliminary Validation of a Paraphilic Sexual Fantasy Questionnaire

William O'Donohue,¹ Elizabeth J. Letourneau,² and Hartwell Dowling³

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.

Fantasy

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

Scales	Total	Student	Offender
Normal (31) ^a	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 ^b (22)	26.85 (4.14)	26.96 (3.84)	26.64 (4.73)

INFERRING SEXUALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR FROM CORRESPONDING FANTASIES

The Role of Personality and Pornography Consumption

KEVIN M. WILLIAMS

University of British Columbia

BARRY S. COOPER

*The Pacific Alliance of Forensic Scientists and Practitioners, Ltd.
Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission*

TERESA M. HOWELL

University of British Columbia

JOHN C. YUILLE

*University of British Columbia
The Pacific Alliance of Forensic Scientists and Practitioners, Ltd.*

DELROY L. PAULHUS

University of British Columbia

There is widespread concern that deviant sexual fantasies promote corresponding behaviors. The authors investigated whether that concern is valid in nonoffender samples. Self-reports of nine deviant sexual fantasies and behaviors were compared in two samples of male undergraduates. In Study 1, 95% of respondents reported experiencing at least one sexually deviant fantasy, and 74% reported engaging in at least one sexually deviant behavior. The correlations were all positive and averaged .44. However, only 38% of the high-fantasy group reported acting out fantasies. The effect of pornography use on deviant

Criminal Justice and B, Vol. 36 No. 2, 2009, 198-222

ALORS, COMMENT SAVOIR QU'UN FANTASME SEXUEL EST ASSOCIÉ (OU NON) À UN FUTUR PASSAGE À L'ACTE ?

1-Différencier le fantasme sexuel du souhait sexuel. Ou les bienfaits de poser des questions ouvertes...

2-Vérifier la richesse du contenu

Article

The Neuropsychology of Sex Offenders: A Meta-Analysis

Christian C. Joyal^{1,2}, Jolyane Beaulieu-Plante¹,
and Antoine de Chantérac²

Sexual Abuse: A Journal of
Research and Treatment
2014, Vol. 26(2) 149–177
© The Author(s) 2013
Reprints and permissions:
sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav
DOI: 10.1177/1079063213482842
sax.sagepub.com



Sexual Abuse, 2014

Article

The Neuropsychology of Adolescent Sexual Offending: Testing an Executive Dysfunction Hypothesis

Hugo B. Morais^{1,2}, Christian C. Joyal^{3,4},
Apryl A. Alexander¹, Rebecca L. Fix¹,
and Barry R. Burkhart¹

Sexual Abuse: A Journal of
Research and Treatment
1–14
© The Author(s) 2015
Reprints and permissions:
sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav
DOI: 10.1177/1079063215569545
sax.sagepub.com



Sexual Abuse, 2015

Original Research Article

Executive Functions and Social Cognition in Juveniles Who Have Sexually Offended

Christian C. Joyal^{1,3} , Monique Tardif^{2,3},
and Jo-Annie Spearson-Goulet^{2,3} 

Sexual Abuse
1–24
© The Author(s) 2018
Article reuse guidelines:
sagepub.com/journals-permissions
DOI: 10.1177/1079063218807487
journals.sagepub.com/home/sax



Sexual Abuse, Sous Presse

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

Franklin D. Roosevelt VA Hospital, Montrose, N. Y.¹

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.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jbtep



Taxing **working memory** reduces vividness and emotional intensity of images about the Queen's Day tragedy

Iris M. Engelhard*, Marcel A. van den Hout, Monique A.M. Smeets

Clinical and Health Psychology, Utrecht University, PO Box 80140, 3508 TC, Utrecht, The Netherlands

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

Ross M. Bartels,¹ Leigh Harkins,² and Anthony R. Beech³

Abstract

Many researchers have studied the prevalence and content of men's aggressive sexual fantasies, including their link with rape-supportive cognition. However, little to no research has examined the link between imaginal ability and the use of such fantasies. Based on existing research and theory, we propose that men who hold hostile beliefs toward women will use aggressive sexual fantasies more often if they possess a greater ability to engage in a "rich fantasy life." Operationally, we argue this involves (a) a proneness to fantasize in general, (b) an ability to vividly envision mental imagery, and (c) frequent experiences of dissociation. To test this, the

