



ASSESSMENT, EVALUATION & RESEARCH

STUDENT AFFAIRS | THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Campus Climate Survey 2018: Overview

January 14, 2019

Report developed with Lori McDonald, Ph.D., Associate Vice President and Dean of Students

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Student Affairs Assessment, Evaluation, & Research

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Executive Summary

Survey Administration

For the 2018 administration of the Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Misconduct, the University of Utah administered the American Association of Universities (AAU) Survey to allow benchmarking with Pac-12 peers. This instrument was different than the survey administered at the University of Utah in 2016. The survey was administered to all students with a response rate of 12%.

Summary of Findings

Based on the findings from this 2018 administration, the majority of students acknowledge that sexual assault and sexual misconduct are problematic at the University, perceive that the University would respond well to incidents, and have taken action to intervene if in situations as bystanders. More than half of students are not aware of University of Utah support resources specifically related to sexual assault response. Undergraduates experience more harm overall than graduate students and rates are highest for females. Harassment is experienced most frequently by all students, followed by sexual assault and sexual misconduct. Of instances of nonconsensual sexual contact, alcohol is involved in more than half of all incidents. The mental and emotional impacts of sexual assault are reported to be more prevalent than physical impacts and most issues of sexual assault are reported to have occurred off campus, in private residences. Harm is mostly perpetrated by other students, especially friends or acquaintances. Very few students report incidents of sexual assault to University officials, stating the most common reason for not doing so is a consideration that it was not serious enough to report. When they do tell someone, it is most frequently a close friend or roommate. Students' actions related to awareness and prevention have increased since the 2016 survey. These data clearly indicate that continued education about safety, alcohol use, and how to be supportive to victims—including where to report—is critical during students' college years.

Updates on Actions related to Sexual Assault and Misconduct

- In 2018, the University adopted the AAU Campus Climate Survey to allow benchmarking with Pac-12 peers after piloting an instrument locally developed by a committee of the Academic Senate.
- The University revised its sexual misconduct policy in Spring 2017 to more clearly define forms of sexual misconduct and the procedures for reporting and adjudicating complaints.
- There was an increased number of presentations on sexual misconduct awareness and response.
- A new case management system was implemented for reports to the Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action.
- The Safeu.utah.edu (<https://safeu.utah.edu/>) website was launched in Fall 2017 to provide various information about campus safety and reporting in one location.
- An additional Victim Survivor Advocate was hired in the Center for Student Wellness and three new positions were added to the Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action.
- New publications were developed to describe University policy and procedures including a trifold brochure and a more comprehensive booklet, a tear-off card for mandatory reporters, and a visual flow chart of the adjudication process.
- The orientation session for new undergraduate students on the topic of community standards was adjusted to place a greater focus on bystander intervention and providing examples of sexual misconduct, and it now includes a presence by campus police.

- An online course on Sexual Assault Prevention was distributed to all incoming students, both undergraduate and graduate students, beginning in Fall 2017.
- A training on discrimination, harassment, and sexual misconduct prevention training for all new employee hires was implemented.
- The University added April Sexual Assault Awareness Month to regular programming starting in 2016 and October Domestic Violence Awareness Month in 2018 and increased outreach education to students on healthy relationships, communication skills and bystander intervention training.

Overview and Administration Details

Instrument: The University of Utah (UU) administered an adaptation of the survey developed for the Association of American Universities (AAU). The survey was developed in 2014 and administered to 27 institutions of higher education during the Spring 2015 Semester, with a report on the development, initial administration, and results published in 2017 (Cantor et al, 2017). The UU adapted the survey slightly to address our unique needs, including asking some key questions that were part of the Campus Climate survey previously administered at the UU in 2016, but not part of the AAU survey.

Date Range: January 30 to March 7, 2018

Population: All degree-seeking students 18 years and older who were registered for Spring Semester classes as of January 29, 2018 (total N = 31,223).

Distribution and Marketing: The survey was emailed to students' UMail addresses on February 1, 2018, with reminders to non-responders on February 8 and February 26, 2018. The text of the email can be found at the end of this report. Information about the survey was included in the @theU Newsletter on February 2, 2018 (<https://attheu.utah.edu/?s=campus+climate+survey>).

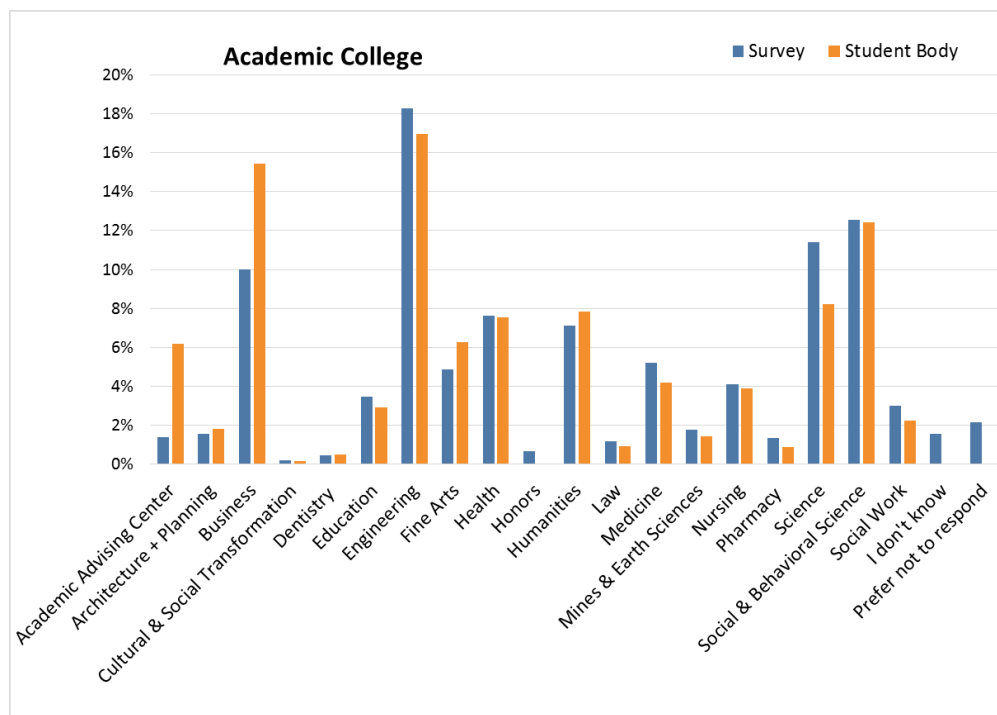
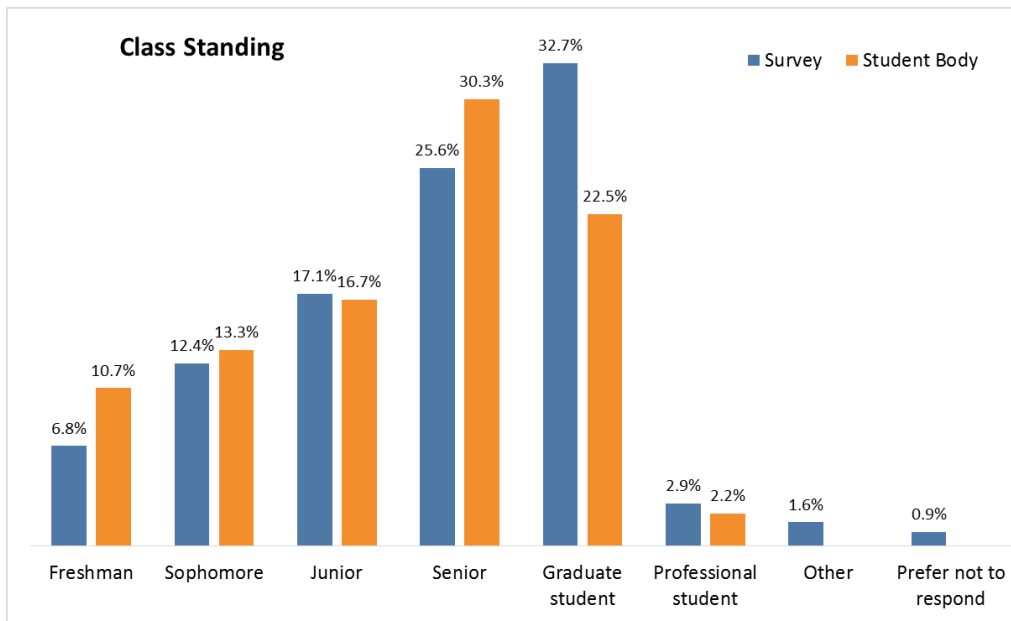
Survey response rate: 12.0% (3,736)

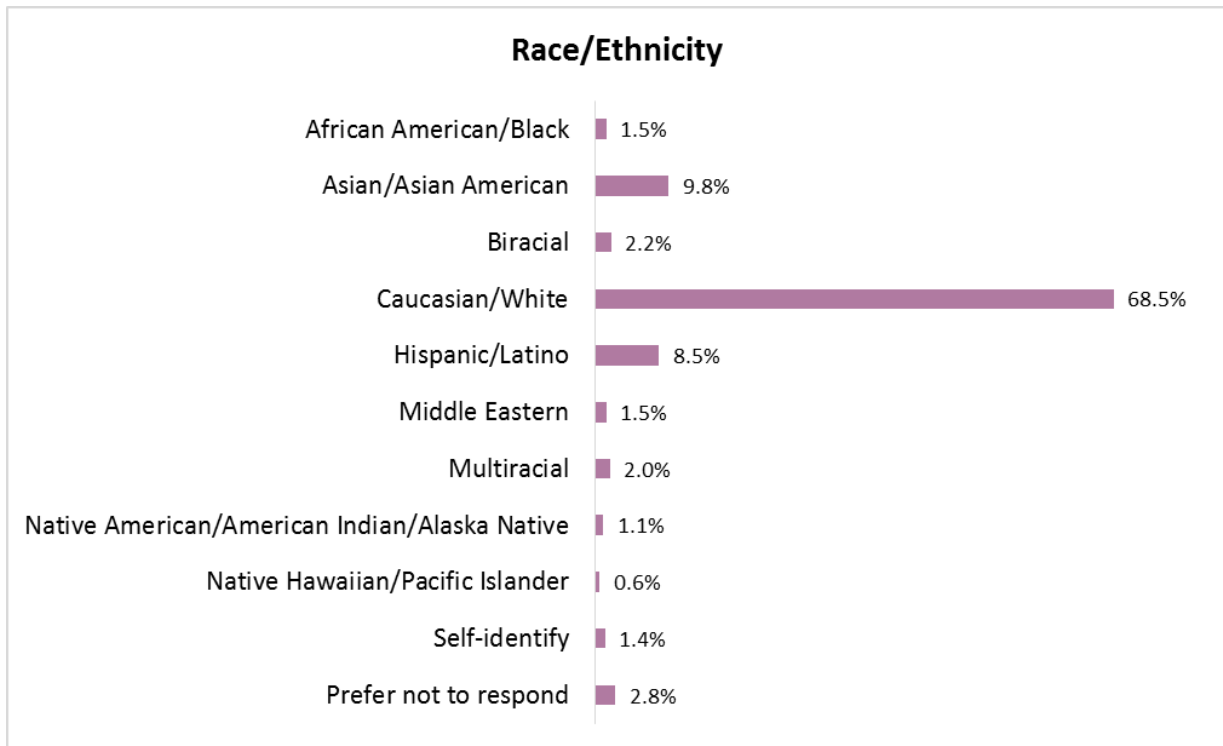
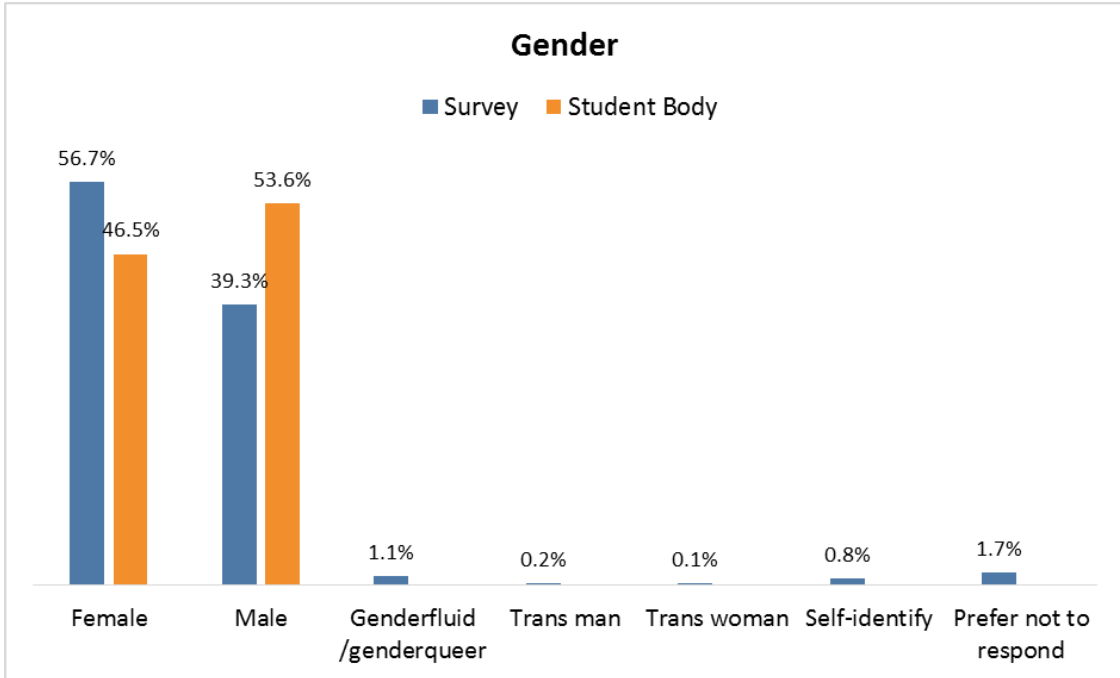
Percentage complete: 64.1% (2,395). A large number of students (721) responded to the questions on the first page but then stopped out. Adjusting based on those who continued (3015), the completion rate was 79.4%.

