

APPENDIX B – REFERENCES

1. PowerPlex® Fusion System Technical Manual.
2. Hill, C., *et al.* (2013) U.S. population data for 29 autosomal STR loci, *Forensic Science International*, Volume 7, Issue 3, pages e82-e83.
3. Bär W. *et al.* (1997) DNA recommendations: further report of the DNA Commission of the ISFH regarding the use of short tandem repeat systems, *Int. J. Legal Med.* **110**, 175.
4. Gill, P. *et al.* (1997) Considerations from the European DNA profiling group (EDNAP) concerning STR nomenclature. *Forensic Science International* **87**, 185-192.
5. Promega Technical Support, personal communication.
6. Crouse C. *et al.* (1999) Analysis and interpretation of short tandem repeat microvariants and three-banded allele patterns using multiple allele detection systems. *J Forensic Sci* **44**, 87-94.
7. Virginia Department of Forensic Science studies associated with the internal validation of the PowerPlex® Fusion System.
8. Gill, P. *et al.* (2000) An investigation of the rigor of interpretation rules for STRs derived from less than 100 pg of DNA, *Forensic Science International* **112**, 17-40.
9. Curran, J.M., *et al.* (2005) Interpretation of repeat measurement DNA evidence allowing for multiple contributors and population substructure, *Forensic Science International* **148**, 47-53.
10. The Evaluation of Forensic DNA Evidence, National Academy Press, Washington D.C., 1996.
11. Evett, Ian W. and Weir, Bruce S., 1998. Interpreting DNA Evidence, Chapter 6.
12. Gütler, H. 1956. Principles of blood group statistical evaluation of paternity cases at the University Institute of Forensic Medicine, Copenhagen, *Acta. Med. Leg. Soc.*, Liège **9**:83-93.
13. Paternity Testing, American Association of Blood Banks, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1979
14. Fung, W., Wong, D.M., and Tsui, P. 1996. Determination of both parents using DNA profiling, *Jurimetrics Journal*, **36**:337-342
15. Wenk, R.E., Traver, M., and Chiafari, F.A., 1996. Determination of sibship in any two person, *Transfusion*, **36**:259-262
16. Gjertson, D.W., Appendix 13. The effect of an isolated single-locus inconsistency in the statistical evaluation of paternity, adapted from presentations given by Debra Endean and David Gjertson at the Promega Sponsored Statistical Workshop (September 1996) and to the English Speaking Working Group of the International Society of Forensic Haemogenetics (October 1996).
17. Endean, D. and Gjertson, D., Suspected DNA mutations: statistical approach.
18. Gill, P. *et al.* (2000) An investigation of the rigor of interpretation rules for STRs derived from less than 100 pg of DNA, *Forensic Science International* **112**, 17-40.
19. Curran, J.M., *et al.* (2005) Interpretation of repeat measurement DNA evidence allowing for multiple contributors and population substructure, *Forensic Science International* **148**, 47-53.
20. Guidance for Standards for Relationship Testing Laboratories, 8th Edition.

21. Chang EP and Linacre A. Systematic evaluation of sensitivity and specificity of sibship determination by using 15 STR loci. *J Forensic Legal Med* 2008;15:329-34.
22. Reid TM, Wolf CA, Kraemer CM, Lee SC, Baird ML and Lee RF. Specificity of sibship determination using the ABI Identifiler multiplex system. *J Forensic Sci* 2004;49:262-4.
23. Pu CE and Linacre A. Systematic evaluation of sensitivity and specificity of sibship determination by using 15 STR loci. *J Forensic and Legal Med* (2008);15:329-34.

COPYRIGHT © 2017

VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT
OF
FORENSIC SCIENCE

APPENDIX C – TRADITIONAL LIKELIHOOD RATIO CALCULATION FORMULAS

The following formulas address the question what is the likelihood that the suspect left the DNA that is different from the victim and/or the likelihood that the suspect is a co-contributor of the genetic material identified on the item of evidence. These formulas may also be used to answer the converse question what is the likelihood that the victim left the DNA different from the suspect. However, the appropriate alleles must be plugged into the formulas to obtain this information.

C1 and C2 columns below refer to columns found in the Popstats software and refer to the numerator and denominator, respectively.

1.

Victim	Suspect	Evidence
		A1
		A2
		A3
		A4

$$LR = 1/2P_1P_2$$

C1 column 0 unknown - leave field blank
 C2 column 1 unknown - enter alleles A1 & A2

2.

Victim	Suspect	Evidence
		A1
		A2
		A3

$$LR = 1/2P_1P_2$$

C1 column 0 unknown - leave field blank
 C2 column 1 unknown - enter alleles A1 & A2

3.

Victim	Suspect	Evidence	
	█	█	A1
█		█	A2
█		█	A3

$$LR = 1/P_1^2 + 2P_1P_2 + 2P_1P_3$$

COPYRIGHT © 2017

C1 column 0 unknown - leave field blank

C2 column 1 unknown - enter allele A1

VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT
OF
FORENSIC SCIENCE

4.


Victim	Suspect	Evidence	
█	█	█	A1
█	█	█	A2

$$LR = 1/P_1^2 + 2P_1P_2 + P_2^2$$

C1 column 0 unknown - leave field blank

C2 column 1 unknown - leave field blank

5.




Victim	Suspect	Evidence	
			A1
			A2

$$LR = 1/P_1^2 + 2P_1P_2 + P_2^2$$

COPYRIGHT © 2017
 C1 column 0 unknown - leave field blank
 C2 column 1 unknown - leave field blank

VIRGINIA
 DEPARTMENT
 OF
 FORENSIC SCIENCE

6.

Victim	Suspect	Evidence	
			A1

$$LR = 1/P_1^2$$

C1 column 0 unknown - leave field blank
 C2 column 1 unknown - leave field blank

7.

Victim	Suspect	Evidence	
████	████	████	A1
	████	████	A2

$$LR = 1/2P_1P_2 + P_2^2$$

C1 column 0 unknown - leave field blank
 C2 column 1 unknown - enter allele A2

VIRGINIA
 DEPARTMENT
 OF
 FORENSIC SCIENCE

8.

Victim	Suspect	Evidence	
████		████	A1
	████	████	A2

$$LR = 1/2P_1P_2 + P_2^2$$

C1 column 0 unknown - leave field blank
 C2 column 1 unknown - enter allele A2

The formulas provided above were obtained from Ian W. Evett and Bruce S Weir’s 1998 book, Interpreting DNA Evidence. These are general formula that cover most of the cases that are handled on a day-to-day basis by the Virginia Department of Forensic Science. However, depending on the scenario of the case other likelihood ratio formulas not listed above may need to be used.

COPYRIGHT © 2017

VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT
OF
FORENSIC SCIENCE