DOJ Guidance on Improving Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence

Fara Gold Attorney Advisor Office on Violence Against Women U.S. Department of Justice fara.gold@usdoj.gov (202) 802-2320

December 12, 2023



Fallacy #1: The victim's account is not evidence.

Fallacy #2:
It's he said,
she said and
cannot be
proven.

Fallacy #3: Women routinely falsely report rape.

Fallacy #4: Investigators & prosecutors are fungible.





Myths v. Reality



- Victims report immediately
- Victims give linear, emotional accounts
- No physical evidence + no witnesses = no case

- Some victims report immediately; many delay
- Victims' behavior & accounts vary
- Victim's account is evidence; these cases are proven differently



Gender bias:

- → Thwarts investigations
- > Further harms victims



→ Undermines offender accountability



Principle #1:
Recognize &
address biases,
assumptions,
and stereotypes
about victims

Principle #2: Treat all victims with respect





Principle #3: Support thorough and effective investigations

- ✓ policies
- ✓ training
- ✓ resource allocation

Principle #4:

Appropriately classify reports of sexual assault & domestic violence

Principle #5:

Refer victims to appropriate services



Principle #6:

Properly identify the predominant aggressor in incidents of domestic violence Principle #7: Prevent officer-perpetrated sexual assault and domestic violence & hold officers who commit such offenses accountable

Principle #8: Maintain, review, and act upon sexual assault & domestic violence data



Achieving offender accountability & victim safety

- Recognize myths & fallacies that often derail sexual assault investigations
- Let science, data, & the law be our guide
- Address & (try to) improve responses by implementing the eight principles





Fara Gold U.S. Department of Justice <u>fara.gold@usdoj.gov</u> (202) 802-2320