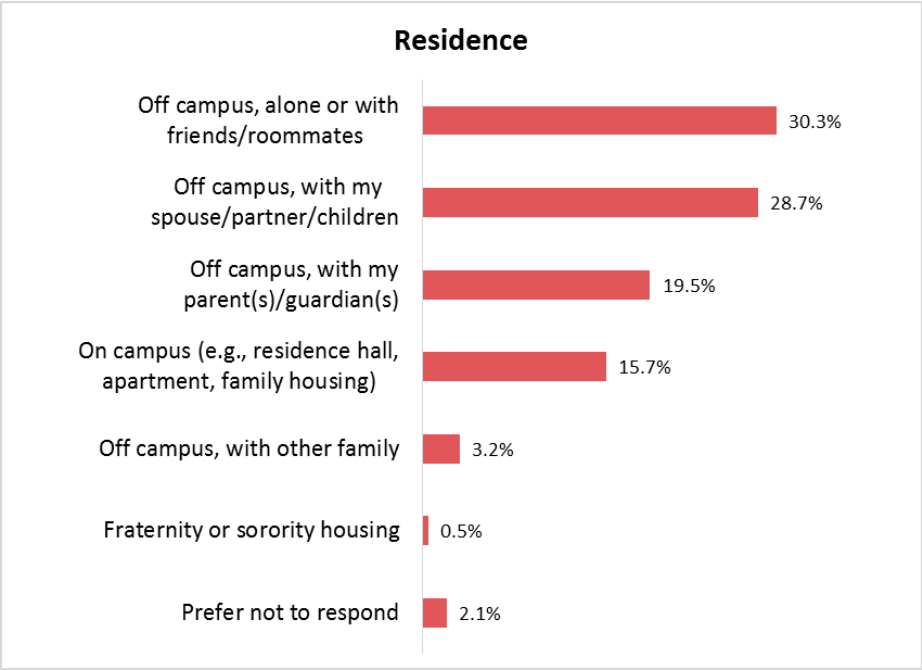
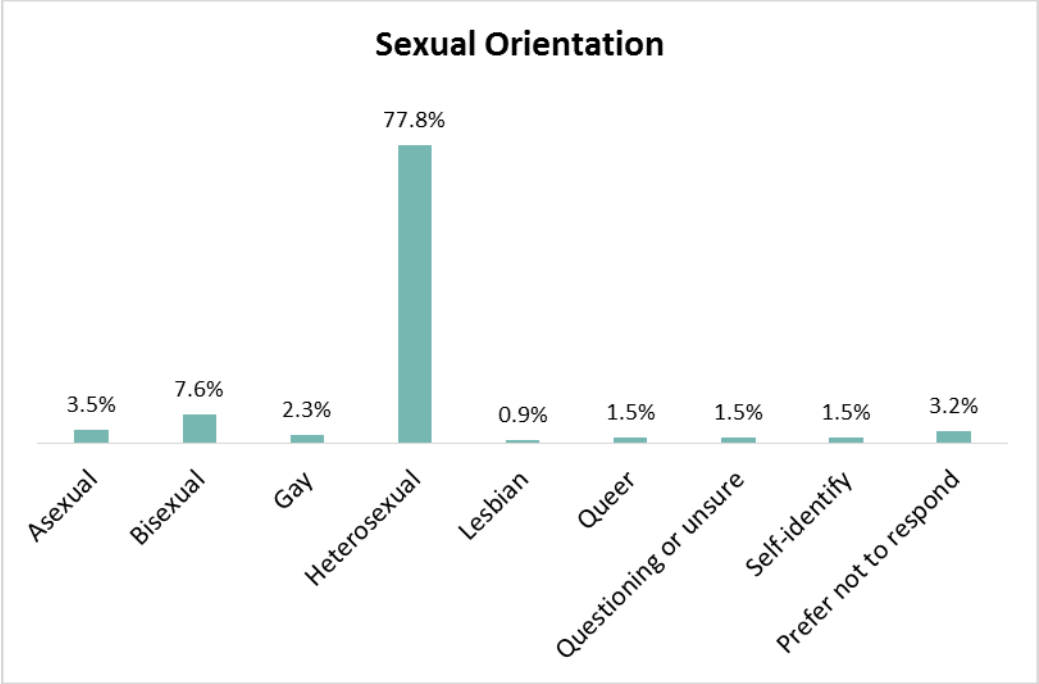
Language and definitions: The terms used throughout this report generally parallel the AAU survey and report (Cantor et al, 2017). Definitions of terms and example behaviors were included within the survey itself and are also at the end of this report. Note that the term "victim" is generally used, rather than survivor, in following with the standard to use "victim" when referring to specific experiences and "survivors" when referring to individuals in the recovery process or to the aftereffects of these experiences (RAINN, 2018).

Respondent Demographics

For those who responded to demographics questions, located at end of survey, responses were compared to official data for the student body during Spring Semester 2018 to provide a gauge of representativeness of responses (OBIA; <http://www.obia.utah.edu/>). Interestingly, a higher number of graduate students responded to survey, as did students in the Colleges of Engineering and Science. Because only some demographics are part of the student record, some of the charts within this section do not contain a comparison to University data.







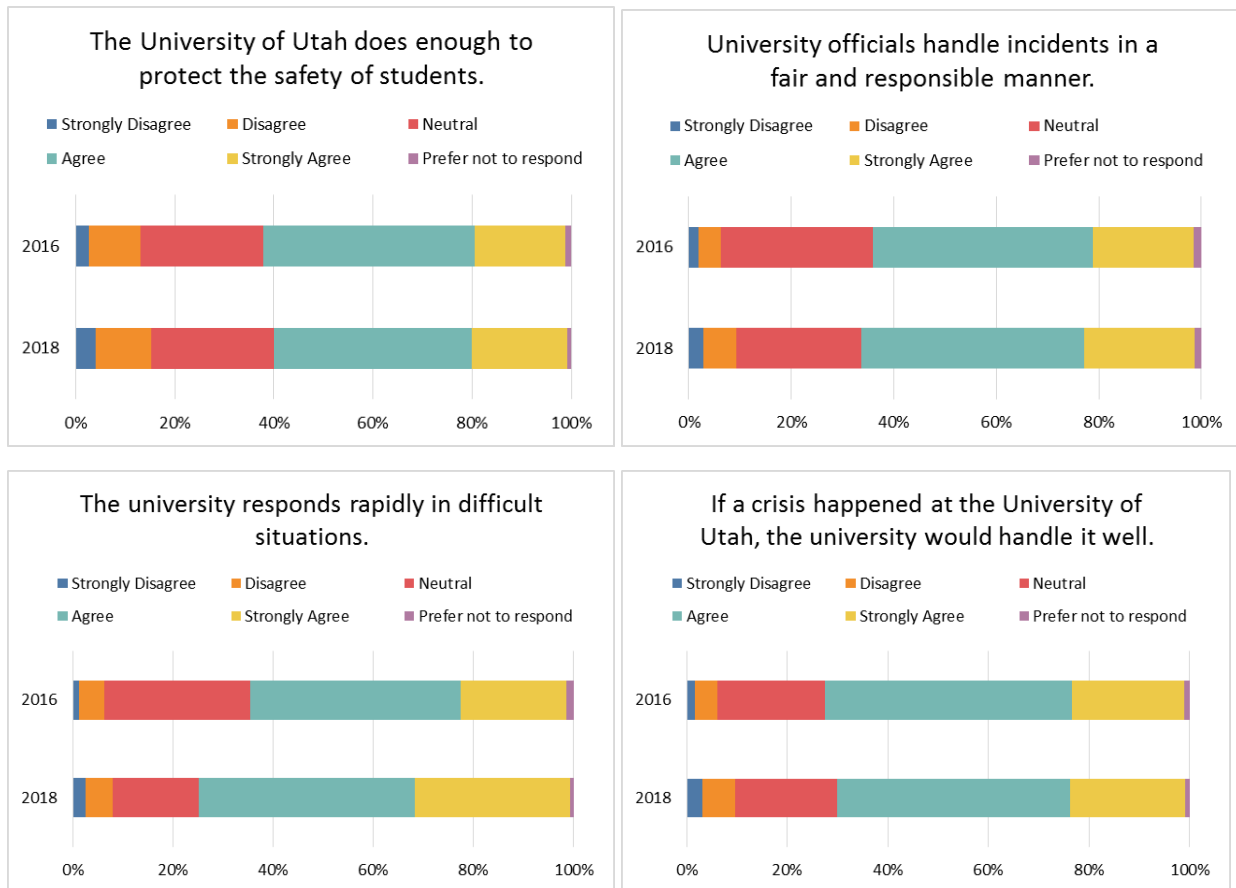
Age (Mean=25.3)

18	6.3%
19	10.6%
20	10.0%
21	9.2%
22	7.5%
23	8.2%
24	5.7%
25	6.1%
26-35	28.1%
36-45	6.3%
46+	2.0%

Perceptions of Campus Climate and Awareness of Campus Services at the University of Utah

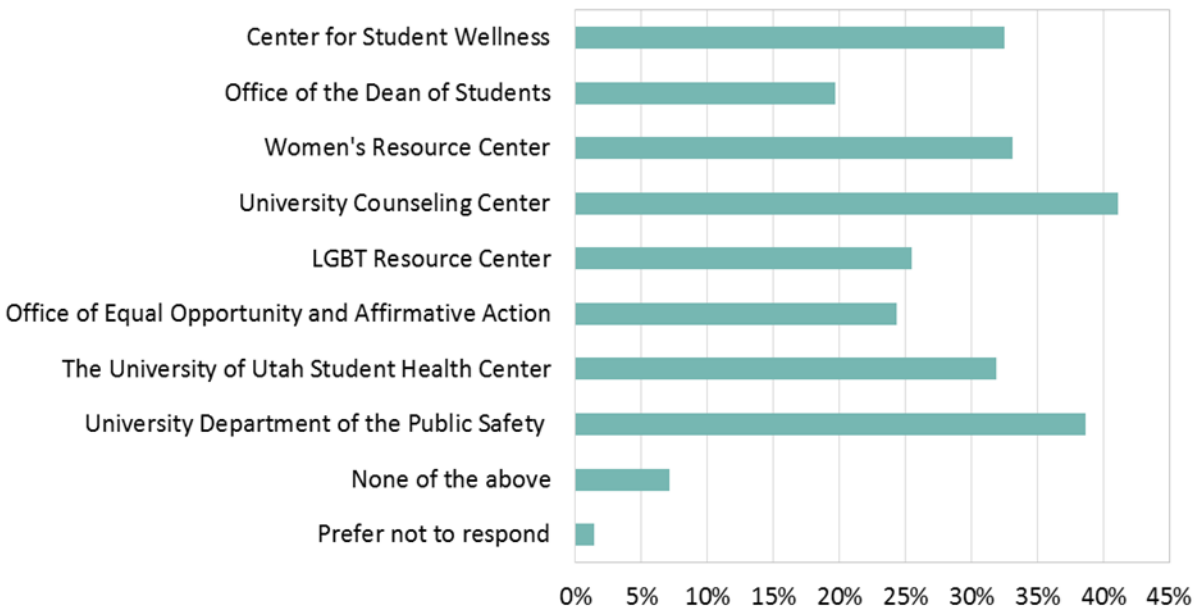
Questions specific to the University of Utah

Four questions about the overall campus climate were asked in 2016 and again in 2018. Responses to these items generally did not change from the prior administration. However, two events that occurred may have influenced responses. On the University of Utah campus, during the Fall Semester 2017, there was a car-jacking and student death, in which students experienced first-hand the University's response to a crisis. In addition, during the administration of the survey in Spring Semester 2018, there was a school shooting in the national news. These incidents are important contextual information for understanding any changes that did occur in students' perception of the overall climate.



In addition to these four questions, the University of Utah asked students two other unique questions: (1) whether they were aware of a variety of resources related to sexual assault response and (2) what their actions/involvement related to sexual assault awareness prevention have been.

Which University of Utah resources (specifically related to sexual assault response) are students aware of?

