

Abstract

The present study examined the prevalence and the long-term sequelae associated with sexual victimization in a Chinese university sample. A total of 668 university students were invited to complete the three questionnaires: Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ), Trauma Symptom Inventory (TSI) and Chinese Personality Assessment Inventory – 2 (CPAI – 2). Of the 668 respondents, 27.5% reported experience of sexual victimization. Results showed that prior sexual victimization predicted current trauma-specific symptomatology and current levels of general psychological distress as measured by TSI and CPAI – 2 respectively. Furthermore, prior sexual victimization co-occurring with a history of childhood emotional or physical maltreatment, or other non-interpersonal trauma more strongly predicted current traumatic symptoms and psychological distress. Gender specific patterns of symptomatology are discussed and further studies suggested.