

**Table 1 Description of empirical studies referring to stigmatization of pedophiles**

<b>Publication</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Age (mean)</b>	<b>Samples and sampling strategy</b>	<b>Topics</b>
Feldman & Crandall (2007)	281		Undergraduate Students (Psychology) in the US	Discrimination: Social distance
Furnham & Haraldsen (1998)	105	18 - 39 (23.5)	Mostly (85.7%) Students in London, UK	Lay theories: Causes, cures Covariates: Personality, gender, religiousness
B4U-ACT, Inc. (2011, June 22)	193		Self-identified people with pedophilia, online, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 48 % in the US,</li> <li>➤ 10% Germany,</li> <li>➤ 8% Canada,</li> <li>➤ 8% the Netherlands and</li> <li>➤ 7% UK, 98% male</li> </ul>	Reaction to public stigma: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Suicide ideation and suicide attempts in relation to pedophilia,</li> <li>➤ beliefs about and experiences with health care professionals</li> </ul>
B4U-ACT, Inc. (2011, December 30).	209	38	Self-identified people with pedophilia, 3% female, 1%	Reaction to public stigma: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Beliefs about and experiences with health transgender care professionals,</li> <li>➤ opinions about professional writings about people with pedophilia</li> </ul>
Lam, Mitchell, & Seto (2010) - 1st Study	240	(20.9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ N = 142 participants from an introductory criminology course,</li> <li>➤ N = 98 on university campus, Toronto, CA</li> </ul>	Factors predicting lay theories and public stigma: Child pornography offender's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ sexual interests,</li> <li>➤ severity,</li> <li>➤ sentence length,</li> <li>➤ probability of same re-offense,</li> <li>➤ probability of past and future sexual contact</li> </ul>

Lam, Mitchell, & Seto (2010) - 2nd Study	252	(18.9)	Undergraduate psychology students	Factors predicting lay theories and public stigma: See 1st study
McCartan (2004)	70	39	People in public places, e.g., restaurants, cafes, work places, in Leicester and Belfast, UK	Stereotypes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pedophile activities,</li> <li>➤ treatment of pedophiles,</li> <li>➤ pedophilia in the media</li> </ul>
McCartan (2010)	51	21 - 58	Criminology postgraduate students in Leicester, UK	Stereotypes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pedophile activities,</li> <li>➤ pedophile personality</li> </ul>
Stiels-Glenn (2010)	86		Psychotherapists in public health insurance system in Essen, Germany (56.6% of the targeted group)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Discrimination: Willingness to treat pedophiles</li> <li>➤ Covariates: Gender</li> </ul>
Twohig & Furnham (1998)	100	17 - 35 (20.93)	Mostly (91%) Students in London, UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lay theories: Coping strategies for overcoming paraphilias</li> <li>➤ Covariates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Personality,</li> <li>➤ attitudes to sex,</li> <li>➤ siblings,</li> <li>➤ gender,</li> <li>➤ religiousness</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Wilson & Cox (1983)	77	> 20 (35 - 40)* * modal age range	Self-identified people with pedophilia, members of a self-help group (representing estimably 50% of the targeted group)	Reaction to public stigma: feelings towards sexual preference