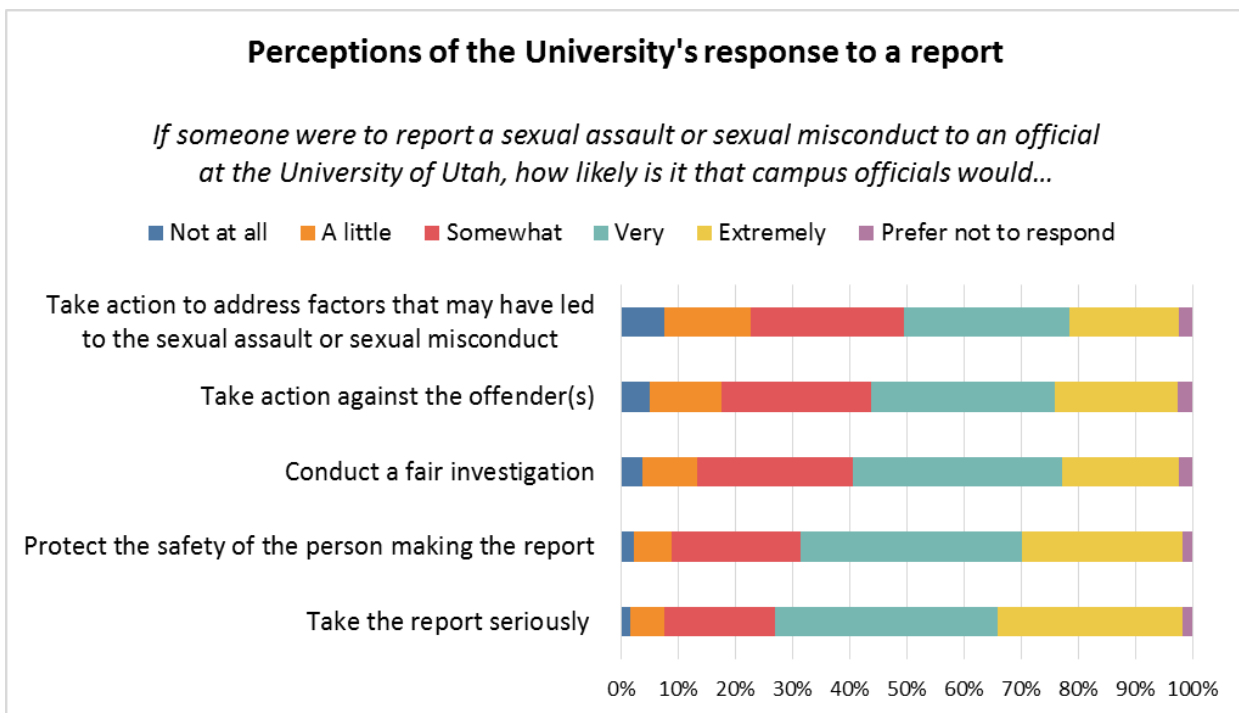
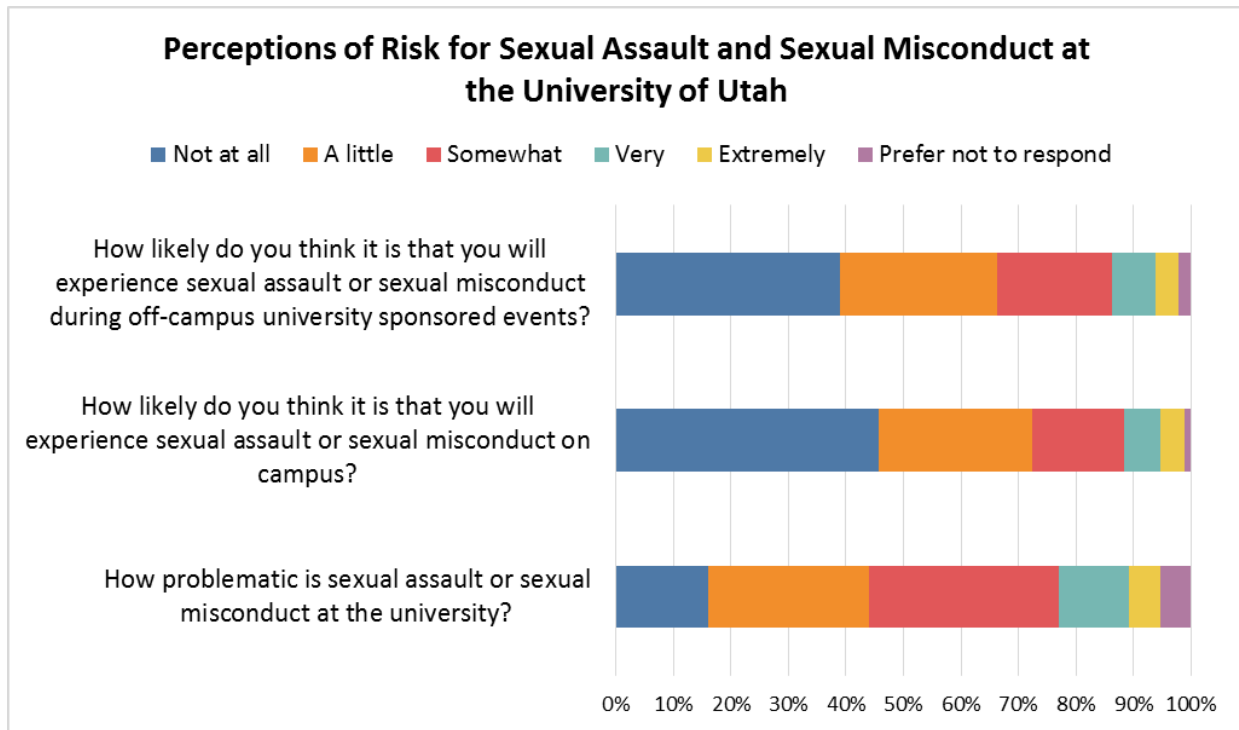


Students' actions related to sexual assault awareness/prevention while at the University of Utah

	2016	2018
Seen posters about sexual assault (raising awareness, preventing rape, defining sexual assault, etc.)	55.5%	58.5%
Discussed the topic of sexual assault with friends	44.1%	58.3%
Seen crime alerts about sexual violence	30.4%	49.6%
Seen or heard about sexual assault in a student publication or media outlet	33.1%	45.8%
Discussed sexual assault with a family member	29.2%	40.0%
Seen or heard campus administrators or staff address sexual assault	28.9%	39.2%
Discussed sexual assault/rape in class	26.7%	30.7%
Read a report about sexual violence rates at the University of Utah	18.2%	27.2%
Attended an event or program about what you can do as a bystander to stop sexual assault	12.3%	13.4%
Visited a University of Utah website with information on sexual assault (e.g., sexualassault.utah.edu website)	10.8%	12.8%
Attended a rally or other campus event about sexual assault/rape	7.6%	8.1%
Taken a class to learn more about sexual assault	6.8%	6.7%
Volunteered or interned at an organization that addresses sexual assault	5.6%	6.6%
None of the above	12.0%	9.6%
Prefer not to respond	2.3%	1.4%

Association of American Universities survey items

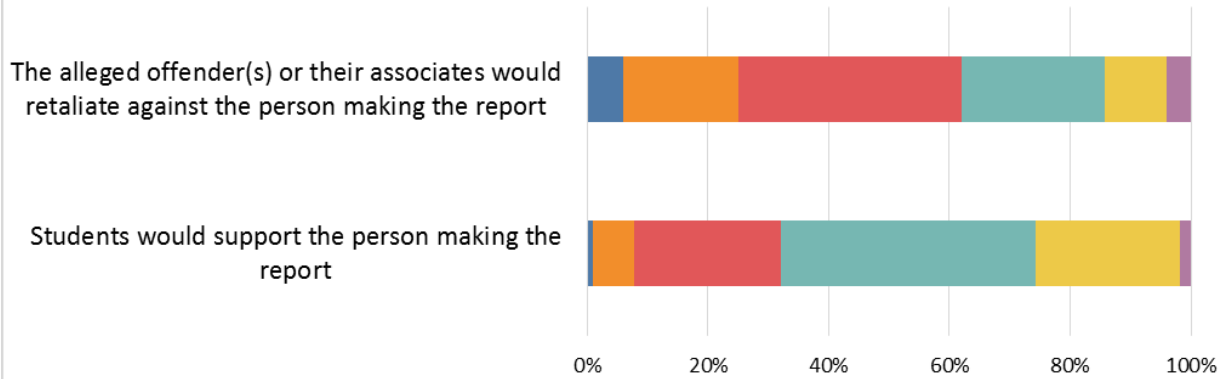
The following items were administered for the first time in 2018 with the adoption of the Association of American Universities survey. Thus comparison data from 2016 is not available.



Perceptions of others' response to a report

If someone were to report a sexual assault or sexual misconduct to an official at the University of Utah, how likely is it that ...

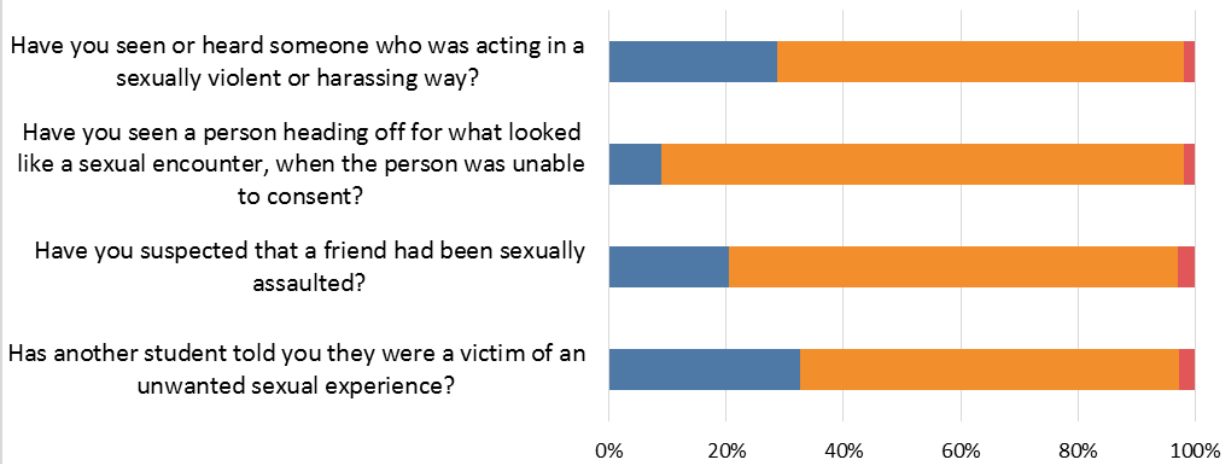
■ Not at all ■ A little ■ Somewhat ■ Very ■ Extremely ■ Prefer not to respond



Students' Experiences as Bystanders

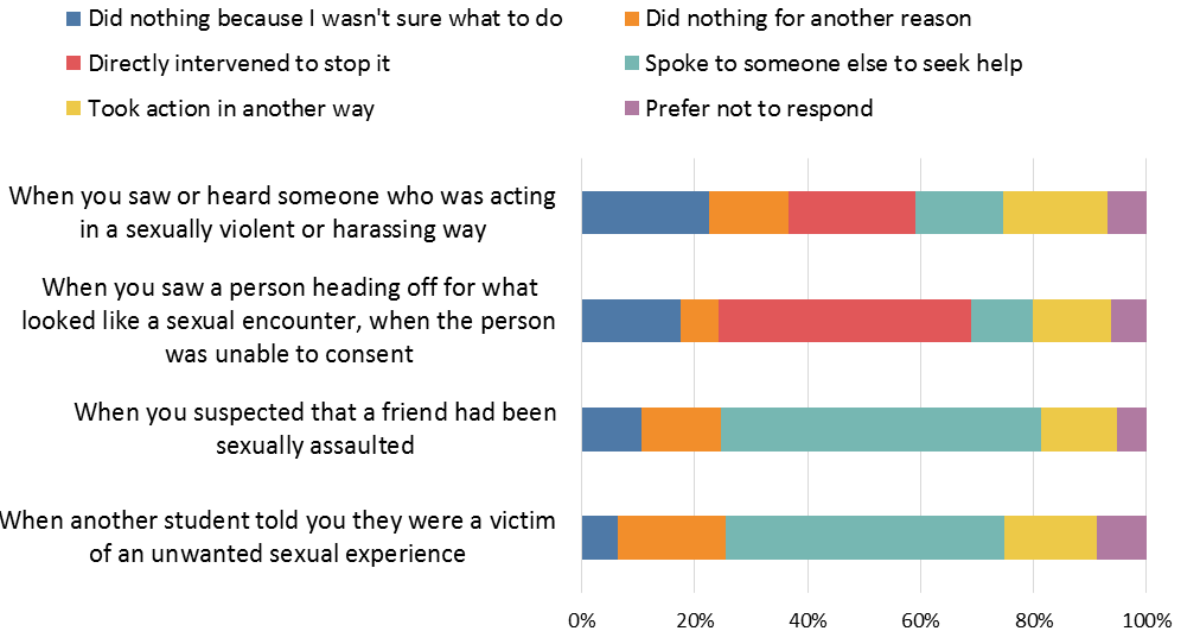
Since you've been a student at the University of Utah...

