

**Table S1.** Demographic information for participants included and excluded from statistical analysis.

	Data from included participants (N = 112)	Data from excluded participants (N = 81)
		<i>*4 participants removed from analysis due to either not consenting to participate in the survey (N = 2) or being under 18 years old (N = 2)</i>
What is your age?	M = 35.54 years SD = 12.23 years	M = 39.83 years SD = 13.39 years
What is your gender?	89 female (79.46%) 21 male (18.75%) 2 prefer not to say (1.79%)	63 female (77.78%) 15 male (18.52%) 3 prefer not to say (3.70%)
Do you have any dependents?	59 (52.68%) with dependents	43 with dependents (53.09%)
What age are your dependents?	105 (82.68%) dependents under 14 years old	58 dependents under 14 years old (71.60%)
What is your highest level of education?	106 (94.64%) with at least high school education	67 with at least high school education (82.71%)
Do you reside in a city with more than 100,000 people?	74 (66.07%) living in a city with 100,000+ people	54 (66.67%) living in a city with 100,000+ people

**Table S2.** Assumption testing for inferential statistical analyses.

Statistical test	Assumption testing details
Repeated-measures ANOVAs	Although some non-normality was observed in assumption testing for the repeated-measures ANOVAs, particularly for those ANOVAs concerned with differences in the perceived dangerousness of each DSI for children, adolescents, and adults, Field [1] suggests that the central limit theorem applies in a participant pool of this size. Mauchly's Test of Sphericity was violated in all ANOVA's conducted to assess differences in the perceived dangerousness of pedophilia, fetishism, and hypersexuality for children, adolescents, and adults ( $X^2(2) = 49.49$ , $p < .001$ for pedophilia, $X^2(2) = 12.08$ , $p = .002$ for fetishism, and $X^2(2) = 17.78$ , $p < .001$ for hypersexuality). To determine the presence of influential outlying data points for ANOVA, boxplots, histograms, and scatterplots were examined. Revealed were two cases which exceeded three standard deviations above or below the mean for pedophilia dangerousness and hypersexuality intentionality, both of which were indicated for removal, resulting in $N = 110$ .

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## Simultaneous multiple regression

Preliminary analyses for a series of simultaneous multiple regression models were conducted to ensure assumptions related to outliers, normality, linearity, and homoscedasticity of residuals were not subject to violation. Cook's and Mahalanobis distances were examined for outliers. Cook's distances were  $D_i < 1$  across conditions ( $D_i = .17$  for pedophilia,  $D_i = .17$  for fetishism, and  $D_i = .10$  for hypersexuality), and were therefore deemed acceptable. Across conditions, Mahalanobis distances were  $< \text{critical } \chi^2(3) = 16.27, p < .001$ , without any violations. Visual inspection of P-P plots and scatterplots revealed approximate normality, linearity, and homoscedasticity of residuals. Issues with multicollinearity among predictors was not observed across models, Tolerance  $> .08$ , VIF  $< 10$  for pedophilia, Tolerance  $> .05$ , VIF  $< 10$  for fetishism, and Tolerance  $> .07$ , VIF  $< 10$  for hypersexuality.

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## References

1. Field, A. *Discovering Statistics Using IBM SPSS Statistics*, 5th ed.; Sage Publications: Thousand Oaks, CA, USA, 2017; pp. 131–166.