Journal of Interpersonal Violence

1-24

© The Author(s) 2017

Reprints and permissions:

sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav

DOI: 10.1177/0886260517691523

journals.sagepub.com/home/jiv

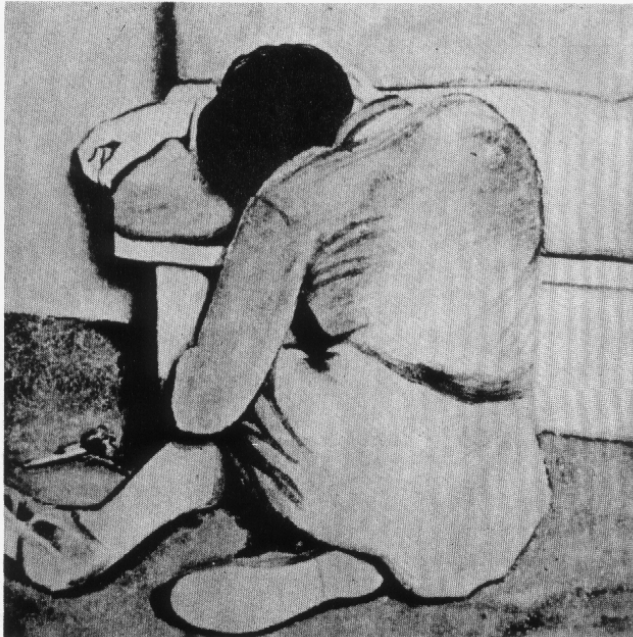


L'exigence narrative du TAT dans des protocoles d'auteurs d'agressions sexuelles

Françoise Neau¹

Résumé – L'article examine les difficultés de nombreux auteurs d'agressions sexuelles à raconter des histoires au TAT. Le traitement spécifique dans leurs protocoles des

Psychologie Clinique et Projective, 2002 volume 8, 157-181.



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.

Fantasmes sexuels d'adolescents auteurs de transgression sexuelle: Au-delà du thème, la **pauvreté** des contenus

RESPONSABLE DU PROGRAMME

Robert Quenneville, médecin psychiatre

MEMBRES DE L'ÉQUIPE

Geneviève Martel, criminologue et psychothérapeute

Nathalie Auclair, criminologue

Nathalie Poirier, psychologue

Julie Carpentier, criminologue

Robert Quenneville, médecin psychiatre



Programme pour adolescents auteurs de transgression sexuelle

- 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 à 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=40 adolescents



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Child Abuse & Neglect

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/chiabuneg

Research article

Exploring sexuality profiles of adolescents who have engaged in sexual abuse and their link to delinquency and offense characteristics

Jo-Annie Spearson Goulet^{a,b,*}, Monique Tardif^{a,b}^a Université du Québec à Montréal, Departments of Psychology and Sexology, C.P. 8888, succ. Centre-ville, Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3P8, Canada^b Centre de recherche, Institut Philippe-Pinel de Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Table 2

Means (SD) scores, ANOVAs and Pairwise Comparisons for Cluster Membership on Clustering Variables for Each Sexuality Cluster.