■ Yes ■ No ■ Prefer not to respond

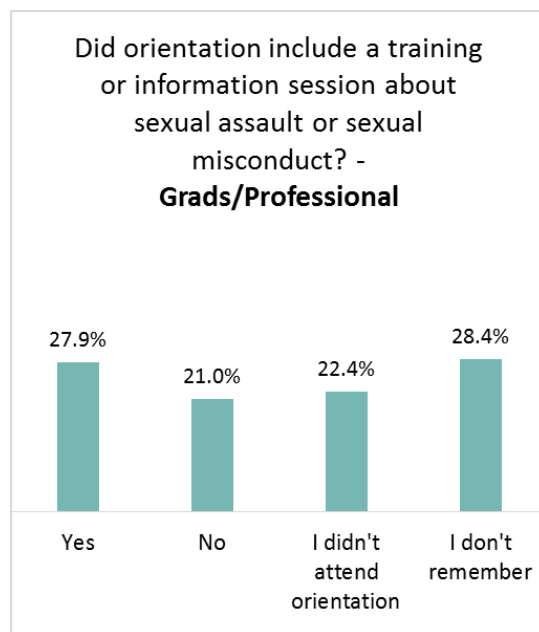
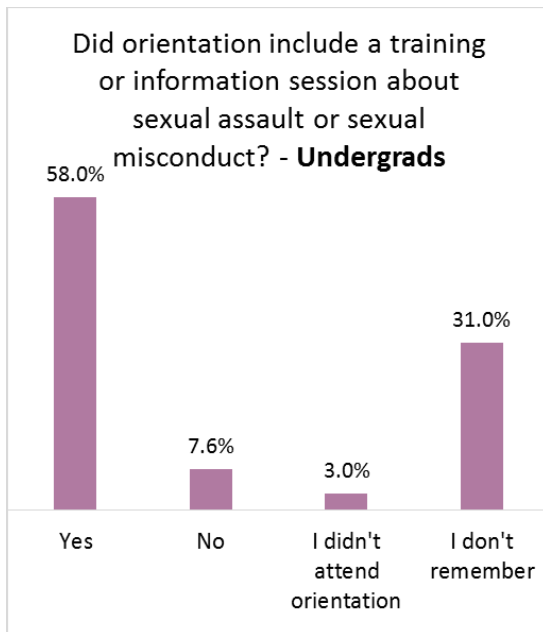


Students' Actions as Bystanders

Thinking about the last time this happened, what did you do?



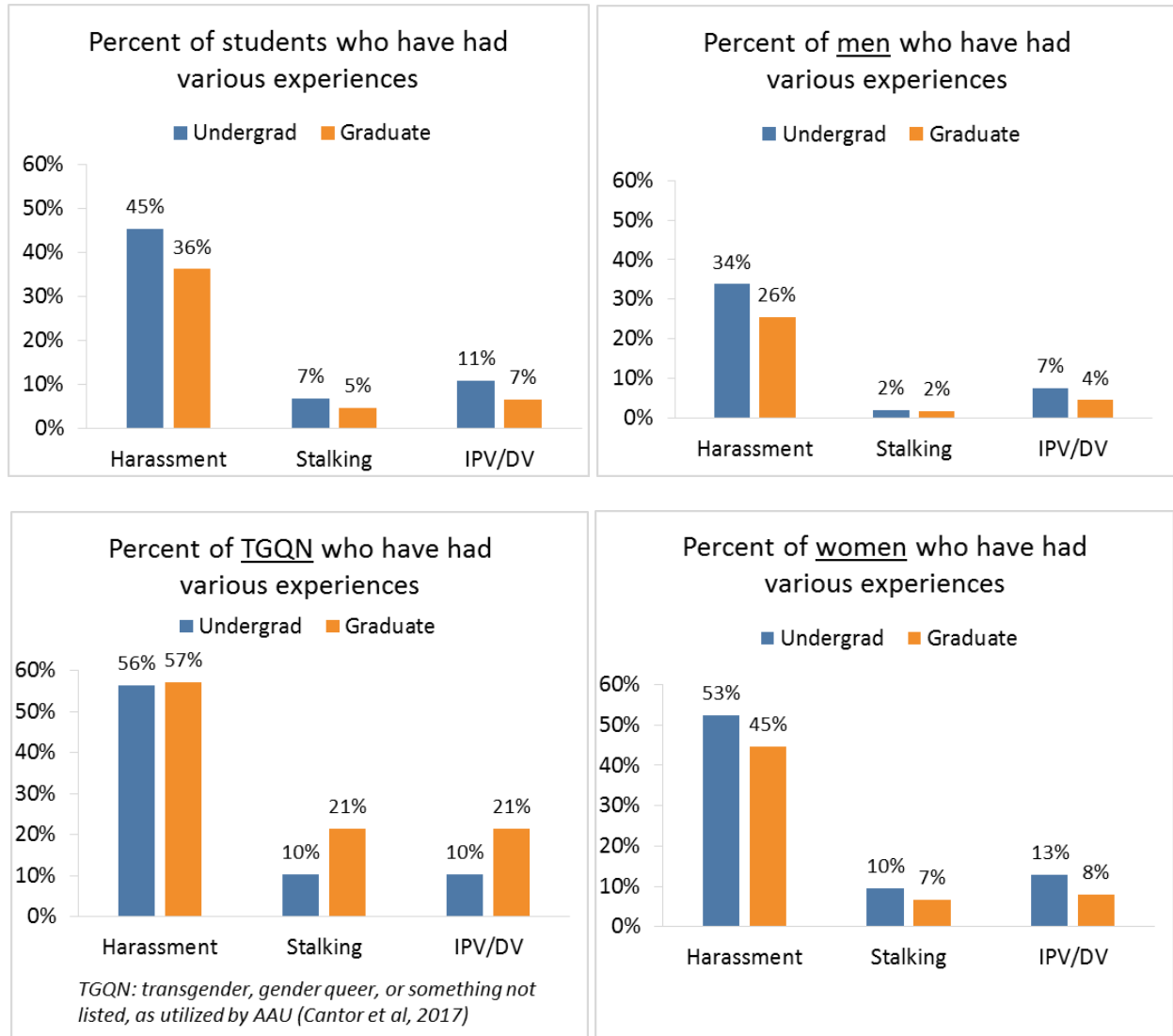
New Student Orientation: All undergraduates are required to attend New Student Orientation, at which there is a session about community standards, which includes information about sexual misconduct. The inclusion of this specific session began in 2013. Orientation for new graduate and professional students is administered by each college or department and varies in how it is conducted.



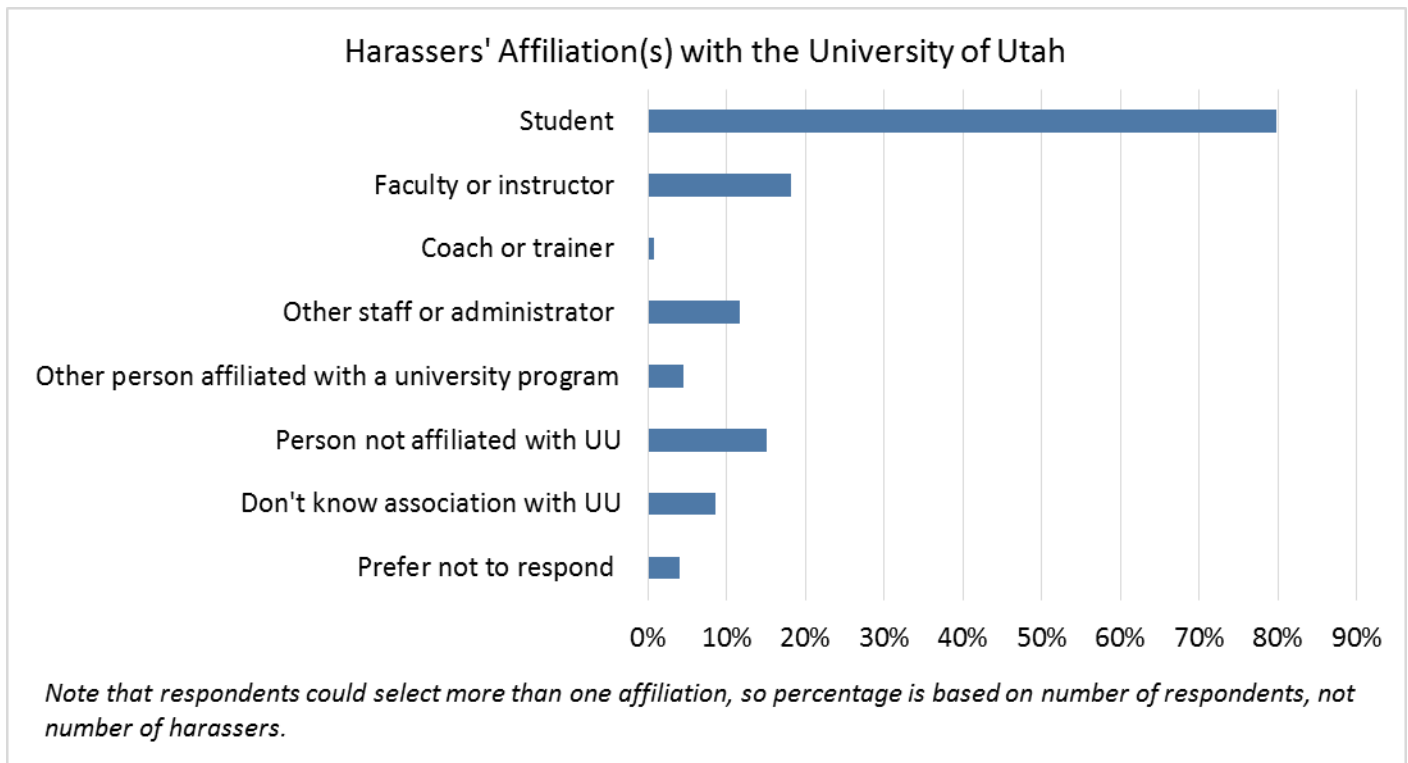
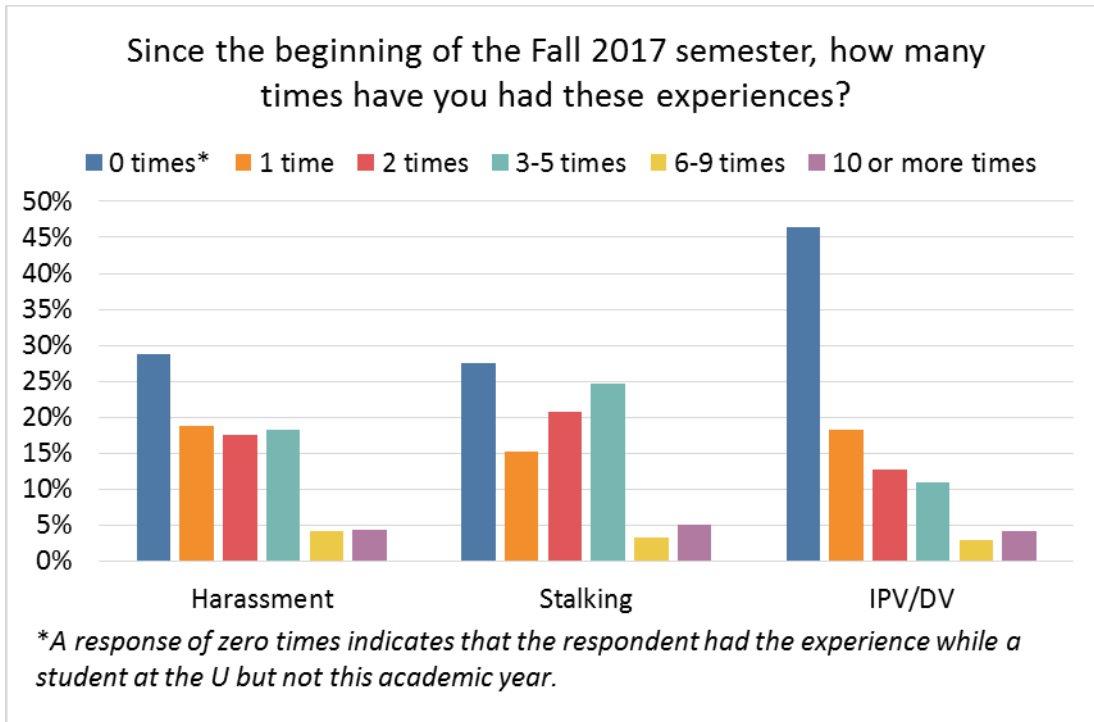
Students' Experiences Related to Unwanted Sexual Encounters

