# Article information:

Sexual Revictimization and Adjustment in College Men | Scholars Portal Journals  
<https://journals-scholarsportal-info.proxy.lib.uwaterloo.ca/details/15249220/v12i0003/285_sraaicm.xml>

# Article summary:

1. Sexual victimization occurs in both men and women, with prevalence rates ranging from 2% to 15% for CSA and 0.6% to 8.3% for ASA in men.

2. Revictimization, where a survivor of CSA is revictimized during adulthood, is linked to increased likelihood of ASA in women and men.

3. Male survivors of CSA and ASA experience similar adult adjustment problems as female survivors, including anxiety, posttraumatic stress, poor self-esteem, alcohol abuse and dependence, self-harm, depression, and general psychiatric problems. The psychological impact of revictimization on men has yet to be fully examined.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Sexual Revictimization and Adjustment in College Men" provides an overview of the prevalence of child sexual abuse (CSA) and adult sexual assault (ASA) in men, as well as the potential impact of revictimization on their psychological adjustment. While the article presents some valuable insights into this important topic, there are several areas where it falls short.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on male victims of sexual violence without providing a comparable analysis of female victims. While the authors acknowledge that research has primarily focused on women and girls, they do not provide a comprehensive comparison between male and female experiences of sexual victimization. This lack of balance may lead to an incomplete understanding of the issue.

Another potential bias is the limited scope of research cited in the article. The authors rely heavily on a small number of studies to support their claims, which may not be representative or generalizable to all populations. Additionally, some claims made in the article are unsupported by evidence or require further investigation.

For example, while the authors suggest that revictimization may be associated with higher rates of adult adjustment difficulties, they do not provide sufficient evidence to support this claim. Furthermore, they do not explore potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for these findings.

The article also lacks discussion around potential risks associated with discussing sexual violence and revictimization. For example, it does not address how discussing these topics may trigger trauma responses in survivors or perpetuate harmful stereotypes about male victims.

Overall, while "Sexual Revictimization and Adjustment in College Men" provides some valuable insights into an important topic, it falls short in several areas. To improve future research on this topic, it is essential to consider both male and female experiences of sexual victimization and to use a more comprehensive range of studies to support claims made about revictimization and psychological adjustment.

# Topics for further research:

* Female experiences of sexual victimization compared to male experiences
* Comprehensive research on sexual revictimization and psychological adjustment
* Potential risks associated with discussing sexual violence and revictimization
* Trauma responses in survivors triggered by discussions of sexual violence
* Harmful stereotypes about male victims of sexual violence
* Alternative explanations for the association between revictimization and adjustment difficulties.

# Report location:

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