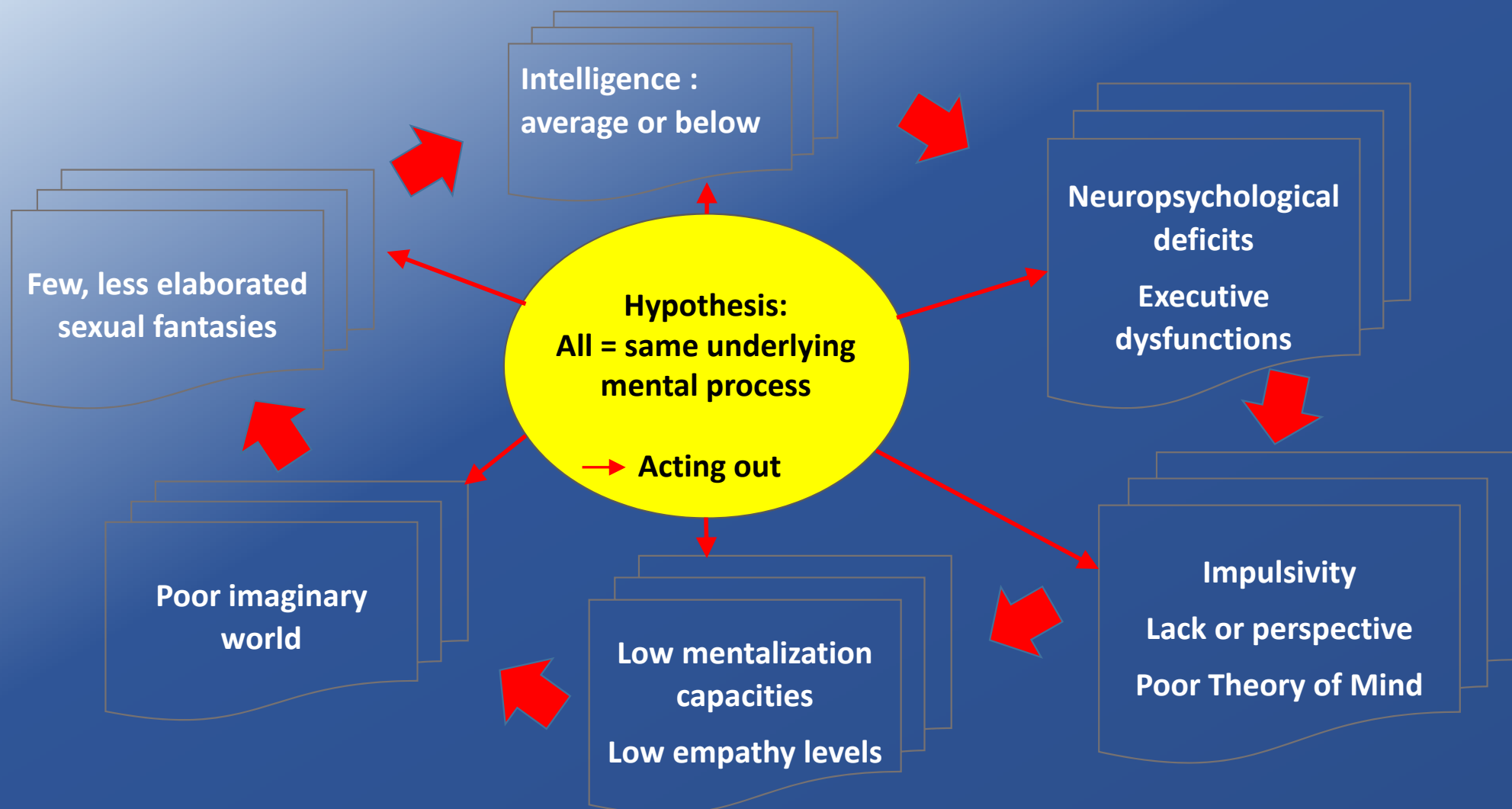
Variables	Discordant (n = 45)	Constrictive (n = 55)	Overinvested (n = 24)	F	p
	M (SD)	M (SD)	M (SD)		
Drive	14.31 _a (5.83)	9.25 _b (4.92)	20.42 _c (7.20)	32.02 ^{***}	0.001
Normative experiences	12.00 _a (6.29)	4.98 _b (4.00)	18.29 _c (4.15)	64.73 ^{***}	0.001
Body image (negative)	20.20 _a (6.59)	23.20 _b (5.45)	18.50 _a (4.90)	6.55 ^{**}	0.002
Normative fantasies	4.09 _a (1.77)	1.69 _b (1.25)	6.17 _c (1.76)	75.57 ^{***}	0.001
Atypical fantasies	0.78 _a (0.85)	0.31 _a (0.74)	2.54 _b (1.74)	38.90 ^{***}	0.001
Atypical sexual behavior	0.58 _a (0.81)	0.22 _a (0.50)	1.75 _b (1.15)	32.82 ^{***}	0.001
Pornography	5.82 _a (4.17)	2.35 _b (2.37)	10.17 _c (7.16)	28.49 ^{***}	0.001
Age of first masturbation	12.56 _a (1.70)	11.04 _b (1.83)	9.52 _c (2.06)	22.50 ^{***}	0.001
Age of onset of sexual interest	12.67 _a (1.81)	11.24 _b (2.45)	9.69 _c (2.07)	15.35 ^{***}	0.001
Age of first exposure to sex	13.18 _a (1.85)	11.28 _b (2.59)	9.81 _c (2.56)	17.64 ^{***}	0.001

Ravit (2004) : « Concernant le fonctionnement fantasmatique, les analyses divergent. Elles font soit état d'une structuration minimale voire **carencée** de la fantasmatisation, soit elles envisagent un **excès** de la résonance fantasmatique... »

Donc, si le contenu du fantasme sexuel n'est **pas** important, quels sont les facteurs associés à un éventuel passage à l'acte ?

-La **pauvreté** du contenu et la **faible** diversité des thèmes

« Separated » research with persons who had sexually offended



En conclusion:

Le thème d'un fantasme sexuel n'a **pas** beaucoup de valeur clinique ou prédictive

Les éléments plus importants à considérer sont:

1. Une faible diversité fantasmatique
2. La nécessité d'un fantasme particulier (fixité, rigidité , besoin)
3. La pauvreté du contenu
4. Les qualités obsessionnelles (survenue involontaire, négative et récurrente)
5. L'exclusivité du thème

Copie d'articles: www.researchgate.net

christian.joyal@uqtr.ca