# Article information:

Preventing Sexual Assault Through Engaging College Men - ProQuest
[https://www.proquest.com/docview/195184235?accountid=14906=HXsm82GBnDmDwJz1ouvZ5%2B2Brj67IfZye0UBj2E1hAo%3D=primo](https://www.proquest.com/docview/195184235?accountid=14906&parentSessionId=HXsm82GBnDmDwJz1ouvZ5%2B2Brj67IfZye0UBj2E1hAo%3D&pq-origsite=primo)

# Article summary:

1. Sexual assault on college campuses is predominantly committed by men against women.

2. Prevention programs that engage men as allies in ending sexual violence have been found to be effective, particularly through peer-to-peer education and multiple programs with the same group.

3. The Men's Project, which uses an ecological/public health model for preventing sexual violence, has shown promise in changing men's attitudes and behaviors associated with rape and towards women.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article discusses the issue of sexual assault on college campuses and the need to engage men in prevention efforts. While the topic is important, the article has several potential biases and limitations that should be considered.

Firstly, the article relies heavily on statistics and studies without providing a critical analysis of their validity or potential biases. For example, it cites a study by Mary Koss from 1985 as evidence that 25% of women report surviving sexual assault in college, but does not mention any critiques of her methodology or findings. Additionally, the article claims that men commit 99% of sexual assaults against women without providing a source for this statistic.

Secondly, the article presents a one-sided view of sexual assault prevention efforts by focusing solely on engaging men as allies. While this is an important approach, it neglects other strategies such as empowering women to speak out against assault and addressing systemic issues such as rape culture and gender inequality.

Thirdly, the article promotes specific prevention programs without providing evidence for their effectiveness or considering potential drawbacks. For example, it suggests that peer-to-peer education and single-sex groups are effective ways to reach students without acknowledging that these approaches may reinforce gender stereotypes or exclude non-binary individuals.

Overall, while the article raises important issues related to sexual assault prevention on college campuses, it would benefit from a more critical analysis of its sources and assumptions. It should also consider alternative perspectives and strategies for addressing this complex issue.

# Topics for further research:

* Critiques of Mary Koss's methodology and findings on sexual assault statistics
* Alternative strategies for preventing sexual assault on college campuses
* Criticisms of peer-to-peer education and single-sex groups in sexual assault prevention
* Intersectionality and its role in addressing sexual assault on college campuses
* The impact of rape culture and gender inequality on sexual assault
* The role of bystander intervention in preventing sexual assault on college campuses

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/256dc84fe5e7880a8f5a71247726b673>