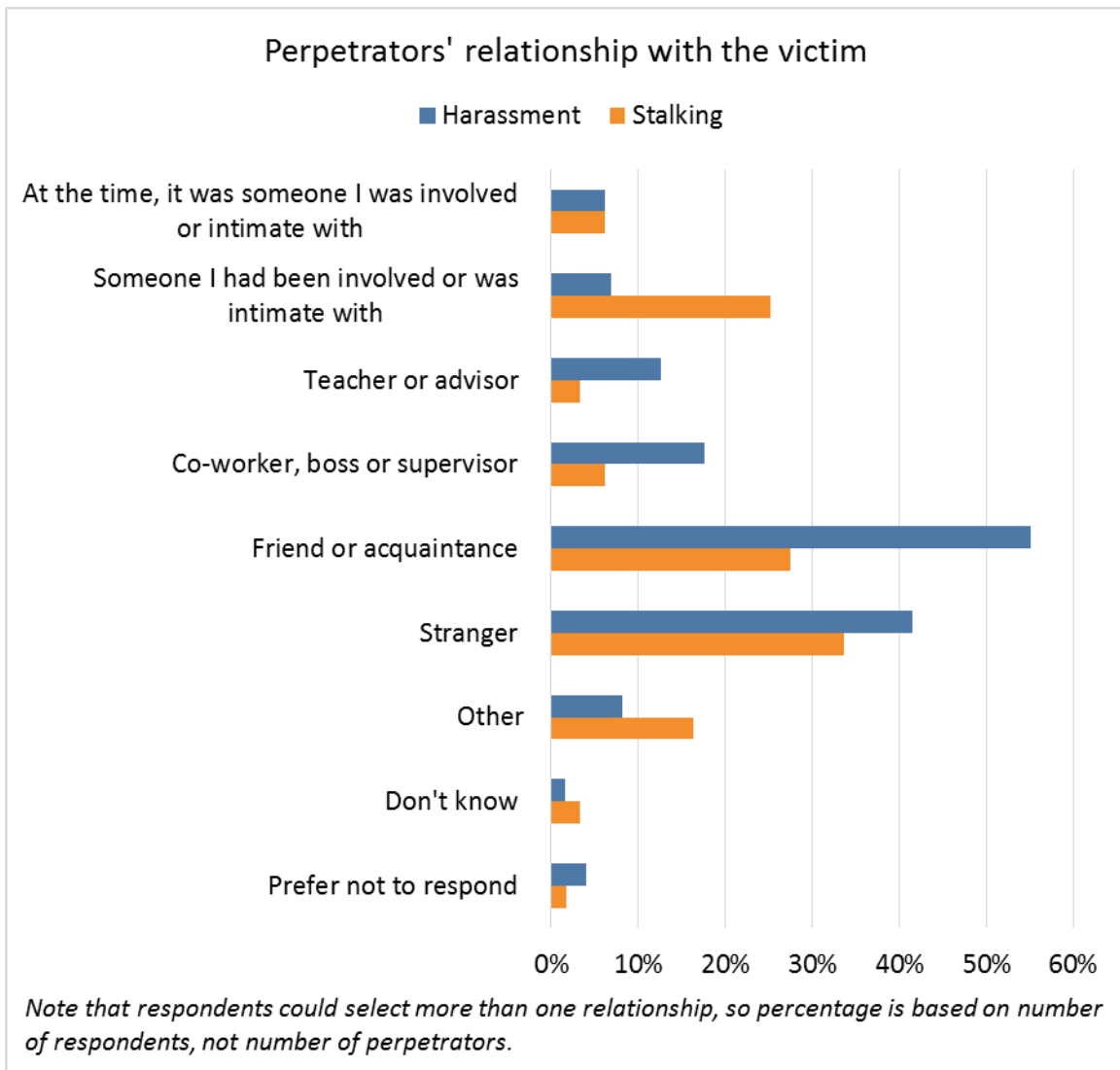
Harassment, Stalking, and Intimate Partner / Domestic Violence

Students were asked a series of questions about specific experiences, which combine to indicate whether the student had experienced harassment (five questions), stalking (three behavioral questions, plus follow-up questions to clarify that one person had done these behaviors more than one time), and intimate partner / domestic violence (three questions). See Appendix 3 for definitions and contextual information that were included as part of the survey.



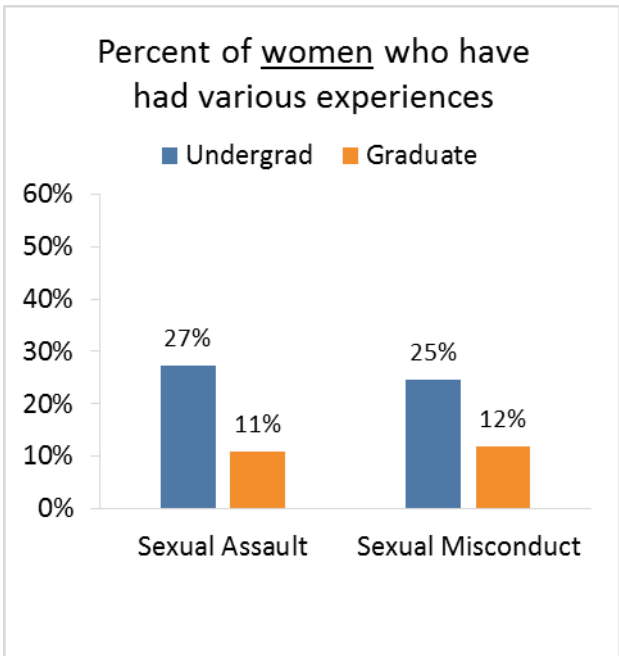
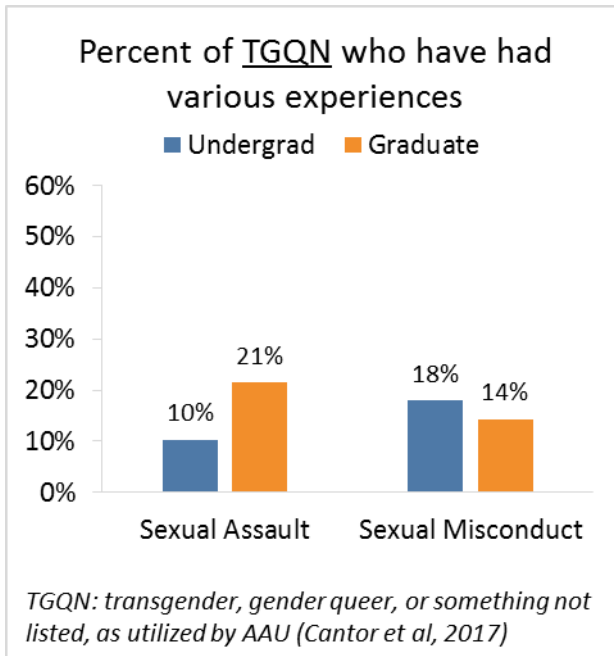
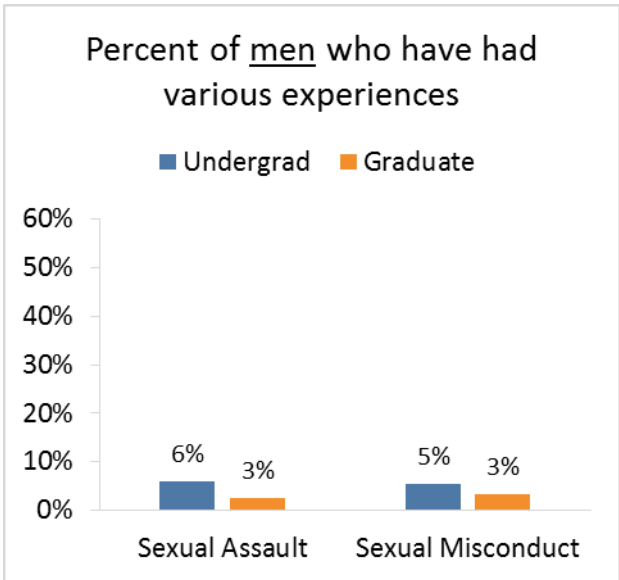
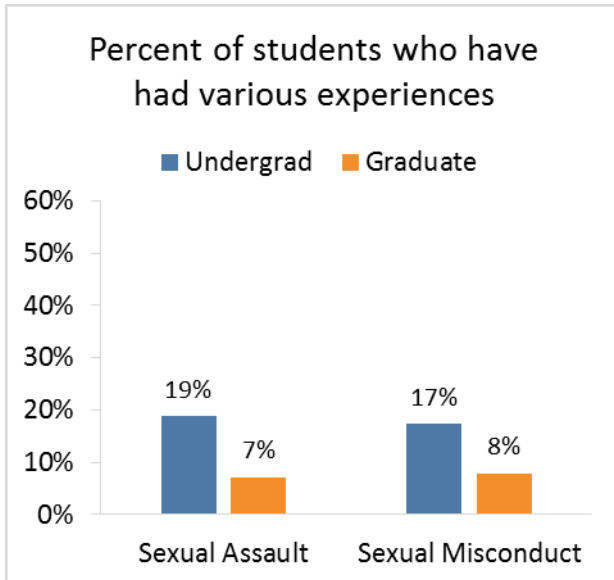
If a respondent indicated having experienced harassment, stalking, and/or intimate partner / domestic violence (IPV/DV), they were asked a series of follow-up questions and the responses are below. These questions varied based on the different type of experience.





Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct

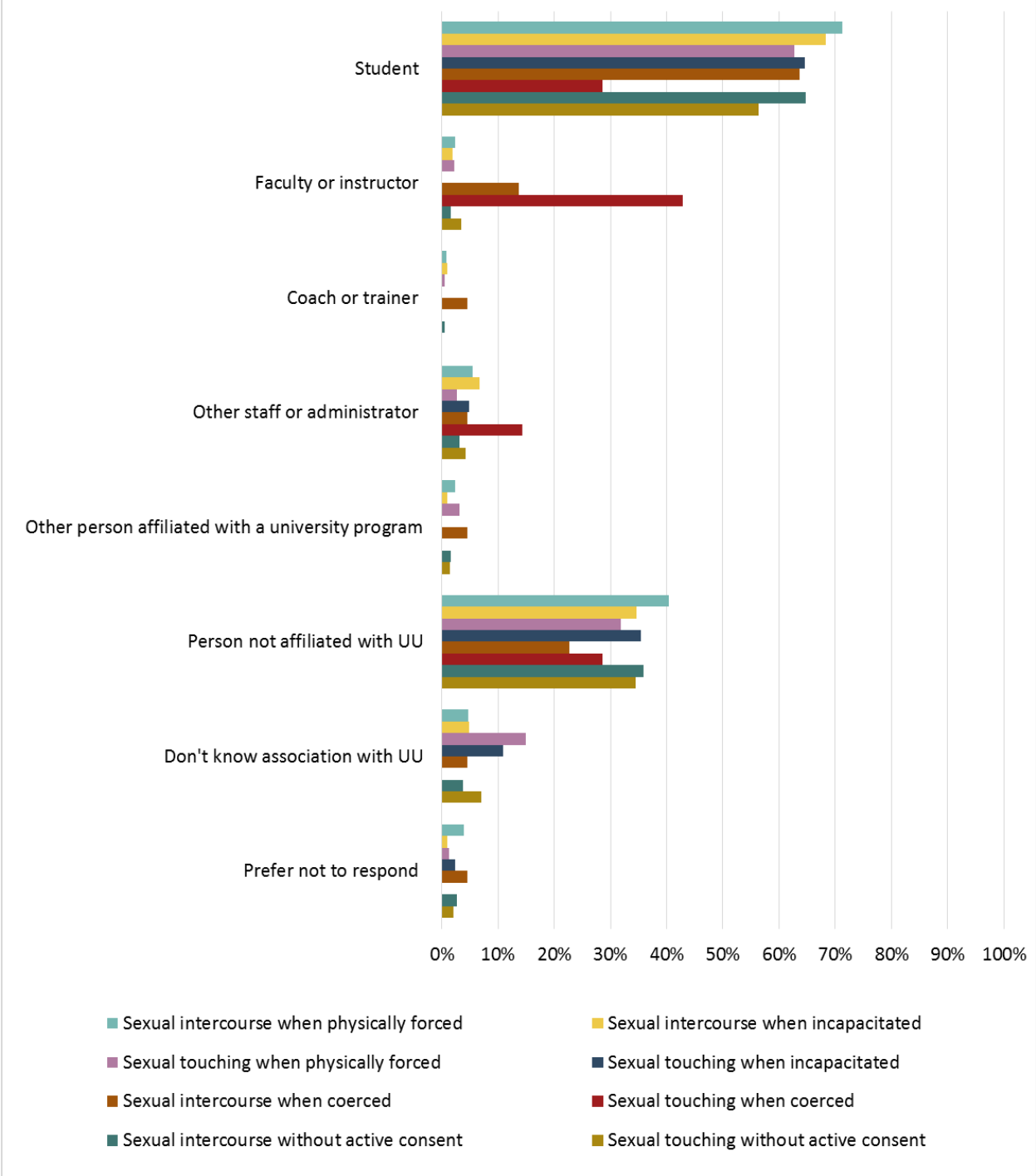
Similarly, students were asked a series of questions about specific experiences, which combine to indicate whether the student had experienced sexual assault (five questions) and sexual misconduct (four questions). See Appendix 3 for definitions and contextual information that were included as part of the survey.



