

Abstract

The current study examined differences in re-victimization of sexually abused children who underwent child sexual abuse evaluations utilizing different models of care. Data were accessed through the Alaska Surveillance of Child Abuse and Neglect Program. Participants included those who received services through a child advocacy center ($N = 211$) and the traditional model of care ($N = 159$). Guided by the ecological framework, covariates related to the victim and perpetrator were considered. Results showed that victim's age at the time of the initial abuse allegation was associated with being re-victimized within the 24 months following the initial allegation. Neither re-victimization nor time to re-victimization differed by model of care. Re-victimization of sexually abused children is a public health issue associated with a wide range of risk factors that exist at every level of the ecological framework. Successfully reducing re-victimization requires more than multi-disciplinary evaluations of suspected child sexual abuse.