Public stigma
- Agreement with stereotypes (e.g., “All people with pedophilia are child molesters!”)
- Negative affective response: fear, anger, reduced pity
- Social distance

Stigma-related stress among people with pedophilia
- Perceived social distance (e.g., „People will shun me!”)
- Fear of discovery (e.g., „I fear that someone may discover my stigma.”)
- Actual experiences of discrimination

Emotional functioning
- Creation or exacerbation of mood disorders, anxiety disorders, substance abuse
- Subclinical emotional problems (e.g., low self-esteem, fear of negative evaluation, or emotion regulation problems due to chronic stress)

Social functioning
- Avoiding people who do not have sexual interest in children
- Social withdrawal and loneliness
- Lack of support and control
- Joining pro-offense circles of PWP

Cognitive distortions
- Unrealistically low self-efficacy related to control of sexual urges towards children
- No correction of self-serving beliefs regarding sex with children

Motivation to seek health care services (e.g., psychotherapy)
- Refusal to seek therapy, even when needed and desired

Higher risk for child sexual abuse/child pornography offenses