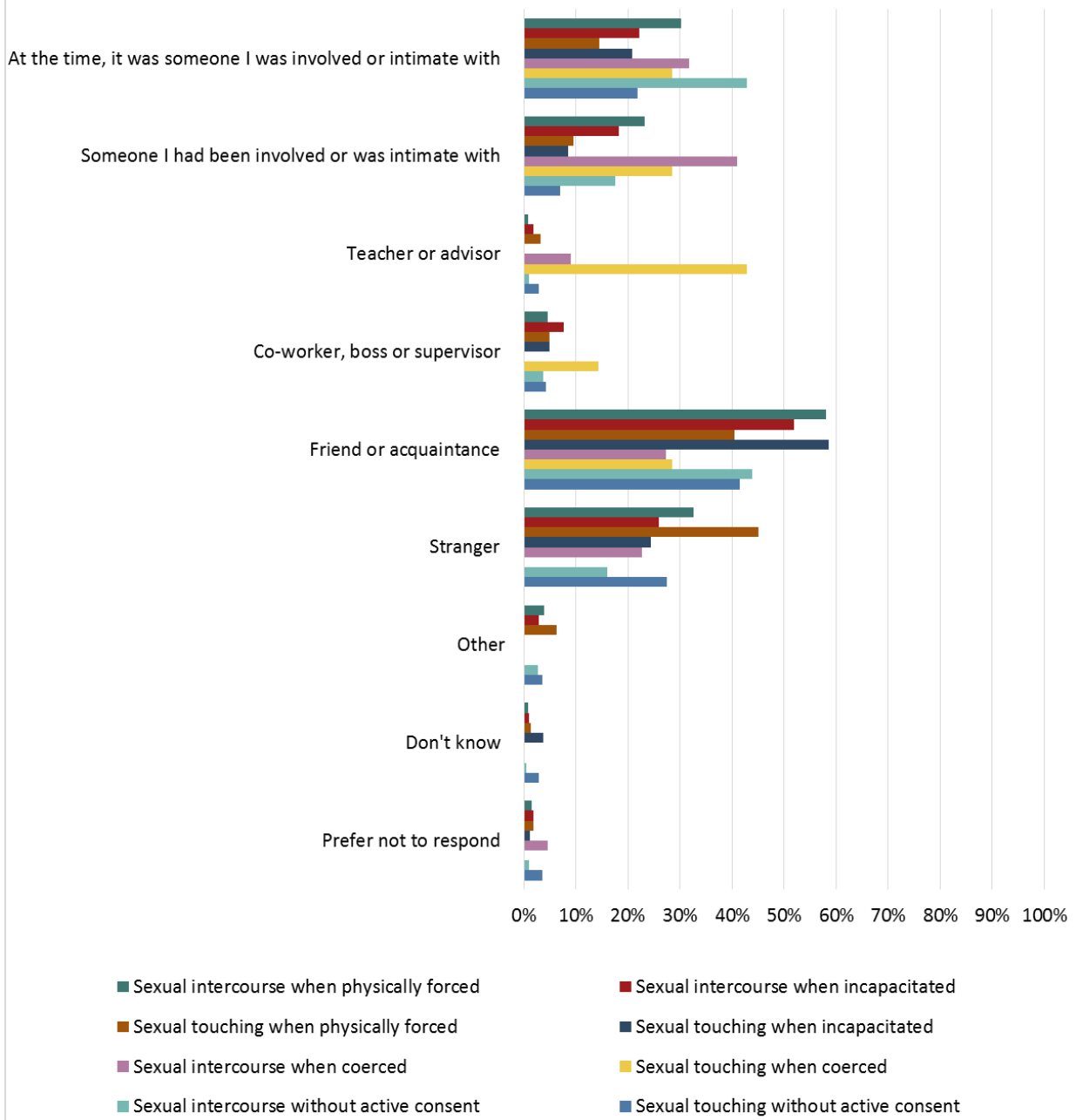
For each of the specific experiences that contribute to the definitions of sexual assault and sexual misconduct, students were asked follow-up questions. The survey was designed in such a way to limit the number of questions asked overall (so that those respondents who had multiple types of experiences were not being asked details for every type of experience). The section started with the following introduction:

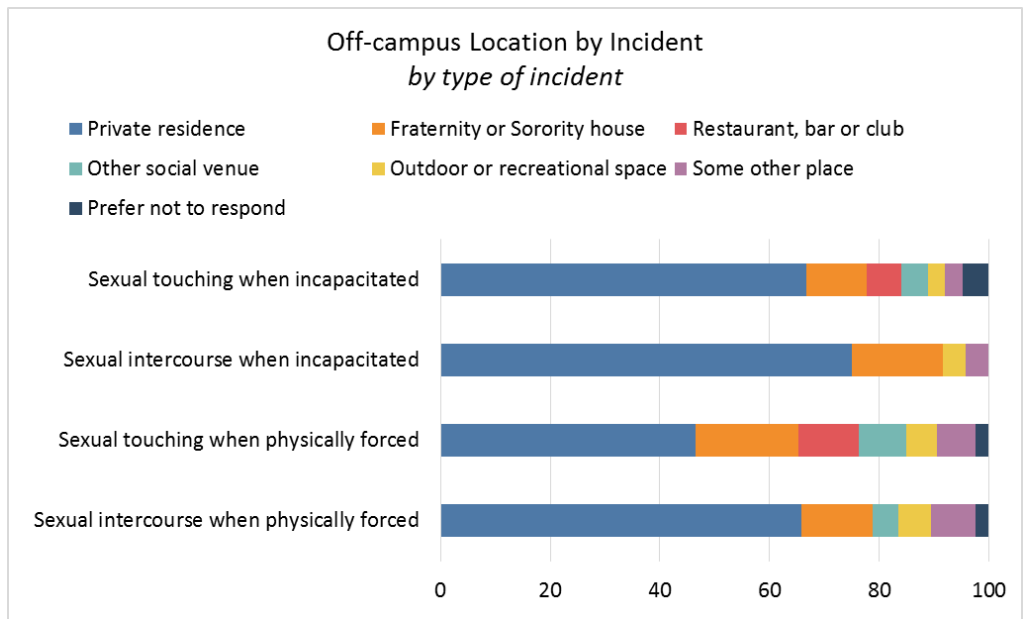
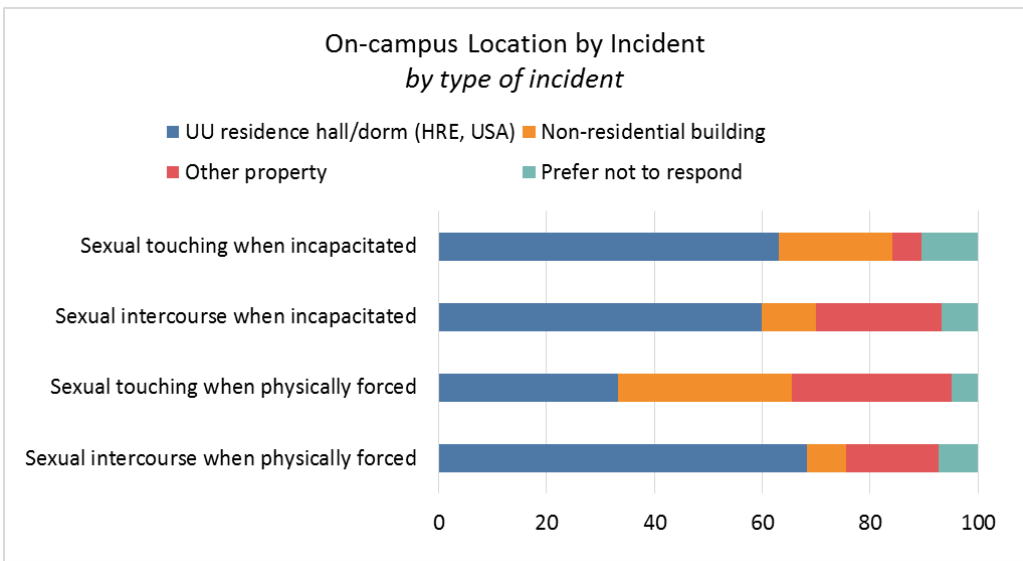
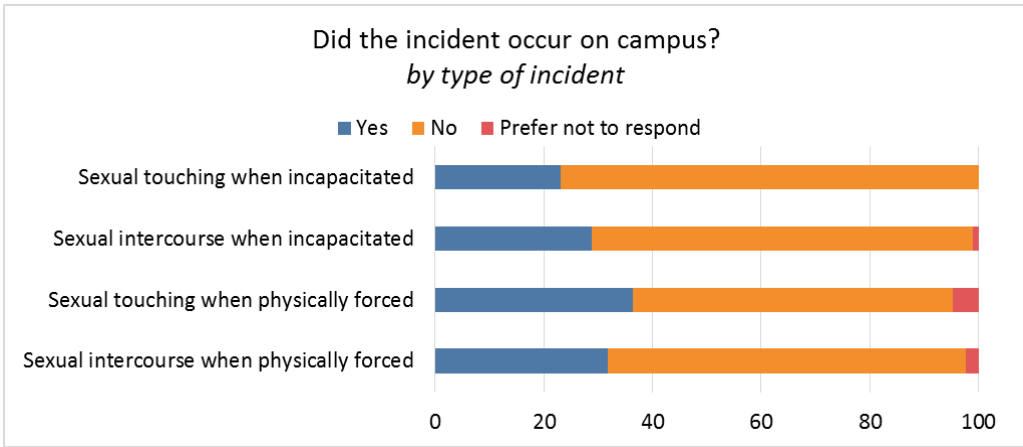
If you have experienced more than one incident of this type since you have been attending the University of Utah, please answer based on what you would consider the most serious incident. We understand that this can be difficult to think about and share, and we appreciate whatever you choose to disclose.

Perpetrators' Affiliation(s) with the University of Utah

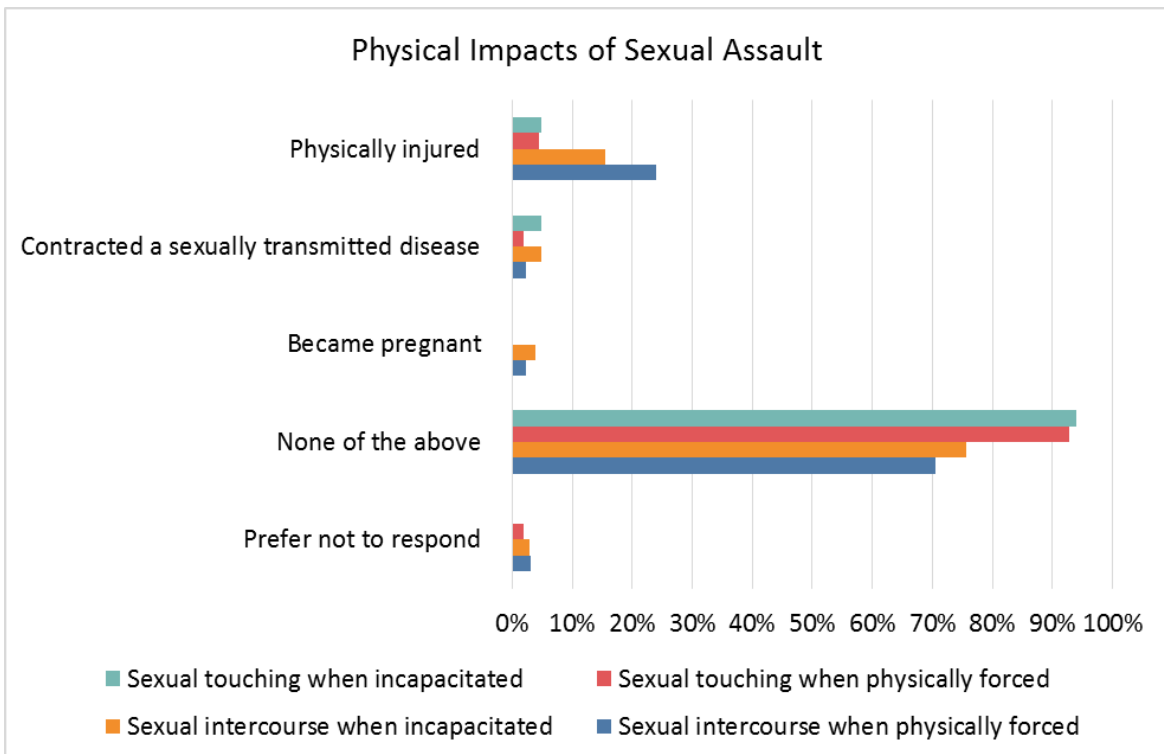
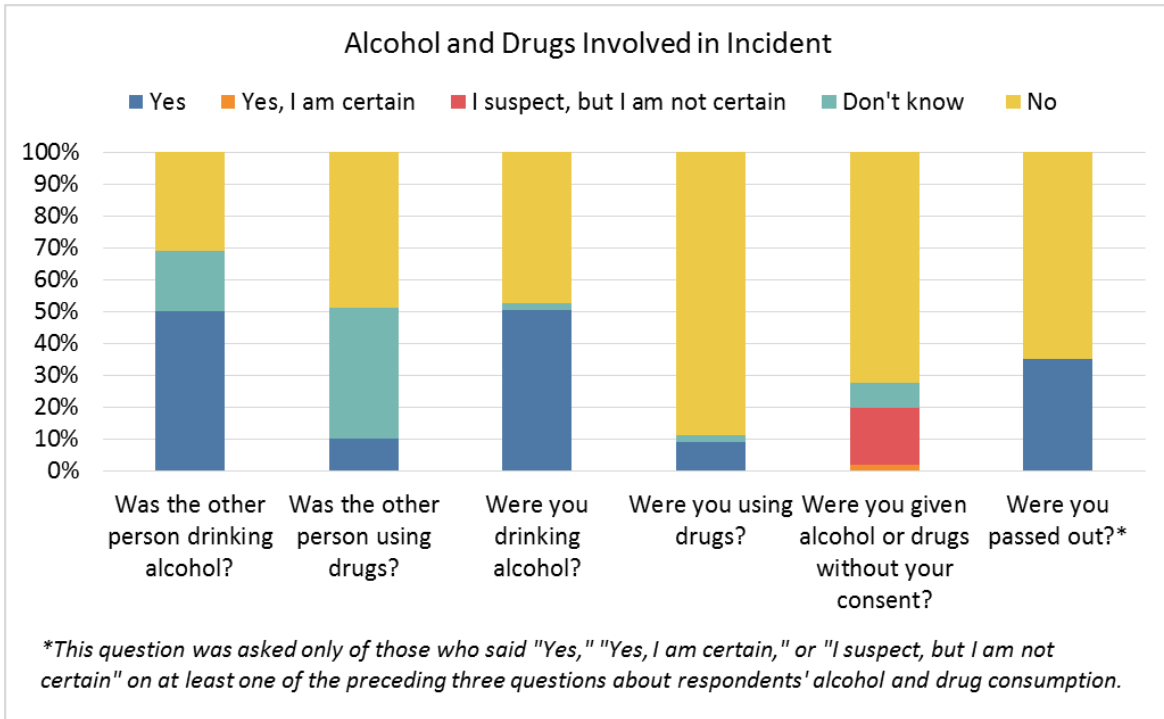


