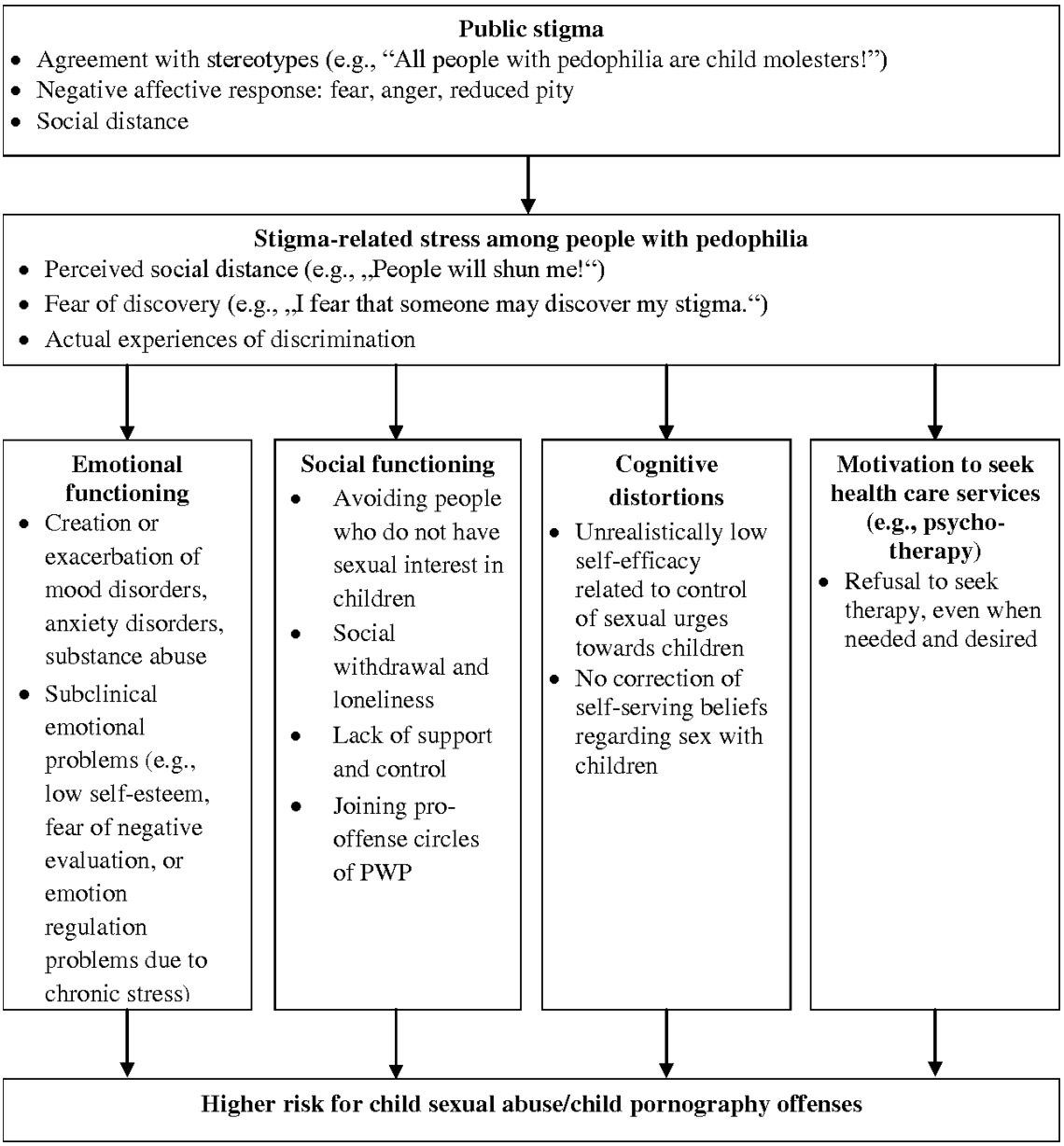
Public stigma
Agreement with stereotypes (e.g., "All people with pedophilia are child molesters!")
Negative affective response: fear, anger, reduced pity
Social distance
Stigma-related stress among people with pedophilia
Perceived social distance (e.g., „People will shun me!")
Fear of discovery (e.g., „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., psycho-therapy)
Refusal to seek therapy, even when needed and desired
Higher risk for child sexual abuse/child pornography offenses