



Credibility and Reality Assessment Tool (CRAT)

| Criteria | Description |
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| Accounts of Mental State | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subjective Emotional Experiences: Honest insight into personal emotions and psychological impact. • Understanding Perpetrator’s Mindset: Demonstrates a nuanced understanding of the abuser’s mindset and behavior. |
| Details and Accuracy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich, Specific Details: Detailed and plausible descriptions that align with real-life experiences. • Characteristic Offense Details: Descriptions contain elements that are specific to genuine abuse scenarios and consistent with other, similar case dynamics. |
| Memory and Recall | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Admission of Memory Gaps: Acknowledges imperfections in memory and accepts these as natural within context. • Spontaneous Corrections: Corrects or refines details naturally, indicative of genuine memory recall. |
| Contextual and Relational Details | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broader Contextual Placement: Describes the events within a wider relational and situational context. • Accurate Interpersonal Dynamics: Accounts for interactions with realistic relational dynamics. |
| Consistency and Coherence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logical Consistency: Displays a coherent flow with a logical sequence of events. • Unexpected Twists: Includes elements that seem spontaneously remembered or emerge naturally, suggesting authenticity. |
| Sensory and Perceptual Details | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vivid Sensory Details: Incorporates details involving the five senses that are appropriate within context, and that do not appear overly reliant on cues from the interviewer, that add depth and realism to the narrative. • Rich Sensory Descriptions: Detailed sensory memories that are characteristic of actual experiences, more than stereotypical beliefs held about abusive scenarios. |
| Self-Awareness and Doubts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expression of Self-Doubt: Shows vulnerability by admitting uncertainties or questioning their own memory. • Authentic Self-Reflection: Displays a genuine level of introspection, expressing humility about the account. |
| Reality Anchoring (Corroborative Elements) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Corroborating Factors: Mentions elements that can be verified or cross-checked against external sources to prove the case. • Grounded Realism: The narrative includes realistic and corroborative elements that anchor the account in reality or realism. |
| Additional Aspects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Dialogue Reproduction: Uses authentic dialogue that reflects genuine interactions. • Empathy Towards Perpetrator: Demonstrates an understanding or empathetic perspective toward the perpetrator, showing complexity in the emotional response. • Daily Routines and Consistent Details: Includes daily life elements and routine descriptions that add to the narrative’s realism. • Body Language and Behavioral Cues: During normal questions not related to the traumatic event, the subject displays relatively calm and anxiety-free behaviors. However, when discussing aspects specific to the alleged perpetrator or the abuse/trauma, the subject’s body language and behavior changes to reflect those symptoms and emotional responses that are consistent with trauma survivors. |