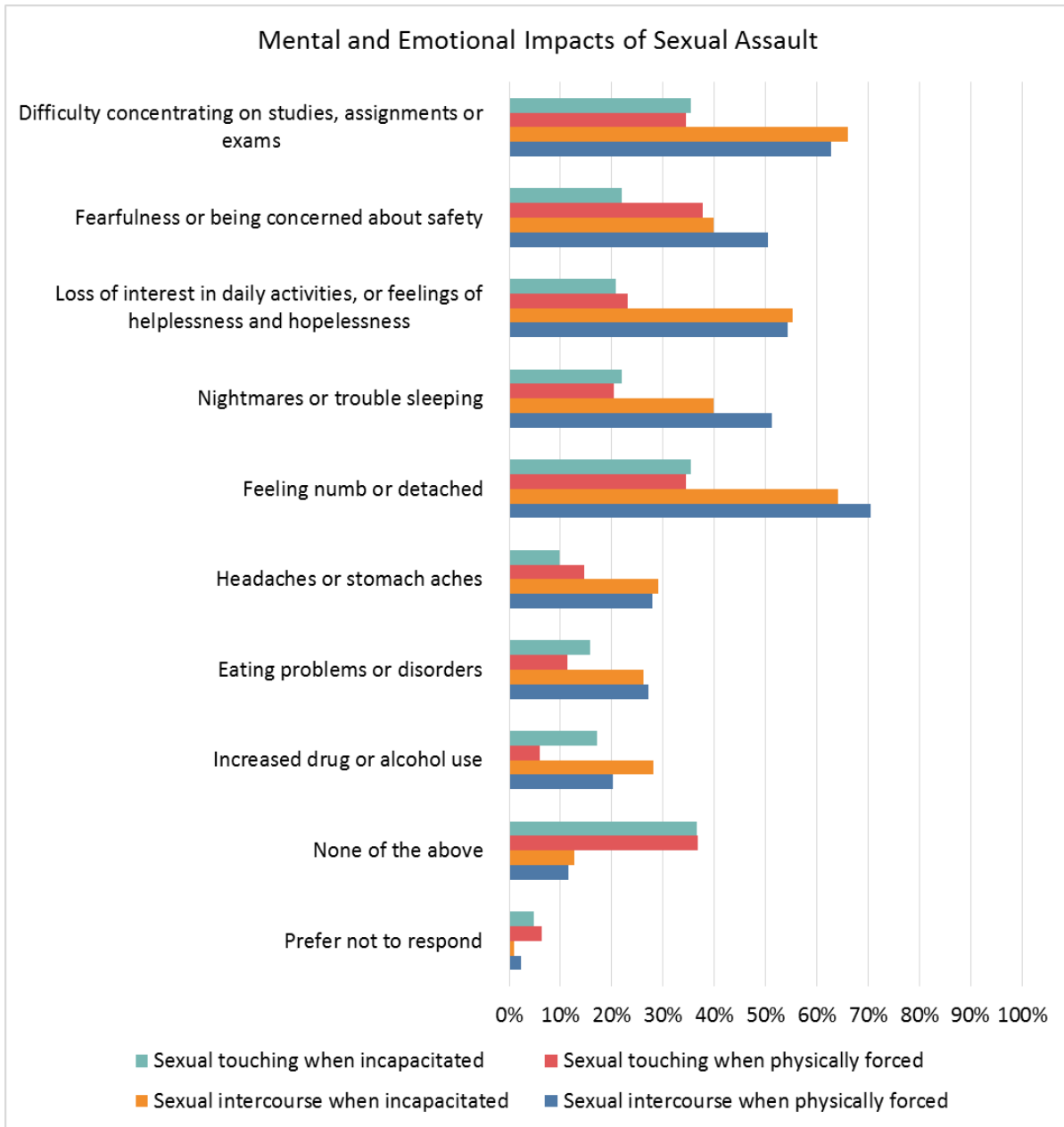
Perpetrators' relationship with the victim





The following chart indicates the involvement of alcohol and drugs for both the perpetrator and the victim, as reported by the victim. Within the survey, the following statement was included: "Keep in mind that you are in no way responsible for what occurred, even if you had been using drugs." These percentages are aggregated across all four types of sexual assault.

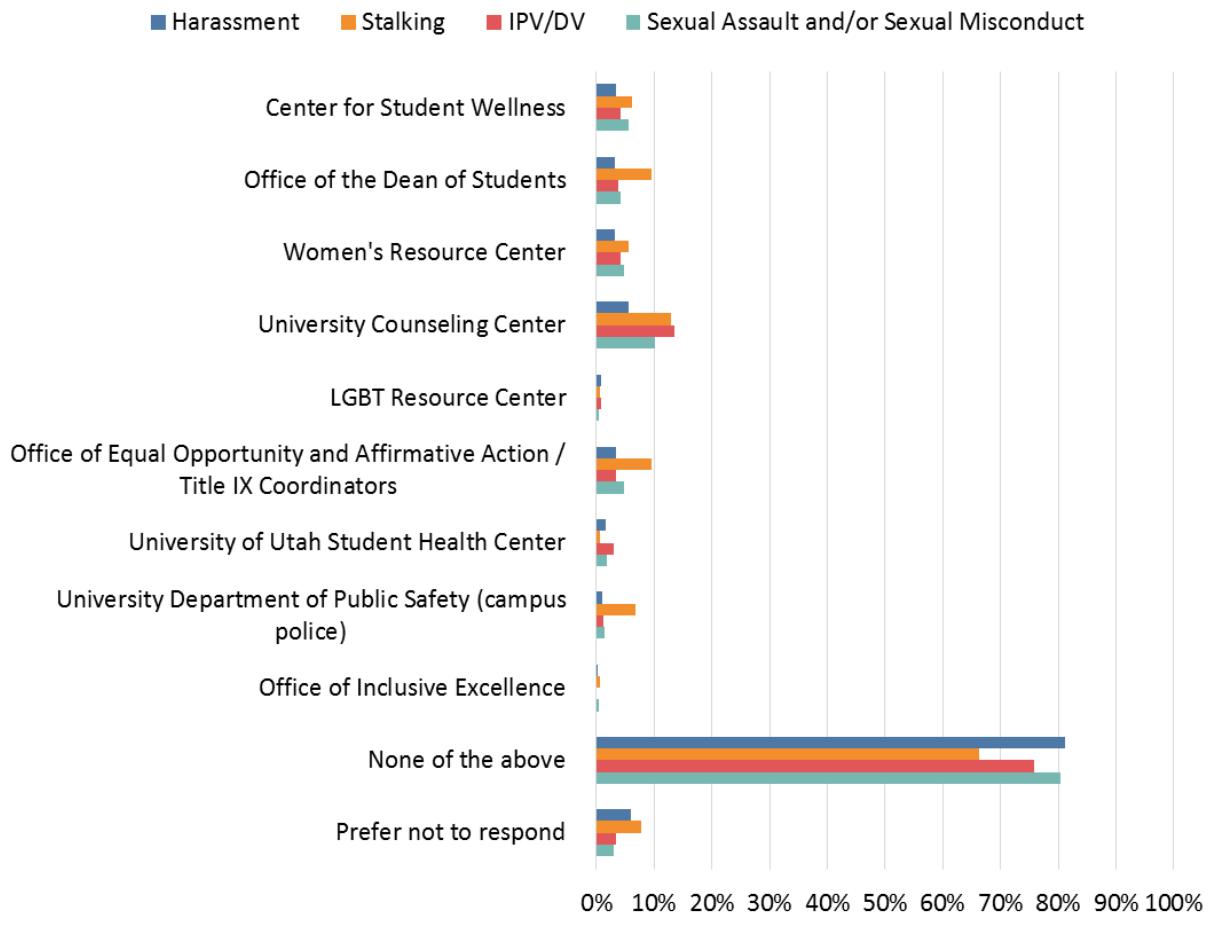




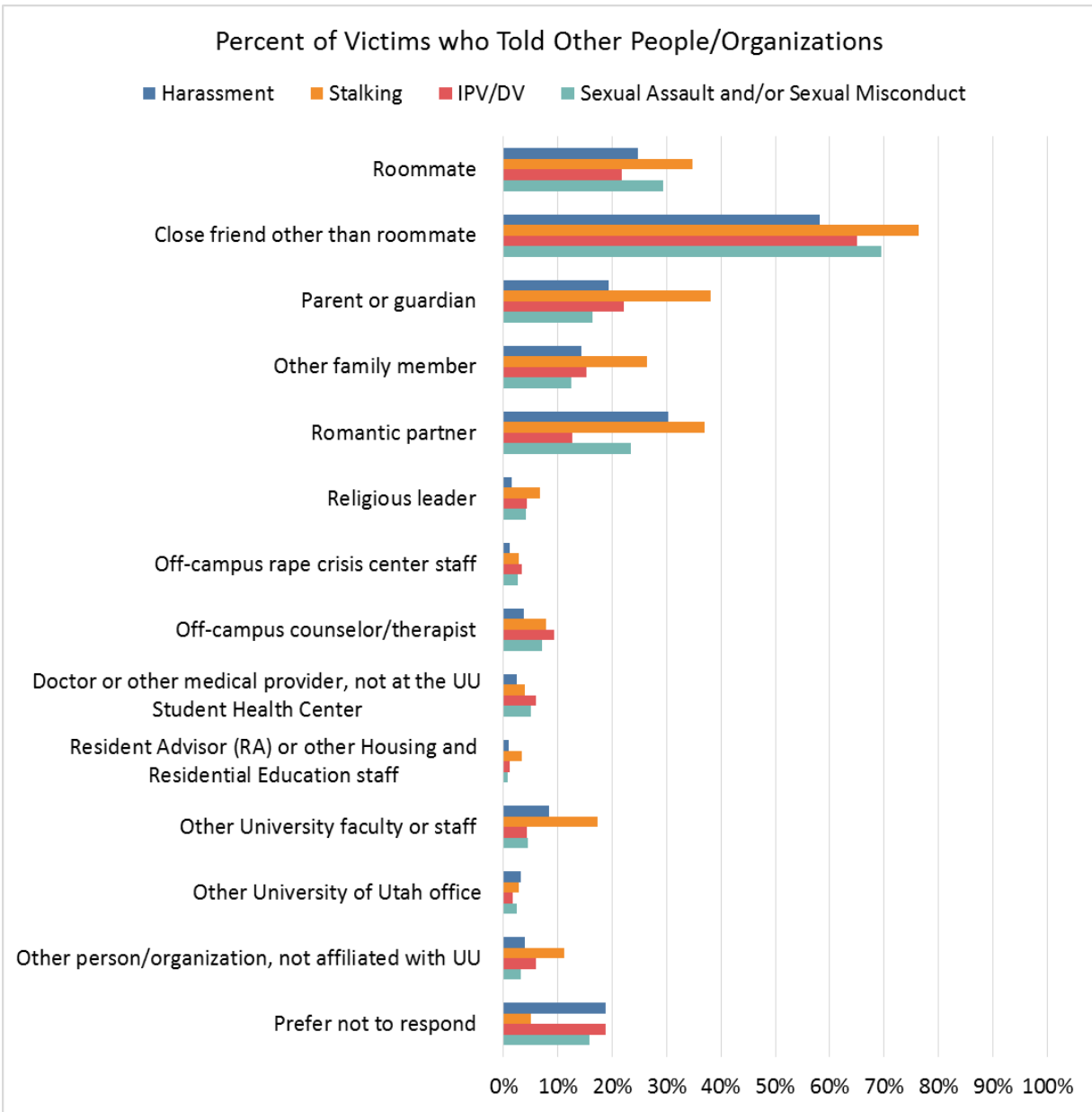
Use of UU Resources and Other Support

Students who had experienced any of these unwanted experiences were asked which UU offices they contacted, reasons that kept them from contacting any UU offices, and who else they told about their experience.

Percent of Victims who Contacted UU Offices







Responses to individual items related to unwanted sexual contact

The following table indicates the percent of students who responded “Yes” to the individual items that contribute to a determination of whether a student has experienced harassment, stalking, intimate partner / domestic violence (IPV/DV), sexual assault, and sexual misconduct as defined by the AAU Campus Climate survey. For the questions about sexual assault and sexual misconduct, definitions and examples were included as applicable. Note that a determination of stalking requires that the respondent experience one or more of the behaviors *multiple times by the same person*; additional questions were used to ascertain this part of the definition.

Since you have been a student at the University of Utah. . .	Percent Yes	Type
Harassment		
<i>Experiencing one or more of the following behaviors that interfered with the respondent's academic or professional performance, limited the respondent's ability to participate in an academic program, or created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment.</i>		
...has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with University of Utah made sexual remarks or told jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to you?	32.1	Harassment
...has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with University of Utah made inappropriate or offensive comments about your or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities?	32.7	Harassment
...has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with University of Utah said crude or gross sexual things to you or tried to get you to talk about sexual matters when you didn't want to?	16.1	Harassment
...has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with University of Utah emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to you that you didn't want?	8.7	Harassment
...has a student, or someone employed by or otherwise associated with University of Utah continued to ask you to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though you said, "No"?	10.6	Harassment
...has anyone not affiliated with the University done any of these harassing behaviors?	32.0	Harassment
Stalking		
<i>Experiencing one or more of the behaviors on at least two separate occasions by the same person, in a way that made the respondent afraid for their personal safety.</i>		
...has someone made unwanted phone calls, sent emails, voice, text or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures or videos on social networking sites in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?	7.3	Stalking
...has someone showed up somewhere or waited for you when you did not want that person to be there in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?	8.1	Stalking
...has someone spied on, watched or followed you, either in person or using devices or software in a way that made you afraid for your personal safety?	5.0	Stalking
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)		
<i>Experiencing one or more of the following behaviors from a partner.</i>		
...has a partner controlled or tried to control you? Examples of controlling behavior could be when a partner: kept you from going to classes or pursuing your educational goals did not allow you to see or talk with friends or family made decisions for you such as, where you go or what you wear or eat threatened to "out" you to others	6.6	IPV

...has a partner threatened to physically harm you, someone you love, or themselves?	4.5	IPV
...has a partner used any kind of non-consensual physical force against you? Examples could be when someone: bent your fingers or bit you strangled, slapped, punched or kicked you hit you with something other than a fist attacked you with a weapon, or otherwise physically hurt or injured you	3.5	IPV
Sexual misconduct and sexual assault <i>A range of experiences of sexual contact that are nonconsensual or unwanted.</i>		
...has someone used physical force or threats of physical force to do the following with you: <i>sexual penetration or oral sex</i>	4.0	Sexual Assault
...has someone used physical force or threats of physical force in an unsuccessful attempt to do any of the following with you: <i>sexual penetration or oral sex</i>	2.9	Sexual Assault
...has someone used physical force or threats of physical force to do any of the following with you: <i>sexual touching</i>	11.0	Sexual Assault
...has any of the following happened to you while you were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol, or asleep: <i>sexual penetration or oral sex</i>	4.4	Sexual Assault
...has any of the following happened to you while you were unable to consent or stop what was happening because you were passed out, incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol, or asleep: <i>sexual touching</i>	6.4	Sexual Assault
...has someone had contact with you involving penetration or oral sex by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply? <i>With examples</i>	0.9	Sexual Misconduct
...has someone had contact with you involving kissing or other sexual touching by threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that you felt you must comply? <i>With examples</i>	1.0	Sexual Misconduct
...has someone had contact with you involving penetration or oral sex without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement? <i>With examples</i>	7.9	Sexual Misconduct
...has someone kissed or sexually touched you without your active, ongoing voluntary agreement? <i>With examples</i>	12.5	Sexual Misconduct

Summary of Key Findings

- The majority of students acknowledge that sexual assault and sexual misconduct are problematic at the University, perceive that the University would respond well to incidents, and have taken action to intervene if in situations as bystanders, but more than half of students are not aware of University of Utah support resources specifically related to sexual assault response.
- Undergraduates experience more harm overall than graduate students and rates are highest for females. Harassment was reported as the most frequent type of experience, followed by sexual assault and sexual misconduct, across all demographic groups.
- Nonconsensual sexual contact involved alcohol in more than half of all incidents.
- Mental and emotional impacts of sexual assault are reported more frequently than physical impacts.
- Most issues of sexual assault are reported to have occurred off campus, in private residences.
- Harm is mostly perpetrated by other students, especially friends or acquaintances.
- Very few report incidents of sexual assault to University officials, stating the most common reason for not doing so is a consideration that it was not serious enough to report. When they do tell someone, it is most frequently a close friend or roommate.
- Students' actions related to awareness and prevention have increased since the 2016 survey.

These data clearly indicate that continued education about safety, alcohol use, and how to be supportive to victims—including where to report—is critical during students' college years.

Appendix 1: References

Cantor, D., Fisher, B., Chibnall, S., Townsend, R., Lee, H., Bruce, C., Thomas, G. (2017). *Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct*. Retrieved from Association of American Universities website: <https://www.aau.edu/key-issues/aau-climate-survey-sexual-assault-and-sexual-misconduct-2015>

RAINN. (2018). Key Terms and Phrases. Retrieved from <https://www.rainn.org/articles/key-terms-and-phrases>

Appendix 2: Email Invitation to Students

Subject: It's on Us to Stop Sexual Misconduct: Please Take the Survey

Dear {student's first name},

The University of Utah is asking all students to answer a climate survey on sexual assault and sexual misconduct. The survey is sponsored by the University of Utah in collaboration with the Association of American Universities (AAU). The results will be used to guide policies and services to encourage a healthy, safe and nondiscriminatory environment at the University of Utah.

This survey includes sections that ask about your knowledge and beliefs about social situations, perceptions related to sexual misconduct, and your knowledge of resources available at the University of Utah.

PLEASE NOTE: This survey also asks about your personal experience with sexual misconduct, such as harassment, sexual assault and other forms of violence. Some of the language used in this survey is explicit and some people may find it uncomfortable, but it is important that we ask the questions in this way so that you are clear what we mean. Information on how to get help, if you need it, appears within this email and at the end of the survey.

To thank you for your participation, you will have an opportunity to enter a drawing to win one iPad Mini or one of twelve \$25 gift cards to the Campus Store. The drawing is separate from the survey and cannot be linked to your survey responses.

By clicking this link, you are providing your consent to participate in this survey. {Instructions}

This survey should take most students approximately 20 minutes to complete. It may take up to 30 minutes for some individuals. You do NOT have to participate in this survey, and if you do choose to participate, you may choose not to respond to any question you are not comfortable answering and may exit the survey at any time. There will be no consequences to you personally or your student status if you choose not to complete the survey.

We will protect the confidentiality of your answers. When you complete the survey the link with your name, email and IP address will be broken so that no-one will be able to connect these with your survey answers. The results will be presented in summary form so no individual can be identified. However, if you disclose information that gives study staff a reason to believe that a child or disabled or elderly adult has been subjected to abuse or neglect, study staff will report that information to Child Protective Services, Adult Protective Services, or the nearest law enforcement agency to the extent required by

law. *There are some cases in which a researcher is obligated to report issues, such as serious threats to public health or safety.*

If you have any questions complaints or if you feel you have been harmed by this research please contact Lori McDonald, Dean of Students, at (801) 581-7066 or by email, lmcdonald@sa.utah.edu; or Stacy Ackerlind, Special Assistant to the Vice President for Student Affairs, at (801) 587-9144 or by email, assessment@sa.utah.edu. If you would like to speak with a campus victim advocate, please contact the Center for Student Wellness at 801-581-7779 or advocate@sa.utah.edu. You can find out more about victim advocate at advocate.wellness.utah.edu/, and about a variety of resources and information at the University at sexualassault.utah.edu/.

Thank you for taking the time to help us learn about these important issues on our campus. Your participation is appreciated!

Sincerely,
Lori McDonald
Dean of Students
801-581-7066

Distribution of this message was approved by Barbara Snyder
Vice President for Student Affairs, University of Utah
Phone (801) 581-7793, 201 S. Presidents Circle, Room 206
Salt Lake City, UT 84112

Appendix 3: Campus Climate Report Definitions

Terms Used within the AAU Survey (see Cantor, et al., 2017)

Sexual misconduct and sexual assault: A range of experiences of sexual contact that are nonconsensual or unwanted.

Sexual penetration: When one person puts a penis, finger, or object inside someone else's vagina or anus; or when someone's mouth or tongue makes contact with someone else's genitals.

Sexual touching: Kissing; or touching someone's breast, chest, crotch, groin, or buttocks; or grabbing, groping, or rubbing against the other in a sexual way, even if the touching is over the other's clothes.

Physical force: When someone was holding the respondent down with his or her body weight, pinning the respondent's arms, hitting or kicking the respondent, or using or threatening to use a weapon against the respondent.

Incapacitation: When the respondent was unable to consent or stop what was happening because the respondent was passed out, asleep or incapacitated due to drugs or alcohol.

Coercion: Threatening serious non-physical harm or promising rewards such that the respondent felt that they must comply. Examples include: threatening to give the respondent bad grades or cause trouble for the respondent at work; promising good grades or a promotion at work; threatening to share

damaging information about the respondent with the respondent's family, friends, or authority figures; or threatening to post damaging information about the respondent online.

Consent: Active, ongoing voluntary agreement. Examples of a *lack of consent* include: initiating sexual activity despite the respondent's refusal; ignoring the respondent's cues to stop or slow down; went ahead without checking in or while the respondent was still deciding; or otherwise failed to obtain the respondent's consent.

Harassment: One or more of five sets of behavior that interfered with the respondent's academic or professional performance, limited the respondent's ability to participate in an academic program, or created an intimidating, hostile or offensive social, academic or work environment. The five sets of behaviors are the following: made sexual remarks or told jokes or stories that were insulting or offensive to the respondent; made inappropriate or offensive comments about the respondent's or someone else's body, appearance or sexual activities; said crude or gross sexual things to the respondent or tried to get the respondent to talk about sexual matters when the respondent didn't want to; emailed, texted, tweeted, phoned, or instant messaged offensive sexual remarks, jokes, stories, pictures or videos to the respondent that the respondent didn't want; or continued to ask the respondent to go out, get dinner, have drinks or have sex even though the respondent said, "No."

Partner relationship: Casual relationship or hook-up; steady or serious relationship; or marriage, civil union, domestic partnership, or cohabitation

Intimate Partner Violence: Experiences in which the partner controlled or tried to control the respondent (e.g., kept them from going to classes or pursuing their educational goals; did not allow them to see or talk with friends or family; made decisions for them such as, where they go or what they wear or eat; threatened to "out" them to others); threatened to physically harm the respondent or someone the respondent loves, or themselves; or used any kind of physical force against the respondent (e.g., bent the respondents' fingers or bit the respondent; choked, slapped, punched or kicked the respondent; hit the respondent with something other than a fist; or attacked the respondent with a weapon, or otherwise physically hurt or injured the respondent).

Stalking: Experiencing one or more of the behaviors on at least two separate occasions by the same person, in a way that made the respondent afraid for their personal safety. Behaviors are the following: made unwanted phone calls, sent emails, voice, text or instant messages, or posted messages, pictures or videos on social networking sites; showed up somewhere or waited for the respondent when the respondent did not want that person to be there; or spied on, watched or followed the respondent either in person or using devices or software.

Terms used within the report that did not appear in the survey (RAINN, 2018)

Survivor: Refers to individuals in the recovery process or to the aftereffects of these experiences

Victim: Used when referring to specific experiences as reported in the survey and contained in this report.

Note that the term "victim" is generally used, rather than survivor, in following with the standard to use "victim" when referring to specific experiences and "survivors" when referring to individuals in the recovery process or to the aftereffects of these experiences (RAINN, 2018).